





THE
Present State
OF
GREAT-BRITAIN
AND
IRELAND,

In Three PARTS.

The { I. Of South } **BRITAIN.**
 { II. Of North }
 { III. Of **IRELAND.**

CONTAINING

An Accurate and Impartial *Account* of these great and famous *Ilands*: Of their several *Counties*, and their *Inhabitants*; the *Advantages* and *Disadvantages* of Both, in respect to Foreign Countries; and their *Curiosties*, both of Nature and Art.

Of the vast, populous, and opulent City of **LONDON**, the Metropolis of **GREAT BRITAIN**; and of the Famous *Universities* of the Land.

Of the *Britains* Original, Language, Temper, Genius, Religion, Morals, Trade, &c. Their Nobility, Gentry, Clergy, and Commonalty. Their Laws and Government; with a succinct *History* of all the *English Monarchs* to this Time.

With the **LISTS** of the present Officers in Church and State. Of both Houses of *Parliament*, and of the *Convocation*.

To which are added **MAPS** of the *Three Kingdoms*.

Also the Present State of His Majesty's Dominions in *Germany*, containing an Exact Description of the same; and a New **MAP** of them all.

The Fourth Edition, Corrected.

LONDON, Printed by J. H. for the Executors of J. Nicholson; J. Bell at the Cross-Keys and Bible in Cornhill; R. Smith at the Bible under the Piazza of the Royal-Exchange; and J. Kound at Seneca's Head in Exchange-Alley. 1718.

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TO HIS GRACE

The most Reverend Father in God,

T H O M A S,

Lord Archbishop of *Canterbury*,
and Primate of all *England*.

A N D

One of His Majesty's most Honourable
Privy-Council.

MY LORD,

SO many Things intitle **YOUR**
GRACE to the Patronage of this
Work, that I flatter my self, this
Dedication will not prove Unacceptable.
Your Zeal to the King, Your Steadi-
ness to the Constitution, Your Modera-
tion in all Things, **YOUR GRACE's**
great Humanity and generous Temper,
A 2 Your

The Dedication.

Your several charitable and pious Foundations, and my deep Sense of Gratitude for Your Favours to me in particular, have all induced me to fix it upon YOUR GRACE.

And as your Merit, MY LORD, has raised YOUR GRACE by the Divine Providence, next to the KING's Majesty, to the highest Station in the Church, of which You are the main *Pillar*, as well as the chief *Ornament*; so I heartily wish, That YOUR GRACE may long continue in that glorious Station, for the Good of Church and State, to the Comfort and Satisfaction of all Well-wishers to both, particularly of,

MY LORD,

YOUR GRACE's

Most Humble,

and most Obedient Servant,

GUY MIEGE.

T H E

P R E F A C E.

I Need not inform the World what was the first Occasion of this *WORK*; 'tis plain, the Publick expected no less from the late compleated *UNION* of *GREAT BRITAIN*. An Union so long wished for, and so often attempted unsuccessfully, that it is a Matter of Amazement, how one Year could produce what had proved abortive for above a Century, which was finished in the Reign of *Queen ANNE*, 1706.

We have now, Thanks be to Heaven, the Satisfaction of seeing Two Kingdoms united into One, that have so often clashed together by their separate Interests. And whereas formerly they weakened one another by their frequent and destructive Wars; now, by their united Strength, *GREAT BRITAIN* will be able to bid Defiance to the greatest Powers of Europe. *Vis unita fortior.*

I shall not insist any longer upon the great Advantages this Island will probably reap from this happy Union; the Scots, by their Joint-Trade with the English, and these by the Strength of the Scots,

The P R E F A C E.

Scots, who always had the deserved Character of a brave and warlike People. And God forbid but they should have all due Encouragement, suitable to the Terms of the Union, and the mutual Affection which ought to be among Fellow-Subjects, knit into the same Interest.

This is the Fourth Edition of this Book, and much more compleat than any of the former. The First Edition containing only the Present State of Great Britain. To the Second was added that of Ireland ; with a Map of the Three Kingdoms. All which is in this Fourth Edition ; with many Additions and Corrections ; and near Four Sheets added of the Present State of His Majesty King George's Dominions in Germany, with a Map of them all ; the Genealogy of that Royal Family the Dukes of Zell, and the rest of its Illustrious Branches.

THE

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The South Part of
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GREAT BRITAIN
Divided into its Counties, with y Roads &c
By H. Moll Geographer.

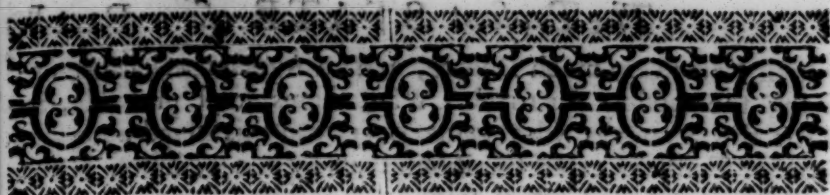
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The PRESENT
STATE
OF
Great Britain.

PART I.

Of the COUNTRY, as inhabited, and Divided into Three Principal Parts, England, Scotland, and Wales.

CHAP. I.

Of Great Britain in general, and the Division thereof into its Principal Parts.

GREAT BRITAIN* was by the Ancients accounted the greatest Island of the known World; and for ought is yet certain, may be so still, notwithstanding the later Discoveries of *Madagascar* and *Japan*, which are by some brought in Competition. It lies between the 50th and 60th Degrees of Northern Latitude, reaching near 700 Miles in Length from North to South, and about 280 Miles in the Breadth of its most extended Angles. It was by the Ancients call'd *Albion*, which seems to have been softened from *Alpion*; the word *Alp* in some of the Original Western Languages, signifying generally very high Lands or Hills, as this Isle appears to those who approach it from the Continent. By the Romans, and some time before *Cæsar*, it was call'd *Britannia*; concerning which

* Sir W. Temple, *Introduction to Hist. of Eng.* p. 1.

Extent of Great Britain
its Names.

which Name very much Debate, and no Agreement has been among the modern Learned. What seems most probable, is, That the Strangers who came over into this Island upon the score of Traffick, call'd the Inhabitants by one common Name of *Briths*, from the Custom among them of painting their naked Bodies and small Shields with an Azure Blue, which by them was call'd *Brith*. This was universal among them, whether esteem'd an Adornment, or of Terror to their Adversaries, or to distinguish them from all their Neighbours, that came among them, as Friends or Enemies. And for the same Reason the *Extra-Provincial*, or *Northern Britains*, were afterwards call'd *Picts*, from their retaining the ancient Custom of painting their Skins. The Epithet of *Great* is given to *Britain*, either to distinguish it from the Province of *Britany*, or *Bretagne* in *France*, or from the other *British Isles*, particularly *Ireland*, formerly call'd *Britannia minor*.

* Sir W. Temple, *ubi supra*, p. 5, &c. *Manners of the Ancient Britains*.

The *Britains* * were little known abroad, before the first Entrance of the *Romans* into their Isle, or the Preparations and Enquiries they made in order to that Expedition. Their Coasts only opposite to *Gall* and *Belgium* were frequented by Merchants from thence, who came thereby acquainted with them, but little with the Inland Provinces: And these were the Men from whom *Cesar* drew his best Intelligence concerning the Country he intended to invade. The whole Country was fill'd with infinite Numbers of People, abounding in all sorts of Cattle or Beasts, both wild and tame; their Houses poorly built, and scatter'd all over the Country, without Observance of Order or Distance, as every Man was invited by the Fertility of the Soil, or the Convenience of Wood or Water. They liv'd most upon Milk, or Flesh which they got by Hunting. Little upon Corn, which was not in much Esteem or Plenty among them. What Clothes they wore to cover any Parts of their Bodies, were usually of the Skins of Beasts; but much of their Body, as Arms, Legs, and Thighs, was left naked, and in many of them, All: And what was naked, was painted with Blue. Their Towns were most upon their Coasts, and founded for the Advantage of Havens, and the Recourse of Traders from the Continent. These Inhabitants were much more civiliz'd than those of the Inland Country, by the Frequentation of other Nations, especially the *Gauls*, who had long before been civiliz'd by the *Roman* Colonies. The Commodities exported out of this Isle were chiefly *Hydes* and *Tin*; which last was peculiar to this Country, and in much use abroad. Some *Silver* they had, but not in common Use; *Pearls* they had too, but neither clear, nor colour'd like those of the *Orient*, and therefore in low Esteem among the *Romans*: But little *Iron*, and that us'd either for Arms, or for Rings, which was a sort of Money current among them; the rest was of Brass, which was brought from abroad, and employ'd only for this Use.

Their Commodities.

Chap. I. GREAT-BRITAIN.

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In their Religion and their Laws they were wholly govern'd by their *Druids*, as were the ancient *Gauls*, who are said to have been furnished with the chiefest and most learned of theirs out of *Britain*. Their Language and Customs were also generally the same with those of the *Gauls*, before the *Roman* Conquests in that Province, which were much earlier than in *Britain*: Which Affinity made them frequently assist the *Gauls* upon the Coasts, in their Wars against the *Romans*, and gave the first Occasion of *Cæsar's* invading *Britain* for Revenge and Safety, as well as Conquest and Glory. Their Government was likewise, as that of the ancient *Gauls*, of several small Nations, under several petty Princes, which were the Original Governments of the World, and deduced from the natural Force, and Right of Paternal Dominion. Whether these small *British* Principalities descended by *Succession*, or were elected by the Advantages of Age, Wisdom, or Valour, in the Families of the Prince, is not recorded: But upon great or common Dangers, the chief Commander of all their Forces was chosen by common Consent in General Assemblies, as *Cæsar* relates of *Cassivelaunus* against his Invasion. Women were among them admitted to their Principalities and General Commands, by the Right of Succession, Nobility of Birth, or Eminence of other Qualities.

Their Forces consisted chiefly in their Foot, and yet they could draw great Numbers of Horse into the Field upon great Occasions: They likewise used Chariots in Fight, which with their Scythes fasten'd to the Ends of the Axle-Trees, gave cruel Wounds, great Terror, made fierce Charges upon the Ranks of their Enemies, and were of much Force to break or to disorder them. Their common Arms were small Shields, but very large Swords, which express'd more Desire of wounding their Enemies, than defending themselves. They were esteem'd a very brave and fierce People, 'till their Bodies came to be softened, and their Courages debased, by the Luxury, as well as Servitude which the *Romans* introduced among them.

One Custom there was among the *Britains*, which seems peculiar to themselves, and not found in the Stories of any other Nations; either civil or barbarous; which was, a Society of Wives among certain Numbers, and by common Consent. Every Man marry'd a single Woman, who was always after and alone esteem'd his Wife: But it was usual for Five or Six, Ten or Twelve, or more, either Brothers or Friends, as they could agree, to have all their Wives in common; so that Encounters happen'd among them, as they were invited by Desire, or favour'd by Opportunity. Every Woman's Children were attributed to him that had marry'd her; but all had a Share in the Care and Defence of the whole Society, since no Man knew which were his own. Such were the People and the Customs of *Britain*, when the *Romans* first invaded their Island under the Ensigns of *Julius Cæsar*, whose Forces were compos'd of Ger-

Caesar's Expedition into Britain.

Britons, Batavians, and Gauls, besides the best of *Roman* Legions: Yet in two Expeditions he made into this Island, he rather increas'd the Glory than the Dominion of *Rome*, and gave *Britain* the Honour of being the last Triumph of that mighty Republick, which had before subdued and reduc'd into Provinces so many Kingdoms and Commonwealths of *Europe, Asia* and *Africa*. Those Tales we have of what pass'd here before *Caesar's* Time, of *Brute* and his *Trojans*, of their many Adventures and Successions, are cover'd with the Rust of Time, and are in the Vanity of Fables, or pretended Traditions; which to all Men seem obscure or uncertain; and, to the Wise, are told at pleasure, by the Wit or Folly of their first Authors, and therefore not to be regarded.

Britain Conquer'd by the Romans.

The second Expedition into *Britain* was made by *Emperor Claudius*, under the Conduct of *Plautius*, and *Publius Verulanus*, and other *Roman* Commanders, with great Success. *Nero*, the seventh Emperor after *Claudius*, finish'd what *Claudius* had begun, carrying the *Roman* Colours as far as *Edinburgh* and *Dunbarton* in *Scotland*. Thus lived the *Britains* under the *Roman* Empire near 400 Years, viz. from the Reign of *Claudius*, the first Conqueror of this Island, to that of *Honorius*; when, being over-run by the *Goths*, the *Romans* were oblig'd to abandon *Britain*, and take Care of their own Country.

Thus the *Britains* recover'd their Liberty, but did not enjoy it long; for their Northern Foes the *Picts* and *Scots*, whose Enterprizes were often repress'd by the *Roman* Legions, finding the Country destitute of that foreign Force, and exhausted of their own bravest Youth, renewed and pursued their Invasions with greater Rage and Fury. The poor *Britains* sent over their miserable Epistle for Relief to the renowned *Aëtius*; but having no Hopes given them by that *Roman* General of any Succours from that side, *Vortigern*, chosen King by the deserted and afflicted *Britains*, made Address for Aid to the *Saxons*, a People who had possess'd themselves of all those Tracts of Land in *Germany* that lie between the *Elbe* and the *Lower Rhine*, and extended their Seats all over the Coast of the North-west Sea, from whence they exercis'd their Arms and fierce Courages in all sorts of Spoils and Pyracies. These People were called *Saxons*, from a Weapon generally used among them, and made like a Scythe, with the Edge reversed, which in their Language they call'd *Seax*. The *Britains* Desires of Relief, and Offers of Seats in *Britain*, were soon accepted and granted by the *Saxons*, whose effectual Assistance was recompens'd with the Isle of *Thanet*, and afterwards with the whole County of *Kent*, one of the most considerable Counties in *England*. But that would not serve their Turn, and they resolv'd to extend their Limits. In short, so prodigious was the Success of their Arms, as to drive the *Britains* out of their own Country, and force the greatest part of them to take Sanctuary in the Mountains of *Wales*; while the rest

and then by the Saxons.

Chap. I. GREAT-BRITAIN.

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rest fled, some to *Cornwall*, and others to *Cumberland*, where they kept their Ground for some Ages.

The *Saxons* hearten'd with Success, and proud of so great Possessions, invited still greater Numbers of their own from abroad, who being of several Branches, and from several Coasts, arrived here under several Names: Among whom the *ANGLES* from *Schonen* and *Futland*, swarm'd over in such Numbers, that they gave a new Name at length to this Province, which from them was called *Angle-Land*, and for easier Sound, *ENGLAND*. The *Saxons* having subdued the whole Body of the Province, establish'd in it Seven several Kingdoms, which were by the Writers of those Times stil'd the *HEPTARCHY*.

These Seven Kingdoms were,

Of <i>Kent</i> , <i>Hengist</i> the First King, <i>Anno</i> 455.	the First King, 527.	HEPTARCHY.
Of the <i>South-Saxons</i> , <i>Ella</i> the First King, 488.	Of the <i>East-Angles</i> , <i>Offa</i> the First King, 527.	
Of the <i>West-Saxons</i> , <i>Cerdic</i> the First King, 522.	Of <i>Northumberland</i> , <i>Ida</i> the First King, 549.	
Of the <i>East-Saxons</i> , <i>Ecbertwin</i>	Of <i>Mercia</i> , <i>Criodda</i> the First King, 582.	

These several Kingdoms continued for some Ages, not without various Incroachments, till *Egbert*, King of the *West-Saxons*, taking an Advantage of the Division amongst the other Kings, reduced by Force of Arms the *Heptarchy* into a *Monarchy*, and was crowned King of *England* at *Winchester*, the Royal Seat of the *West-Saxons*, in the Year 819.

Thus *Britain* came to be divided into Three principal Parts, each of 'em being a Kingdom; viz.

ENGLAND, *SCOTLAND*, and *WALES*.

England of near 900 Years standing; *Scotland* (the ancientest Kingdom) of about 2000, if we may believe their Chronicles; and *Wales* being erected into a Kingdom by *Idwallo*, Son of *Cadwallader*, the last King of the *Britains*: all Three now happily united into One, under the Name of *GREAT-BRITAIN*; *Wales* having been incorporated into the Kingdom of *England* in the Reign of *Henry VIII.* and *Scotland* united to it by a solemn Act of the Parliaments of both Kingdoms, in the glorious Reign of *Queen ANNE*, in the Year 1707.

C H A P. II.

Of ENGLAND, in particular. Of its Situation, Extent, Air, and Rivers.

THE Monarchy of England was no sooner settled, but the Danes came in with open Force to disturb its Tranquility, and get Possession of it. During no less than 15 Reigns, and the Space of 200 Years, this Kingdom was cruelly harassed by the fierce Invasions of that Nation; till at last Canute their King got Possession of the Crown, in the Year 1017. after the Decease of Edmund, the valiant Saxon King, surnamed Ironside. Then the Saxons and Danes keeping a good Correspondence, and inter-mixing together by Marriages, made but one Nation.

However, the Reign of the Danes was of no long Continuance, there having been but Three Kings of England of that Nation, who reign'd but 25 Years. For in 1042. the Saxons recover'd the Throne of England in the Person of Edward, surnamed the Confessor, the Seventh Son of King Ethelred, and Brother of the aforesaid King Edmund.

Next to King Edward, and Harold his Successor, this Kingdom fell, Anno 1066. into the Hands of the Normans, under William Duke of Normandy, surnamed the Conqueror; who by one single Battle, in which Harold was slain, got Possession of the Crown of England.

Thus this Part of Great Britain was no less than four times conquered by four different Nations, viz. the Romans, Saxons, Danes, and Normans. But 'tis observable, that the Saxon and Norman Blood were united afterwards, in the Year 1154. in the Person of Henry II. from whom are descended all the succeeding Kings and Queens of England to this present Time.

England.

ENGLAND, the largest, richest, and most fruitful Part of Great Britain, and the Seat of her Monarchs, lies South of Scotland, North of France, East of Ireland, and West of the Netherlands. The River Tweed parts it a good way from Scotland; the Channel from France; the Irish Sea from Ireland; and the German Sea from the Netherlands. In reference to the Globe, England lies between the 50th and 56th Degree of Northern Latitude: the longest Day in the most Northern Parts being 17 Hours 45 Minutes; and the shortest Day in the Southern Parts, 8 Hours long.

As the Situation of England contributes much to its Security, so it is most advantageous and convenient for Trade, Nature has furnish'd its Sea-Coast with many good Ports and Havens: among which Falmouth, Plymouth, Dartmouth, Weymouth, Southampton, and Portsmouth upon the Channel; Bristol near the Mouth of the Severn; London upon the Thames; Yarmouth and

Ha''

Hull upon the *German Sea*; *Liverpool* and *White-haven* in *Saint George's Channel*, are the principal. *England* has this Advantage besides, that its *Sea-Coast* is for the most part secur'd with high Cliffs from the Irruptions of the Sea.

As for its *Extent*, from *Berwick* upon *Tweed* Northward, to the South Parts of the Isle of *Wight*, it reaches about 330 Miles. Extent of Eng-land. And from *Sandwich* East, to the *Land's-End*, West and by South, 280.

The *Air of England* is generally gross, the *Winters* most commonly rainy and foggy, and the *Weather* variable. However, People live here to as advanc'd an Age, as in any Part of *Europe*; and 'tis record'd, That our *Thomas Parr*, of *Alderbury* in *Shropshire*, liv'd 155 Years, under Ten several Reigns; For he was born in 1483, in the Reign of *Edward IV.* and died in 1635, in the Reign of *Charles I.* He lies buried in *Westminster-Abbey*. We are told also of another Man in the County of *York*, whose Name was *Henry Jenkins*, who died in 1671, aged 168 Years; and of Eight aged Men, Neighbours in the West of *England*, who many Years ago danced a *Morris-Dance*, and whose Ages put together made up 800 Years.

England gets great Advantages from the *Thinness of her Air*.

1. It is so disposed to dissolve into Rain, so it makes the Fields look green all the Year round. A peculiar Advantage both to the Land and the Sea.

2. It makes *England* abound in Pasture for Cattel.

3. The *Summer Heat* is the less scorching, and the *Cold* in *Winter* less severe: the *Summer* less subject to great *Droughts*, and the *Winter* to hard *Frosts*. For here the *Heats* of *Summer* are very temperate, by the frequent Interposition of Clouds, by the *Rains* falling now and then, and by the refreshing Winds from the *West* & *Greenland*. Likewise the *Cold* in *Winter* is commonly temperate by the Dampness of the Air; so that deep *Snows* or hard *Frosts*, are nothing near so frequent here, as in the Continent.

4. *England* is less subject than other Countries to the dreadful Meteors of *Hail*, *Thunder*, *Lightning*, *Thunderbolts*, *Earthquakes*, and *Hurricanes*.

Moreover, it may be observ'd, that *Rain* does generally fall gently in *England*, and not pour down, as in hot Climates, where violent Showers strow the fairest Hopes of the Husbandman. And that if Nature be somewhat too prodigal of Moisture in this Country, she takes Care to cure it. For, after a great Glut of Rain, a Wind does commonly rise from the West, to dry it up. Winds. This is the Wind that predominates in *England*, that purifies its Air, and is the wholesomest.

The *Easterly Winds* are commonly drier, but unwholesom, especially in the *Spring*. As to the North, and North-West Wind, but the last especially, they commonly bring fair Weather:

The Present STATE of Part I.

But those opposite to them, viz. South and South-East, that blow but seldom in England, do for the most part bring Rain.

Rivers.

England has no Rivers of a very long Course, none that comes near the Danube or the Rhine in Germany, or the Volga in Muscovy. But there is one, the Thames, which carries more Wealth in the Space of 25 Leagues, between its Mouth and London-bridge, than all those Three great Rivers in their utmost Extent.

I do not intend to make a Description of an infinite Number of Rivers with which England is irrigated, and which afford great Plenty of Fish: The principal are the

Thames,	Severn,	Trent,
Medway,	Humber,	Ouse.

Thames.

The Thames is made up of Two Rivers, Tame and Isis, which join together near Dorchester in Oxfordshire; from whence it runs Eastward, parting Buckinghamshire from Berkshire, Middlesex from Surrey, and Essex from Kent. In its Course it waters Reading and Windsor in Berkshire, Kingston and Southwark in Surrey, London in Middlesex, Barking in Essex, and Gravesend in Kent. For Navigation, Europe does not afford a more commodious River. Its Stream is easy, its Tides convenient, and the Water wholesome. In a long Voyage, this Water purifies it self by Fermentation, and then 'tis excellent to drink. The Tide comes up this River about 100 Miles, that is, 20 Miles above London. In short, such is the Trade upon this River, that it swarms with Seamen, about London especially; and we reckon at least 20000 of them that live by this River, to which London owes its Greatness and Wealth, as may be observ'd by the Answer of a Lord-Mayor of London to King James I. to whom the City refused the Loan of a great Sum. The King resented the Refusal with so much Indignation, that he threatned the Lord-Mayor and Aldermen, he would not only remove his Court, but also his Courts of Judicature, and the Records of the Tower: Sir, answer'd the Lord-Mayor, 'Tis the Comfort of Your Loyal City of London, that Your Majesty will leave the Thames behind You.

Medway.

The Medway in Kent, runs through Maidstone, Rochester, and Chatham into the Thames, not far from the Mouth of it. This River being very deep, is made use of to lay up the greatest Ships of War in Winter, its Entrance being defended by a strong Fort called Sheerness.

Severn.

The Severn rises in North-Wales, and runs from Montgomery in that Principality, through Shropshire, Worcester, and Gloucestershires in England. In the last of these Counties it does so expatiate it self, that the Mouth of it is called the Severn Sea. It waters, in its Course, Shrewsbury, Worcester, and Gloucester, and receives into its Channel several Rivers of good Note, particularly

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larly the *Avon*, *Wye*, and *Usk*, abounding with *Salmons* and *Trouts*.

Humber is a *Yorkshire* River, but hath no Spring of its own, *Humber*. for it is compounded of several lesser Rivers running into one Channel, viz. the *Trent*, *Ouse*, *Dun*, and *Darwent*. This River is of a great Breadth, and the famous Port of *Hull* is seated at the Mouth of it.

The *Trent* springs out in *Staffordshire*, and runs through the *Trent*. Counties of *Darby*, *Nottingham*, and *Lincoln*, where it falls into the *Humber*. Its waters in its Course *Nottingham*, *Newark*, and *Gainsborough*. By this River *England* is divided into two Parts, one called the *North Side*, and the other the *South Side* of *Trent*.

The *Ouse* is another River, which begins its Course in the *Ouse*. South Parts of *Northamptonshire*, and from thence runs through the Counties of *Buckingham*, *Bedford*, *Huntington*, *Cambridge*, and *Norfolk*, where it empties it self at *Lyn* into the Sea. The Towns watered by it are *Buckingham*, *Bedford*, *Huntington*, and *Ely*.

Rivers of the second Rank.

The *Tine*, famous for its Sea-Coal Trade. It divides Part of *Tine*. the County of *Durham* from *Northumberland*, and runs by *Newcastle*, hence called *Newcastle upon Tine*; to distinguish it from *Newcastle under Line* in *Staffordshire*. Seven Miles below *Newcastle* it falls into the *German Sea*, at *Tinnmouth*.

The *Tweed*, which parts *England* from *Scotland*, and falls into *Tweed*. the Sea near *Berwick*, upon the Borders of *Scotland*.

The *Ouse*, that runs thro' *York*, and another of that Name, *Ouse*. which parts *Norfolk* from *Suffolk*, and falls into the *Norfolk Ouse*.

The *Avon*, which having crossed the Counties of *Warwick*, *Avon*. *Worcester*, and *Glocester*, falls into the *Severn*, near *Tewksbury*. Another of that Name, which runs through *Bath* and *Bristol*, and from hence into the Sea, at the *Severn's* Mouth. A third *Avon*, that waters *Salisbury*, and falls into the Sea near *Christ Church* in *Hampshire*.

C H A P. III.

Of the Natural Beauty of England, and Fertility of its Soil. The Advantage it has of being free from hurtful and voracious Beasts.

AS *Holland* is admired for its Artificial, so is *England* for its *Natural Beauty*: For it is an open and level Country, ex-^{Beauty of Eng-land.} cepting some Hills here and there, agreeably diversified with Arable Land, Meadows, and Woods: And its Forests seem to ^{Forests.} have been preserved only for the Pleasure of Variety, and the Diversion of Hunting. The principal of 'em are *Windsor-Forest*

in *Barkshire*, *New-Forest* in *Hampshire*, the *Forest of Dean* in the County of *Glocester*, and *Sherwood-Forest* in *Nottinghamshire*. *William* the Conqueror was so taken with the *New-Forest*, that to enlarge it, he caused several Towns and Villages, with 36 Parish Churches, to be demolished: Which Sacrilege was not left unpunished; for two of his Sons, namely *Richard* and *William*, besides *Robert* his Grandson, lost their Lives in this very Forest, which is said to be 50 Miles in Compass.

Verdure.

England is also to be admired for its excellent *Verdure*, which continues commonly nine Months together, and the great Number of her Streams make the Country fruitful and agreeable. In short, if *Italy* be the Garden of the South Parts of *Europe*, *England* may justly be called the Garden of the North.

Fertility.

England yields to no Country in point of *Fertility*; especially for Corn, Cattel, Fish and Flesh. As for its *Soil*, 'tis rank in some Places, in others light and sandy, and elsewhere clayish. 'Tis true, there are many *Heaths*, *Downs*, and *Plains*, that yield nothing but Grass for Sheep; but they can't be said to be altogether barren. Here is also abundance of *Hares*, *Wild Fowl*, and *Poultry*. As for Variety of *Fruits*, and edible *Roots* and *Herbs*, no Country goes beyond it: And so constant is *Plenty* in this Country, by the benign Influence of the Air, that there has been no *Famine* in the three last Centuries.

To season the Meat, here is not only *Salt* made of Sea-water, but also Springs of *Salt* in *Staffordshire*, and the best at *Nantwich* in *Cheshire*.

As for *Drink*, 'tis true, we have no *Wine* of our own Growth, but what is made out of Curiosity. But by Navigation we have the greatest Variety of *Wines* that can be got. Our common Drink is *Beer* and *Ale*, which is best in *England*, especially in the Northern Parts. Besides this Liquor, great Quantities of *Cyder*, *Perry*, *Mead*, *Mum*, and *Punch*, *Cherry*, *Goosberry*, and *Currant-Wines*, &c. are made in *England*.

Commodities.

For *Raiment*, *English-Wooll* is famous all over the World. Of which is made the best and most serviceable *Cloth*: And besides the great Consumption of this Commodity in *England*, vast Quantities of it are transported beyond Sea.

Fullers-Earth, so necessary in the Manufacture of *Cloth*, is also most excellent, and plentiful in *England*.

'Tis the Opinion of several Authors, That the Order of the *Golden-Eleece*, in so high a Reputation in the House of *Austria*, was instituted by *Philip the Good*, Duke of *Burgundy*, in Honour of the *English Wooll*: For which the Staple was settled in his Dominions, to the great Benefit of his Subjects.

As to *Linen*, the Soil is very fit for it in many Places, especially in *Lancashire*, which yields good Hemp and Flax. But the Land is commonly improv'd to better Uses. And as for *Leather*, no Country yields better, nor in greater Quantity.

For

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For *Building*, 'tis true, here is no great Stock of Timber, which for the most part is fetch'd from Abroad. However, *England* wants neither *Stones*, *Bricks*, *Tiles*, *Glass*, nor *Iron*. *Portland* in *Dorsetshire* is noted for its Quarry, the Stone whereof is almost as hard as Marble. *Cornwall* and *Staffordshire* have Quarries of Marble, and in this last, as well as *Lincolnshire*, is to be found *Alabaster*.

For *Firing*, here is Wood, Turves, and Pit-Coals: But the last is the most common Fewel, whose Heat is greater, and the Fire more lasting than either that of Wood, or Turves. For *Kitchen* Use it is best, because its Heat is more piercing and even. 'Tis true, the Smoke of it is thicker, but less hurtful to the Sight, whatever it is to the Lungs of some People. In some Inland Counties they have a sort of Coals that make a very clear Fire, but are sooner consumed than *Newcastle* or *Sunderland* Coals, commonly called *Sea-Coal*, as coming from thence by Sea to *London*. In some Counties Wood is the common Fewel.

For *Carriage*, and other Uses, there's no Country better stocked with Horses than *England*, either for Carts or Coaches, Plough or Pack. To ride, no where better Horses, or greater abundance of 'em. For Hunting and Racing, few can match 'em. And for Fineness, set aside *Spain* and *Barbary*, no Country can shew finer, or of a greater Mettle. Geldings are most used in *England* for the Saddle, because more manageable.

Here are also Dogs of all sorts, for Fighting, Hunting, and Fowling; all of 'em strong, and full of Mettle. Our Mastiffs, especially those we call *Bull-Dogs*, are of an unmatchable Courage. One of these Dogs will fight any thing, Bull or Bear, Tiger or Lion; and will not quit his Hold, 'till he gets the Victory, or loses his Life on the Spot. A Lion was killed by one of these Dogs, in the Reign of King *Charles II*.

There is also in *England* a Race of Cocks, which being train'd up, and prepar'd for Fighting by a particular Diet, shew a peculiar Courage not to be found in the like Creatures in other Countries. And 'tis observable, that an *English* Dog, or Cock, transported beyond Sea, degenerates. Which is a plain Argument, that their Courage is influenced by the Climate of *England*.

For *Delight* and *Ornament*, *England* yields abundance and great Variety of Flowers, some of 'em brought over from remote Parts, and others of *English* Growth.

For *Physical* Uses, here are abundance of *Simples*, most excellent *Saffron* and *Hony*, and plenty of *Licorish*, the green Root whereof is best for Physical Uses. The *London* Apothecaries have at *Chelsea* a famous Garden of *Simples*, where the curious Botanist may pass some Time very agreeably. At *Oxford* there is another, no less famous than the other.

Here

Baths and Mineral Waters.

Here are also *Hot Baths* in the Counties of *Somerset* and *Darby*, and abundance of *Mineral Waters*: About *London* especially, there are several Places much resorted to on that Account, in Summer; particularly *Hampsted*, *Islington*, *Acton*, *Dulwich*, *Richmond*, *Epsom*, *Barnet*, and *North-Hall*, besides the famed Waters of *Tunbridge*.

For other Uses, *England* is well stock'd with *Metals*. *Suffex* is noted for its *Iron Mines*, *Darbyshire* for its *Lead*, *Cumberland* and *Somersetshire* for their *Copper*, and *Cornwall* for its *Tin*, the finest in *Europe*, and next in Beauty to *Silver*.

England has also plenty of *Alom* and *Crystal* of her own Growth, *Copperas* and *Lapis Calaminaris*, besides *Wood* for the Use of *Diers*.

Another Thing *England* is happy in, is her being free from dangerous and voracious Beasts, such as *Wolves*, *Bears*, and wild *Boars*, which are so pernicious in many Regions of *Europe*. There are also but a few *Serpents*, and other venomous Creatures.

England was formerly pester'd with *Wolves*: But History tells us, that she was rid of 'em by the *Welsh*; whose Prince being Tributary to *Edgar*, a *Saxon King* of *England*, changed that Tribute into 3000 *Wolves-skins*. Upon which the *Welsh* grew so sharp in *Wolf-Hunting*, that they cleared *England* from those ravenous Creatures; so that the *Sheep* keep the Field Day and Night without any Danger from them.

CHAP. IV.

The principal Ornaments and Curiosities of England.

France may boast of her *Versailles*, *Spain* of her *Escurial*, *Italy* of an infinite Number of magnificent Palaces, and curious Monuments of *Roman Antiquity*: In those respects I own they surpass *England*; but *England*, on the other side, has the Advantage of 'em in many Things.

Churches.

As to *Churches*, besides *St. Paul's*, *London*, which comes but little short of *St. Peter's* at *Rome*, where shall one find finer Cathedrals than at *York*, *Salisbury*, *Winchester*, *Lincoln*, and *Glocester*? *England* has also many fine Collegiate Churches, particularly at *Westminster*, *Rippon* in *Yorkshire*, and *Manchester* in *Lancashire*. What can be neater than the Parish-Churches of *London* built since the Fire, namely, *St. Brides*, *St. Andrew Holbourn*, *St. Clement*, *St. Anne*, and *St. James*; besides *St. Paul Covent-Garden*, *Christ-Church*, and several others? In the Country there are also many fine Parish-Churches, as *St. Nicholas* of *Newcastle* in *Northumberland*, and that of *Kendal* in *Westmorland*, more like Cathedral than Parochial-Churches.

Chapels.

For *Chapels*, I shall only name *Henry the Seventh's Chapel* at *Westminster*, the *Chapel* of *Windsor-Castle*, and that Master-piece of Workmanship, *King's-Chapel* at *Cambridge*.

There

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There are also a great many *Steeple*s of curious Architecture, particularly those of *St. Bride's* and *Bow-Church* at *London*; *Salisbury-Steeple*, whose Spire is the highest of any in *England*; those of *St. Nicholas* at *Newcastle*, and *Grantham* in *Lincolnshire*. Which last is so lofty, and artificially built, that to any Beholder it seems to stand awry, and ready to fall. In the County of *Northampton*, one may see 20 or 30 *Steeple*s at once.

What Country in *Europe* can shew two such *Universities*, as *Oxford* and *Cambridge*, adorned with so many and richly endowed Colleges? And, amongst Lawyers, where shall one see such Societies, as our *Inns of Court* at *London*?

As for *Public-Halls*, there is no Country like *England*; witness *Westminster-Hall*, a Prodigy of Art; the *Middle-Temple-Hall*, *Lambeth-Hall*, *Guild-Hall*, and so many others belonging to the several Companies of Tradesmen.

If we come to *Hospitals*, few will be found more stately than those of *Chelsea* and *Greenwich*, the first for *Invalids* and *superannuated Soldiers*, the other for *disabled Seamen*; that of *St. Thomas* in *Southwark*; and *Bedlam* the Hospital for *Lunatics* in *London*.

But *England* is noted besides for the vast Number and Beauty of her *Stone-Bridges*. Particularly that of *London* on the *Thames*, where the Sea flows and ebbs continually; *Rocheſter-Bridge*, on the *Medway*; *Bristol-Bridge*, on the *Avon*; and that of *Burton*, upon *Trent*.

At *Coventry*, in the County of *Warwick*, is to be seen the finest *Cross*, perhaps in *Europe*, it being a Piece of an extraordinary Beauty.

The Kings of *England*, in former Ages, had in most Counties a *Castle*, or *Royal-House*, with a *Park*, or *Forest*, for their Entertainment. At this very Day the King has several Palaces in the Country, at *Kensington* two Miles from *St. James's Westminster*, at *Hampton-Court* 10 or 11 Miles, and *Windſor-Castle* 20 Miles, which are the most remarkable. But there are others inferior to those, at *Richmond* in *Surrey*, *Wincheſter* in *Hampshire*, another at *Greenwich* in *Kent*, and *Audley-Inn* in *Essex*. I pass by *Newmarket-House*, built by King *Charles II.* only to lodge in at the Time of *Horse-Racing*.

No Country in *Europe* is so full of stately Country-Seats as *England*, considering its Extent; witness, amongst others, *Belvoir* in *Lincolnshire*, *Chatsworth* in *Darbyshire*, *Boughton* and *Burleigh-House* in *Northamptonshire*, *Petworth* in *Suffex*, &c. But, of all the Counties of *England*, none are so full of 'em as *Yorkshire*, *Cheshire*, and *Northamptonshire*.

Amongst the *Curiosities* of *England*, I reckon *Salisbury-Plain* in *Wiltshire*, and that of *Newmarket*, upon the Borders of *Suffolk* and *Cambridgeshire*. The first being of a vast Extent, feeds Multitudes of *Sheep*; and *Newmarket-Plain* is noted for the *Horse-Races*.

In

Stone-henge.

In *Salisbury-Plain* is to be seen that remarkable Monument of Antiquity, call'd the *Stone-henge*, Lat. *Mons Ambrosii*. It consists of 3 Rows of prodigious huge Stones, some of them 28 Foot high, and 7 broad, with others laid cross on the Top, and fram'd into them. According to *Cambden*, these Stones are artificial, and were made upon the Spot. He says, the Ancients had the Art of making Stones with Sand, and a strong sort of Lime. And that which makes it most probable, is the vast Bigness of these Stones, hardly capable of any Land-Carriage, and that they stand up in a Plain, which for some Miles round scarce affords a Stone, great or small.

Roll-rich-stones.

Near *Witney* in *Oxfordshire*, is a *Trophy* call'd *Roll-rich-stones*, not much unlike the *Stone-henge*.

At *Boskenna*, in *Cornwall*, is to be seen another *Trophy*, of 18 huge Stones in a Circle, at 12 Foot Distance from each other, with another Stone in the Center, over-topping them all. In *Cleer-Parish*, in the same County, there stands up in a Plain 6 or 8 Stones of a prodigious Bigness, but so artificially set together, that it is hard to find out their just Number; for every time they are told over, they will be found either more or less than before.

Other Trophies.

The *Main-Amber*, near *Mounts-Bay*, is a main Rock, which being mounted upon lesser Rocks with a Counterpoize, may be stirr'd, but not remov'd out of its Place.

Near *Salkeld*, in *Cumberland*, is a *Trophy* erected, vulgarly call'd *Long-Meg and her Daughters*, consisting of 77 Stones, *Long-Meg* 15 Foot above Ground, and the rest but 10.

In *Westmorland*, not far from the River *Lowther*, there is a Row of *Pyramidial Stones*, 8 or 9 Foot high, pitch'd directly in a Row, for a Mile together, and plac'd at equal Distances from each other.

Marley-Hill in Herefordshire

Who would not be amaz'd to hear of a *Travelling-Hill*? a thing averr'd by the most famous Authors. This Prodigy happen'd by an Earthquake in *Herefordshire*, in the Month of *February*, 1574. when 26 Acres of Ground mov'd from their Place, with a roaring Noise, for the Space of three Days together. By which Motion a Steeple, and several Trees fell down, two Highways were turn'd the East-Part to the West, and the West to the East; Pasturage being left in the Place of Tillage, this in the Place of Pasturage. This Hill is call'd *Marley-Hill*.

Caves in Wiltshire.

At *Badmington* in *Wiltshire*, there have been found *Nine Caves* all in a Row, but of different Dimensions, the least of them 4 Foot wide, some 9 or 10 Foot long, two long Stones being set upon the Sides, and the Top cover'd with broad Stones. Spurs, Pieces of Armour, and the like, have been found in these Caves; which is a sufficient Ground to believe, that they were Tombs of some ancient Heroes, *Romans*, *Saxons*, or *Danes*.

Vault at Rygate

At *Rygate*, in *Surrey*, are still to be seen the Ruins of an ancient Castle with a long *Vault* under Ground, and a Room at the End of it, where the Barons met in Council during their War against King *John*.

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In *Darbyshire* is the *Peak*, famous for its *Lead-Mines*, *Quar-*^{Peak of Darbyshire.}
ries, and wonderful *Caves*. These last are of a large Extent, and
apt to strike with Horror all that come into them. There are
three of these *Caves*, one of them called *Elden-Hole*, very spacious,
but with a low and narrow Entrance, the Inside full of *Isicles*,
hanging down like so many *Tapers*.

In *Westmorland*, not far from the River *Lowther*, is a *Well* or ^{A Well in Westmorland}
Fountain, which (*Euripus*-like) ebbs and flows many times in a
Day.

Near *Oxenball*, in the County of *Durham*, there are three *Pits*,^{Hell-Kettles, in Durham.}
called *Hell-Kettles*, occasion'd (as 'tis said) by an Earthquake in
1179. *Tunstall*, Bishop of *Durham*, had the Curiosity to throw
a marked Goose into one of these *Pits*, which was found after-
wards alive in the River *Tees*, not far from the said *Pits*.

Oundle in *Northamptonshire*, is noted for its *Drumming-Wells*,^{Drumming-Wells in Northamptonshire.}
so called from a Noise of Drums coming now and then from
thence, which is said to be ominous.

The City of *Bath*, in *Somersetshire*, is noted for its *Springs*,^{Baths in Somersetshire.}
of a wonderful Virtue for the Cure of many Diseases, and a-
mongst others the *Palsy*, *Rheumatism*, *Weakness of the Nerves*, and
Scrofular Diseases, &c. The Waters are of a bluish Colour,
have a strong Scent, and send forth thin Vapours. There are
four *Hot-Baths*, with Stone-Seats, for such as use the Waters.
One Triangular, being 25 Foot long, and as broad at one End ;
the Heat of it is gentler than the rest, because it has fewer
Springs. This is call'd the *Cross-Bath*, from the Cross that for-
merly stood in it. Another is the *Hot-Bath* ; and the other two
are the *King's* and *Queen's Baths*, parted only by a Wall ; the
last having no Spring in it, but receiving the Water from the
King's Bath : which is about 60 Foot square, and has several
hot Springs in the middle of it, which makes its Heat the
greater. Each of these two *Baths* has a Pump, for the Use of
Embrocations. The ancient *Romans* had a great Value for
these Waters, and had here a *Temple* dedicated to *Minerva*, the
Goddess of Fountains, in the very Place where the Cathedral
now stands.

At *Ailwinston* in *Huntingtonshire*, there are two Springs, one of^{Springs in Huntingtonshire.}
fresh, and the other of brackish Water. The first good for dim
Eyes, the other for curing of Scales and Leprosy:

Wonderful is the Virtue of *Buxton-Wells* in *Darbyshire*, in the^{Buxton-Wells in Darbyshire.}
Cure of many Diseases. Nine Springs issue out of a Rock, at a
small Distance from each other, Eight of which are warm, and
the Ninth exceeding cold. About 100 Yards off is another hot
Spring, and near it a very cold one. Near *Wirksworth*, in the
same Country, there are also two Springs, one warm, and the
other cold, but so near one another, that one may put one
Hand in the warm, and the other in the cold, at the same time.
Kedleston-Well is said to be singular for the Cure of Ulcers, and
even Leprosy it self.

As

Older Wells.

As for *Quarndon-Springs* near *Darby*, *Tunbridge-wells* in *Kent*, *Scarborough* in *Yorkshire*, and *Stanley-wells* in *Glocestershire*, they are much of the same Nature, strong of the Mineral, and effectual in the Operation.

Astroits or
Star-stones.

At *Lassington* near *Glocester*, there are found certain Stones, about the Breadth of a Silver-Penny, and the Thickness of a Half-crown. They are flat, and five-pointed, like a Star; whence the Name of *Astroits* or *Star-stones*. They are of a greyish Colour, and the flat Sides of them naturally engraven in fine Works. At *Whitby* in *Yorkshire*, 'tis said, there are to be found at the Foot of some Rocks, Stones naturally as round as a Bullet; which being broken, stony Serpents are found in them, but for the most part headless.

Other remarkable
Stones.

Gotham in *Notinghamshire*, yields a sort of rugged Stone, but with such delicate Veins, as exceed the Beauty of Marble. I have already observed, that *Cornwall* and *Staffordshire* have Quarries of Marble, and that *Alabaster* is to be found in *Lincolnshire*. But *Cornwall* particularly is of special Note, for its Diamond-like Stones, found in Rocks, ready shap'd, and polished by Nature, and wanting nothing but Hardness to bear the Price of Diamonds. *St. Vincent's Rock*, near *Bristol*, is also noted for yielding Plenty of *Crystal*.

Picts Wall.

The *Picts Wall* is worth our Notice, being a Piece of *Roman* Antiquity, little of which is now remaining. When the *Romans* settled here by Force of Arms, they were always harassed by the *Picts*, on the side of *Scotland*. To stop their Inroads, the Emperor *Hadrian* caused a Wall of Earth to be built, extending from the *German* to the *Irish* Sea, the Space of 80 Miles, or 27 *French* Leagues, and caus'd it to be palisado'd, Anno 123. *Severus* the Emperor built it up of Stone, with Turrets from Mile to Mile, and a Garrison therein. But the *Picts*, nevertheless, broke in through this Wall more than once. At last, *Ætius*, a *Roman* General, rebuilt it of Brick in 430. but 'twas not long before it was pull'd down by the *Picts*. The same was 8 Foot thick, and 12 Foot high from the Ground; some Part of it is still to be seen, both in *Northumberland* and *Cumberland*.

Vortimer's
Sepulchre in the
Isle of Thanet.

At *Stonar*, the chief Place of the Isle of *Thanet* in *Kent*, is to be seen the Sepulchre of *Vortimer*, King of the ancient *Britains*, who having vanquished the *Saxons* in many Battles, and at last driven them out of the Island, order'd before his Death, that he should be buried here, on a fond Conceit, that his Corps would fright them from landing any more upon this Coast. In that *Scipio*-like, who having had a fortunate Hand against the *Carthaginians*, order'd his Tomb to be turned towards *Africa*, to fright them from the Coast of *Italy*. But the *Britains* found the Difference between a King in the Field, and one in the Grave.

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Alney, in the *Severn*, is an *Island* famous in History, for the single Combat fought in it betwixt the Saxon King *Edmund*, surnamed *Ironside*, and *Canute* King of *Denmark*, his Competitor, for the Crown of *England*, in the View of their respective Armies: In which *Canute* being over-match'd by *Edmund*, they fell embracing each other, and agreed to divide the Kingdom between them, the South of *England* being allotted to *Edmund*, and the North to *Canute*. *Edmund* dying soon after, *Canute* seiz'd upon the whole, and was the first of the three Danish Kings that wore the Crown of *England*. This Royal Duel was fought in 1016, after several Battles, and great Effusion of Blood on both Sides.

The *Isle of Wight*, near *Portsmouth* in *Hampshire*, is noted not only for its Fruitfulness, and excellent Wool, but also for its having been once advanc'd to the Title of a Kingdom, by King *Henry VI.* in behalf of *Henry Beauchamp*, Earl of *Warwick*, his great Favourite; who was crowned King of *Wight*, and of the *Isles of Jersey* and *Guernsey* in 1445. But dying two Years after, the *Isle of Wight* lost by his Death the Title of a Kingdom. For King *Edward IV.* the next Successor to *Henry*, bestow'd this *Island* upon his Father-in-law, *Richard Woodville* Earl *Rivers*, with the Title of Lord of *Wight*, as the Earl of *Darby* is Lord of the *Isle of Man*.

In the Times of Popery here were several Abbeys, two among the rest, chiefly to be mentioned, one called *Langley-Abbey*, near *Watford* in *Hartfordshire*, the Birth-Place of *Nicholas Breakspear*, who being elected Pope, took the Name of *Hadrian IV.* The other was the *Abbey of St. Edmund-Bury* in *Suffolk*, which was incomparable, for its Magnificence and Revenues.

CHAP. V.

Of the Populousness of England. The Yearly Revenue of her Lands and Houses.

THIS, doubtless, a great Advantage for a Country to be populous, especially so plentiful a Country as *England* is, and that in several Respects. 1. For the Consumption of its Commodities. 2. For the Improvement of Trade. 3. For the Strength and Wealth of the State.

The Republic of *Holland*, the most populous State of *Europe*, considering its Extent, is so well convinc'd of this Truth, that she freely receives all Strangers that come thither to settle. The Magistrates take care of all poor Families that seek a Sanctuary there, till they be in a Condition to support themselves. All Religions are tolerated, tho' none but Protestants have a Share in the Government.

'Tis true, *England* is not altogether so populous, but comes little short of it: Tho' great Numbers of Men, Women, and Children, transport themselves yearly into Foreign Parts, especially to the Plantations in *Asia*, *Africa*, and *America*, most of whom live and die there. But then their Rooms are happily supply'd by a perpetual Concourse of Foreigners: Otherwise *England* would go near to be unpeopled in less than half an Age. 'Twas happy for *England*, that the Saxons and Danes agreed at last together, and intermarried: Next to whom the Normans came in, who contributed to people the Country. In the Reign of *Henry III.* this Nation swarm'd with Poitevins, whom that Prince took into his Protection. In *Queen Elizabeth's* Reign, when the Low-Countries groaned under the Persecution of their Spanish Governour, above 30000 Flemings came to take Sanctuary here. And when *James I.* came from *Scotland* to take Possession of the Crown of *England*, he drew after him an infinite Number of Scots into *England*. From that time to this, *London* particularly has been constantly supply'd with Foreigners from most Parts of *Europe*, but above all with French, of whom we reckon at least 30000 who fled from their Country, to avoid the cruel Persecution of a Prince, who was set on the Throne of *France* by that very Party which he persecuted.

To be convinc'd of the Populoufness of *England*, 'tis but computing its Towns and Cities, particularly those we call Market-Towns. First, there are 28 Cities or Bishops Sees, tho' there are but 26 Diocesses. The Reason of it is, that *Bath* and *Wells* are both one Bishop's See, *Litchfield* and *Coventry* another's.

Amongst those Cities, *London* alone, considered in its whole Extent, according to the Bills of Mortality, does probably contain one Million of Souls, as will appear in my Description of *London*. Next to which, *York*, *Norwich*, *Salisbury*, *Exeter*, *Canterbury*, *Bristol*, *Shrewsbury*, *Gloucester*, *Worcester*, *Oxford*, and *Chester*, are the most considerable.

Note, That all Cities are privileged to send Members to Parliament, who are called Citizens from Cities; and the other Towns having that Privilege, are properly called Boroughs, and their Members Burgesses.

As for Market-Towns, there are above 650; besides many good Towns in which no Market is kept, and an infinite Number of Villages.

Yearly Rent
of Lands and
Houses.

The Yearly Rent of all the Lands in *England* and *Wales* is computed to be Ten Millions Sterling. And that of Houses not let with the Lands, Two Millions. In all 12 English Millions.

I pass by the prodigious Wealth of *England* in Jewels, Plate, Hoards of Money, rich Moveables, Merchandize, &c.

C H A P. VI.

England divided into 40 Counties, in a TABLE,
*shewing the Extent of each, the Number of its Pa-
 rishes, Market-Towns, and Members of Parliament.*
*The Counties afterwards divided into Maritime, and
 Inland.*

WHEN the Romans were possessed of this Country, they
 did not divide it into *Provinces* or *Counties*, but distin-
 guished it by the different Names they gave to its Inhabitants.
 As that of

ATREBATII, to the Inhabi- tants of <i>Barkshire</i> .	CORNAVII, of <i>Cheshire</i> , <i>Staf- ford</i> , <i>Warwick</i> , <i>Wilts</i> , and <i>Worcester-Shires</i> .
BELGÆ, to those of <i>Wiltshire</i> , <i>Somerfetshire</i> & <i>Hampshire</i> .	DAMMONII, of <i>Cornwall</i> , and <i>Devonshire</i> .
BRIGANTES, of <i>Yorkshire</i> , <i>Lancashire</i> , <i>Durham</i> , <i>West- moreland</i> , and <i>Cumberland</i> .	DOBUNI, of <i>Gloucester</i> , and <i>Oxfordshire</i> .
CANTIANI, of <i>Kent</i> .	DUROTRIGES, of <i>Dorset- shire</i> .
CATIEUCLANI, of <i>Bucking- hamshire</i> , <i>Bedfordshire</i> , and <i>Hartfordshire</i> .	OTTADINI, of <i>Northumber- land</i> .
CORITANI, of <i>Lincolnshire</i> , <i>Leicestershire</i> , <i>Rutland</i> , <i>Not- tingham</i> , <i>Northampton</i> , and <i>Darby-Shires</i> .	REGNI, of <i>Suffex</i> , and <i>Sur- rey</i> .
	TRINOBANTES, of <i>Essex</i> , and <i>Middlesex</i> .

Alfred, one of the Saxon Kings, did first divide England into
Counties, of which here follows an Alphabetical List.

	Length.	Breadth.	Parishes.	Market-T.	Memb. of P.
<i>Barkshire.</i>	45m.	25m.	140	11	9
<i>Bedfordshire.</i>	24	14	116	9	4
<i>Buckinghamsh.</i>	40	18	185	15	14
<i>Cambridgeshire.</i>	35	20	163	7	6
<i>Cheshire.</i>	45	25	85	12	4
<i>Cornwall.</i>	70	40	161	27	44
<i>Cumberland.</i>	50	38	58	14	6
<i>Darbyshire.</i>	30	25	106	11	4
<i>Devonshire.</i>	50	45	394	38	26
<i>Dorsetshire.</i>	45	25	248	22	20
<i>Durham.</i>	35	30	118	9	4
<i>Essex.</i>	45	36	415	27	8
<i>Gloucestershire.</i>	50	26	280	27	8

The Present STATE of Part I.

Length. Breadth. Parishes. Market-T. Memb. of P.

Hampshire.	46m.	30m.	250	20	26
Hartfordshire.	30	27	120	18	6
Herefordshire.	35	30	176	8	8
Huntingtonsh.	22	18	79	6	4
Kent.	50	47	408	31	10
Lancashire.	45	32	61	27	14
Leicestershire.	30	25	192	11	4
Lincolnshire.	60	35	630	39	12
Middlesex.	29	16	200	7	8
Monmouthshire.	25	20	127	7	3
Norfolk.	50	35	660	33	12
Northamptonsh.	45	20	136	13	9
Northumberl.	40	30	460	12	8
Nottinghamsh.	40	20	168	8	8
Oxfordshire.	40	20	280	12	9
Rutland.	12	9	48	2	2
Shropshire.	34	25	170	16	12
Somersetshire.	50	40	385	35	18
Staffordshire.	44	27	130	19	10
Suffolk.	45	30	55	21	16
Surrey.	34	22	140	11	14
Sussex.	60	20	312	17	20
Warwickshire.	35	26	158	14	6
Westmoreland.	32	24	26	8	4
Wiltshire.	40	30	304	21	34
Worcestershire.	35	25	152	12	9
Yorkshire.	80	70	363	58	30

Of all which Counties the last is of the greatest Extent, reaching in Length 80 Miles, or 27 Leagues, at three Miles a League. Cornwall is 70 Miles long; Lincolnshire and Sussex, 60. Cumberland, Gloucestershire, Kent, Norfolk, and Somersetshire, about 50 Miles each.

The Word *Shire*, which terminates the Names of most Counties, signifies originally a Partition, or Division. But, being used alone, 'tis a synonymous Word with *County*.

To the Members of Parliament there are to be added 45 from Scotland, and 24 from Wales, making in all 558, which is the Number of the present House of Commons since the UNION.

Seven of the foresaid Counties lie upon the German Sea, viz.

Northumberland,	Lincolnshire,	Suffolk,
Durham,	Norfolk,	Essex.
Yorkshire,		

Six upon the Channel, viz.

Kent,	Hampshire,	Devonshire,
Sussex,	Dorsetshire,	Cornwall.

Two at the *Severn's Mouth*, viz.

Somersetshire,

Monmouthshire.

And Four upon the *Irish Sea*, or *St. George's Channel*, viz.

Chebbire,

Cumberland,

Lancashire,

Westmoreland.

The Inland Counties are

Berkshire,

Hereford,

Rutland,

Bedford,

Huntington,

Shropshire,

Buckingham,

Leicester,

Stafford,

Cambridge,

Middlesex,

Survey,

Darby,

Northampton,

Warwick,

Gloucester,

Nottingham,

Wiltshire,

Hartford,

Oxford,

Worcestershire.

C H A P. VII.

A particular Description of each County in the Alphabetical Order: Wherein Notice is taken, especially of the Shire and Market-Towns, of such Places as send Members to Parliament, having a © prefixt; and of those whence Noblemen take their Titles.

THE Advantages of England over most Countries in Europe, and her Populousness, cannot be better made out, than by a particular Description of her Counties. I therefore thought it proper to give the following succinct Account of 'em, for the Satisfaction of those who aim at a perfect Knowledge of this Country.

BARKSHIRE, or the County of BERKS.

AN Inland County, in the Diocese of *Salisbury*, and a pleasant Country, 120 Miles in Circumference, contains about 527000 Acres, and 16906 Houses; where the Air is good, and the Soil fruitful. It yields plenty of Corn, Cattle, Wild-fowl, Wool, and Wood, Oak especially. The *Thames* and *Kennet*, are its principal Rivers.

The same gives the Title of *Earl* to *Henry Howard*, the present *Earl of Berkshire*, descended from *Thomas Howard*, who was created *Earl of Berkshire*, *Viscount Andover*, and *Baron of Charlton*, by King *James I.*

Market-Towns.

⊙ **R E A D I N G**, the Shire-Town, Saturday.

⊙ *Abington*, M. & F. *Hungerford*, Wedn. *East-Isley*, Wednesd.
 ⊙ *Windsor*, Saturd. *Newbury*, Thursd. *Langbourn*,
 ⊙ *Wallingford*, T. & F. *Faringdon*, Tuesd. *Oakingham*, Tuesd.
Maidenhead, Wednesd. *Wanting*, Saturday.

Reading.

Reading, 32 Miles West of *London*, seated at the Fall of the *Kenet* into the *Thames*, consists of 3 *Parishes*, and is pretty populous; noted for its Trade in *Malt*, and Manufacture of *Clib*.

Abington.

Abington, on the *Thames*, 5 Miles from *Oxford*, is a neat Town, having two *Parishes*, a *Grammar-School*, an *Hospital*, and a *Town-house* in the *Market-place*. This is one of those few *Borough-Towns* that send but one *Member* to *Parliament*, whereas the greatest Part send two, and *London* four. It gives the Title of an *Earl* to *Montague Bertie*, Son of *James Bertie*, who was created *Earl of Abington* by King *Charles II.* in 1682.

Windsor.

Windsor.
Cattle.

Windsor, also on the *Thames*, 20 Miles from *London*, stands upon a Hill; on the Top of which is the *Castle of Windsor*, a Royal and most stately *Palace*; to which belongs a fair *Chapel*, wherein are installed the *Knights* of the most Noble Order of the *Garter*; and a magnificent *Hall* for the *Installation-Feast*. What is remarkable besides, is the great and spacious *Terrass* on one side of the *Castle*, yielding a most pleasant Prospect of several *Counties*. This *Terrass* was finished in the Reign of the late King *Charles*, who kept his Court here, and laid out vast Sums of Money to beautifie this *Palace*: In the *Chapel* whereof, *Henry VIII.* and *Charles I.* are intombed.

Wallingford.

Wallingford, also on the *Thames*, has been a Town of great Note, the *Guallena* of the Ancients, and the chief Place of the *Attrebatii*. In the *Saxons* Time it was fortified with a good Wall and *Castle*, and had 12 *Parish-Churches*. But now there is but one Church, and of its Wall and *Castle* nothing to be seen but their Ruins.

Maidenhead.

Maidenhead is on the *Thames*, *Hungerford* and *Newbury* upon the *Kenet*. *Hungerford* noted especially for the Goodness of its *Trouts*, and Plenty of *Craw-fish*. *Faringdon*, for its Cloathing; *Oakingham* and *Newbury* for the Title of *Baron*, they give the first to his late Royal Highness Prince *George of Denmark*, and the last to the Duke of *Southampton*.

BEDFORDSHIRE.

AN Inland County, in *Lincoln* Diocese, 73 Miles in Circumference, contains about 260000 Acres, and about 12170 Houses, is a fruitful Country, well stored with Corn and Cattle, especially the North-Parts of it.

Market-Towns.

⊙ **B E D F O R D**, the Shire-Town, Tuesd. and Sat.
Dunstable, Wedn. *Leighton*, Tuesd. *Biggleswade*, Tuesd.
Woburn, Friday. *Luton*, Mond. *Potterton*, Saturday.
Amptill, Thursd. *Shefford*, Friday. *Tuddington*, Sat.

Bedford, upon the *Ouse*, 38 Miles North of *London*, contains *Bedford*. five *Parishes*. Anno 1548. King *Edward VI.* created *John Russel* Earl of *Bedford*, who was then *Baron of Tavestock*, Lord President of the Council, and Lord High Admiral: Which Dignity continued in a direct Line, till the late King *William* dignify'd *William Russel* with the Title of Duke of *Bedford*, now enjoy'd by *Wriothesly Russel*, his Grandson.

Dunstable, supposed to be the ancient *Magiovinium*, is noted *Dunstable*. for its excellent *Larks*; *Woburn*, for its *Fuller's Earth*; and *Amptill*, a Manor belonging to the Crown, for the Title of Viscount it gives to the Earl of *Ailesbury*.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE, or the County of
BUCKS.

ANother Inland County in *Lincoln* Diocese, 138 Miles in Circumference, contains about 441000 Acres, and 18390 Houses; is very plentiful both in Corn and Pasture, particularly the *Vale* of *Ailesbury*, which feeds an infinite Number of Sheep, yielding excellent Wool. The *Tame*, *Ouse* and *Coln* are its principal Rivers.

John Sheffield, the present Duke of *Buckingham* and *Normanby*, was advanced to that Dignity by Queen *ANNE*.

Market-Towns.

⊙ **B U C K I N G H A M**, the Chief, Saturday.
 ⊙ *Ailesbury*, Saturd. *Newport Pagnel*, Sat. *Chesham*, Wednesd.
 ⊙ *High Wycombe*, Fri. *Colebrook*, Wednesd. *Risborough*, Satur.
 ⊙ *Marlow*, Saturd. *Stony Stratford*, Frid. *Ivingo*, Friday.
 ⊙ *Wendover*, Thursd. *Oulney*, Monday. *Winslow*, Thursd.
 ⊙ *Amerham*, Tuesd. *Beaconsfield*, Thursd.

Buckingham.

Buckingham, 44 Miles from *London*, stands upon the *Ouse*, over which it has three Stone-Bridges. *George Villiers* was created by King *James I.* Earl, Marquiss, and, at last, Duke of *Buckingham*; which Title lay extinct upon the Decease of *George Villiers*, the last Duke of that Name, who died without Issue in the Reign of the late King *James*. But Her late Majesty has since reviv'd it in the Person of *John Sheffield*, Duke of *Buckingham* and *Normanby*.

Ailesbury.

Ailesbury, gives the Title of Earl to *Thomas Bruce*, the present Earl of *Ailesbury*: Which Title devolved upon him by his Father's Death, *Robert Bruce*, Earl of *Elgin* in *Scotland*, created Earl of *Ailesbury* by King *Charles II.* He died in the Post of Lord Chamberlain, under the Reign of the late King *James*.

Eaton.

There is also in this County a Place called *Eaton*, situate upon the *Thames*, over against *Windfor*, noted for its College and School, founded by King *Henry VI.* In this School, now in great Repute, there are 70 Scholars, maintained gratis, and sent by degrees to the Universities, as Vacancies happen there.

Ajcot, a Manor in this Shire, gives the Title of Viscount to the Earl of *Carnarvan*.

C A M B R I D G S H I R E.

AN Inland County, in the Diocese of *Ely*, 130 Miles in Circumference, contains about 570000 Acres, and 17347 Houses; abounds in Corn and Pasture, Fish, Wild-Fowl, and Saffron. 'Tis true, the North Parts of it, called the *Ile of Ely*, are full of *Marshes*, and subject to be overflowed by the *Ouse* and other Rivers, which make 'em unhealthful, and yield but little Corn: But this Defect is abundantly supply'd by their Plenty of Cattle, Fish, and Wild-Fowl.

In this County, not far from *Cambridge*, are the Hills called *Hog-magog Hills*, fortify'd by the *Danes* with three Intrenchments, part of which are still to be seen.

Market-Towns.

☉ C A M B R I D G E, the Shire-Town, Saturd.
Ely, Saturday. *Linton*, Thursday. *Wisbich*, Saturd.
Caxton, Tuesday. *Merche*, Friday. *Soham*.
Newmarket, Tuesday. *Royston*, Wednesday.

Cambridge.

Cambridge, upon the *Cam*, 44 Miles North of *London*, is the *Camborivum* of the Ancients, now called *Cantabrigia*. In the *Romans* Time, *Cambridge* was one of their Colonies, and of the 28 Cities

Cities of Britain : Which Roman Colonies had their Schools of Learning, in which both the Roman and British Youth were taught several Arts and Sciences. *Lucius*, a British King, and the first Christian King, was instructed in the Christian Faith by the Doctors of Cambridge, among whom were *Eluannus* and *Meduinus*, sent by the King to Rome, for his fuller Satisfaction in Matters of Faith. Whether it were King *Lucius*, or Pope *Eleutherius*, that granted great Privileges to this University, I shall not determine. Certain it is, that it is most ancient, it being counted an University from the latter End of the second Age, when both *Lucius* and *Eleutherius* were living. 'Tis true, it came to Ruin by the Invasion of the Saxons and Danes, by whom the *Muses* were soon put to Flight ; but they were afterwards recalled. Thus we must look upon Cambridge, 1. as a Town, and 2. as an University.

As a Town, it consists of 14 Parishes. In Point of Situation, and good Air, 'tis granted, that Oxford has the Advantage of Cambridge : But 'tis governed (as Oxford) by a Mayor, in Subjection to the University : To which he takes a solemn Oath, when he enters upon his Office, that he shall maintain the Privileges, Liberties, and Customs thereof.

As for Honourary Titles, Cambridge has been dignify'd, not only with the Title of an Earldom in several eminent Persons, but also that of a Dukedom in three Sons of the late King *James*, who died in their Infancy. But her late Majesty was pleas'd to revive it in the Person of *George Augustus*, the Electoral Prince of Hanover ; whom she created Baron of *Tewksbury*, Viscount *North-Allerton*, Earl of *Milford-Haven*, Marquiss and Duke of Cambridge.

As an University, which is the Glory of Cambridge, here are 12 Colleges, and four Halls, all endowed, which the Halls in Oxford are not ; and whereas Oxford is an University within a Town ; Cambridge, on the contrary, is a Town within an University ; most of its Colleges being seated in the Skirts of the Town, which afford them the more delightful Walks and Gardens.

The Names of the Colleges.

Peter-House,	Founded in	1284, by <i>Hugh de Balsham</i> , Bishop of Ely.
Corpus Christi, or Benet-College,		1346, by <i>Henry of Monmouth</i> , Duke of Lancaster.
Gonville and Cajus,		1348, and so named from its Founders.
King's-College,		1441, by King <i>Henry VI.</i>
Queen's-College,		1448, by <i>Margaret</i> , Wife to <i>Henry VI.</i>
Jesus-College,		1497, by <i>L. L. D.</i> Bishop of Ely.

Christ's

<i>Christ's-College,</i>	} Founded in	{ 1506, by <i>Margaret</i> Countess of <i>Richmond</i> , and Mother of <i>Henry VII.</i>
<i>St. John's-College,</i>		{ 1506, by the same.
<i>Magdalen-College,</i>		{ 1542, by <i>Edward Stafford</i> , the last Duke of <i>Buckingham</i> of that Name.
<i>Trinity-College,</i>		{ 1546, by King <i>Henry VIII.</i>
<i>Emanuel-College,</i>		{ 1584, by Sir <i>Walter Mildman</i> , Chancellor of the Exchequer.
<i>Sidney Suffex College,</i>	{	{ 1598, by <i>Frances Sidney</i> , Countess of <i>Suffex</i> .

Of all which Colleges, *Trinity* and *St. John's College* are the most beautiful. But *King's-College* out-does 'em all by its most stately *Chapel*, one of the finest Pieces of Architecture in the World.

The Halls.

<i>Clare-Hall,</i>	} Founded in	{ 1343, by <i>Richard Badew</i> .
<i>Pembroke-Hall,</i>		{ 1347, by <i>Mary de St. Paul</i> , Countess of <i>Pembroke</i> .
<i>Trinity-Hall,</i>		{ 1353, by <i>William Bateman</i> , Bp. of <i>Norwich</i> .
<i>Catherine-Hall,</i>		{ 1459, by <i>Robert Wood</i> , Chancellor of the University.

By the Foundations of the aforesaid Colleges and Halls, a certain Number of Fellows and Scholars are kept and maintained by each College or Hall: And each of these is ruled according to the Rules and Statutes of the Founder.

Over each College and Hall there is a *Head*, called *Master*; except the *Head* of *King's-College*, who goes by the Name of *Provost*; and the *Head* of *Queen's-College*, by that of *President*.

Over the whole University, there is, first, a *Chancellor*, chosen by the University, who is usually one of the Prime Nobility. A new *Chancellor* may be chosen at *Cambridge* every three Years, or continue in the same Office *durante tacito Consensu Senatus Cantabrigiensis*: But the *Chancellor* of *Oxford* is so *durante Vitâ*. Under the *Chancellor* there is a *Commissary*, who holds a Court of Record for all privileged Persons and Scholars under the Degree of *Master of Arts*, where all Causes are tried and determined by the Civil and Statute-Law, and by the Customs of the University.

Next to the *Chancellor* is the *Vice-Chancellor*, who actually governs in his Stead the University. He is yearly chosen upon the 3d of *November*.

Chap. VII. GREAT-BRITAIN.

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As to the *Proffors*, and other *Officers* of the University, wherein *Oxford* and *Cambridge* agree, I refer the Reader to my Description of *Oxford*.

At *Cambridge* the *Batchelors* of *Arts* complete their Degree in *Lent*, beginning at *Ash-Wednesday*. And the first *Tuesday* of *July* is always *Dies Comitiorum*, or the *Commencement*, wherein the *Masters* of *Arts*, and the *Doctors* of all *Faculties* complete their respective Degrees. Here three Years after a Man has taken the Degree of *Batchelor*, he may take that of *Master* of *Arts*; seven Years after which he may commence *Batchelor* in *Divinity*; and at the expiration of three Years more he may go out *Doctor*.

A LIST of the Heads of Colleges and Halls in Cambridge.

[<i>Peter-House</i> , Dr. <i>Richardson</i> .	[<i>Magdalen-College</i> , Mr. D. <i>Waterland</i> .
[<i>Corpus Christi</i> , or <i>Bennet-College</i> , Dr. <i>Bradford</i> .	[<i>Trinity-College</i> , Dr. <i>Bentley</i> .
[<i>Gonville and Cajus</i> , Doctor <i>Gooch</i> .	[<i>Emanuel-College</i> , Dr. <i>Balderston</i> .
Of { <i>King's-College</i> , Dr. <i>Adams</i> .	Of { <i>Sidney-Sussex-College</i> , Dr. <i>Fisher</i> .
[<i>Queen's-College</i> , D. <i>James</i> .	[<i>Clare-Hall</i> , Mr. <i>W. Grigg</i> .
[<i>Jesus-College</i> , Dr. <i>Ashton</i> .	[<i>Pembroke-Hall</i> , Dr. <i>Lany</i> .
[<i>Christ College</i> , Dr. <i>Covel</i> .	[<i>Trinity-Hall</i> , Sir <i>Nathaniel Lloyd</i> .
[<i>St. John's-College</i> , Dr. <i>Fenkins</i> .	[<i>Catharine-Hall</i> , Dr. <i>Sherlock</i> .

Magistrates.

<i>Chancellor</i> of the University, <i>Proffors</i> , Mr. <i>Thomas Cross</i> , and <i>Charles Duke of Somerset</i> .	Mr. <i>John Williams</i> .
<i>High-Steward</i> , ——— <i>Earl of Manchester</i> .	<i>Taxers</i> , Mr. ——— <i>Tremaine</i> , and Mr. ——— <i>Norton</i> .
<i>Vice-Chancellor</i> , Mr. <i>Will. Grigg</i> .	

Professors.

<i>Queen's Professor</i> of <i>Divinity</i> , Dr. <i>Henry James</i> .	<i>Mathematical Professor</i> , Mr. <i>Saunderson</i> .
<i>Margaret Professor</i> , Dr. <i>Fenkins</i> .	<i>Hebrew Professor</i> , Dr. <i>Bouquet</i> .
<i>Casuistical Professor</i> , Dr. <i>John Colebatch</i> .	<i>Arabick Professor</i> , Mr. <i>Ockley</i> .
<i>Physick Professor</i> , Dr. <i>Green</i> .	<i>Greek Professor</i> , Mr. <i>Pilgrim</i> .
<i>Law Professor</i> , Dr. <i>Dickens</i> .	<i>Publick Orator</i> , Dr. <i>Ayliffe</i> .

Scarlet-

Scarlet-Days.

<i>All-Saints,</i>	At the two Fairs Proclaiming,
<i>Christmas-Day,</i>	in <i>June</i> and <i>September</i> .
<i>Easter-Day,</i>	<i>Michaelmas-Day,</i> <i>September</i> the
<i>Ascension-Day,</i>	29th.
<i>Witsunday,</i>	<i>Gun-Powder-Treason-Day,</i> <i>November</i> the 5th.
<i>Trinity-Sunday</i> Commencement.	
<i>The Restauration-Day,</i> <i>May</i> 29.	

To Funerals, Clerums, and Supplications,
 All Doctors go as to Congregations.
 That is, in their ROBES.

Ely.

Ely, is a Bishop's See, erected by King *Henry I.* in 1109. and taken out of the Bishoprick of *Lincoln*: *Harvey*, Bishop of *Bangor*, was the first Bishop of this See; whose Bishops had formerly the Powers and Rights of Counts Palatine, till the Reign of *Henry VIII.* However, the Revenue of this Bishoprick is very considerable. As to the Town, its Situation in a *Isle*, made by several Rivers, renders it unhealthful. Nor is it considerable, either for Extent or Beauty; and its Cathedral, the Work of several Bishops, is its only Ornament.

CHESHIRE, or the County of CHESTER.

A Maritime County, in the Diocese of *Chester*, 112 Miles in Circumference, contains about 72000 Acres, and 24054 Houses. It yields more Pasture than Corn, and is for the most part level; its greatest Hills being those which part it from *Stafford* and *Darby* Shires. There are in it several Forests, particularly *Delamere* and *Macclesfield* Forests: And so great a Number of Parks, that few Gentlemens Country-Seats are without one.

There are also many Heaths, in which both Sheep and Horses feed; and some mossy Plots, the Moss whereof serves to make good Turfs.

Its principal Rivers are the *Dee*, which waters the South-West Parts; the *Weaver*, running through the Middle; and the *Mersey* Northward. The first has this Singularity in it, that it swells little in a Glut of Rain; but is most apt to swell and overflow, when the Wind is a long Time South,

Cheese and *Salt* are the chief Product of this County, and both in great Request all over *England*.

But I must not pass by its Privilege of being a County Palatine, the Earls whereof were anciently vested with so great a Power, that

that they lived more like Princes than Subjects. The first Count (or Earl) of this Order was a Nephew of *William the Conqueror*; and the last was *Simon of Montford*, Earl of *Leicester*: After whose Decease, in the 12th Century, this County was re-annex'd to the Crown; so that the Prince of *Wales* is by Birth-Right Earl of *Chester*, as he is Duke of *Cornwall*. However, this Connty enjoys to this Day its ancient Privileges, and the Palatine Courts are still kept at *Chester*, the Shire-Town, for Administration of Justice to the People of this County.

Market-Towns.

CHESTER, the Capital, Wednesd. and Saturd.

<i>Nantwich</i> , Saturd.	<i>Congleton</i> , Saturd.	<i>Altringham</i> , Tuesd.
<i>Middlewich</i> , Saturd.	<i>Frodesham</i> , Wednesd.	<i>Malpas</i> , Monday.
<i>Northwich</i> , Friday.	<i>Stockport</i> , Friday.	<i>Knotsford</i> , Friday.
<i>Macclesfield</i> , Mond.	<i>Sandwich</i> , Thursd.	<i>Tarvin</i> .

Chester, 150 Miles North-West of *London*, stands upon the *Chæster*. *Dee*, 25 Miles from its Fall into the *Irish Sea*. Over that River is a fair *Stone-Bridge*, with eight Arches, and one Gate at each End of it. The Town is well inhabited, and drives a good Trade with *Ireland*. It contains ten Parishes; and as it is the most usual Place where People take Shipping for *Ireland*, there is always a great Concourse of Strangers going to, or coming from *Dublin*. The principal Streets have the Convenience of dry Walks, or Galleries, that shelter one from the Rain. This is a defensible Place, fortify'd with good Walls, with Towers and Battlements, and a strong Castle on the South-Side. Upon the Dissolution of the Monasteries by King *Henry VIII.* it became one of the six new Bishopricks; the other five being *Oxford*, *Westminster*, *Bristol*, *Glocester*, and *Peterborough*: Amongst which, *Westminster* was since made a Collegiate Church, by Queen *Elizabeth*. The Cathedral stands on the North-Side, with the Bishop's Palace, and the Prebends Houses. 'Twas in this City that the Saxon King *Edgar* had his Barge rowed (by way of Homage) by 7 petty *British* Kings, himself, as supreme Lord, holding the Helm.

Nantwich, *Middlewich*, and *Northwich*, are noted for their *Salt-pits*; but the first especially, which yields the best Salt. *Nantwich*, *Middlewich*, *Northwich*. *Macclesfield* has given the Title of an Earl to *Charles Gerard*, created Earl of *Macclesfield*, by the late King *Charles*, in 1679. also to *Brandon* and *Fitton*, his two Sons, by whose Death without Issue, the Title lies extinct. Buttons are the chief Manufacture of this Place, and *Gloves* that of *Congleton*.

Malpas gives the Title of *Viscount*, and *Cholmondley* that of *Malpas*. Earl to *Hugh Cholmondley*, raised to this Dignity by the late Queen.

CORNWALL.

A Maritime County, in the Diocese of *Exeter*, is the most Western County of *England*; furrounded with the Sea on the North, South, and West, and parted from *Devonshire*, Eastward by the *Tamer*, all but a small Tract of Land; so that 'tis a perfect Peninsula, 150 Miles in Circumference. It contains about 960000 Acres, and 25374 Houses, but is none of the most fruitful Parts of *England*. 'Tis true, its Valleys are plentiful of Corn and Pasture, and the Hills famous for their *Tin* and *Copper-Mines*; and it abounds in wild Fowl, *Woodcocks* especially; and the Seas thereof, in Fish. Here is the great Fishing of *Pilchards*, between *July* and *November*; of which, vast Quantities are exported into *France*, *Spain*, and *Italy*. It yields also plenty of *Sampshire*, *Eringo*, fine *Slate*, and *Marble*.

The People of this County are accounted the strongest in *England*, most skilful in Wrestling, and much addicted to that Exercise.

In short, this County is full of Wonders, mention'd in the 4th Chapter, to which I refer the Reader. Here is the famous Port of *Falmouth*, the *Lizard Point*, (being the *Ocrinum*, or *Dammonium Promontorium* of the Ancients) and the *Lands-End*, *Bolevium Promontorium*. Between these two Lands *St. Michael's Mount*, a lofty Hill, which gives its Name to *Mounts-Bay*. A Sandy Plain parts it from the Continent, which may be passed on Foot at low Water. There is an old Fort on the Top of this Mount.

Of all the Counties of *England*, *Cornwall*, *Cumberland*, and *Monmouthshire*, have most of *British Blood*. The first was a long time governed by its own Princes, called *Earls of Cornwall*, till *Egbert*, the first Monarch of *England*, made a Conquest of it in 809. Being re-annex'd to the Crown in the Reign of *Edward III.* this Prince made his eldest Son *Edward*, called the *Black-Prince*, Duke of *Cornwall*; and ever since the eldest Son of *England* has born that Title, without Creation.

Market-Towns.

⊙ *LAUNCESTON*, the chief, Saturday.

- | | | |
|------------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| ⊙ <i>Leskard</i> , Saturd. | ⊙ <i>Westlow</i> , or Port | ⊙ <i>Fouay</i> , Saturd. |
| ⊙ <i>Lestwithiel</i> , Frid. | <i>Pigbam</i> . | ⊙ <i>Kellington</i> , |
| ⊙ <i>Truro</i> , W. & Sat. | ⊙ <i>Grampound</i> , Sat. | ⊙ <i>Bossiney</i> , |
| ⊙ <i>Bodmin</i> , Saturd. | ⊙ <i>Eastlow</i> , | ⊙ <i>St. German</i> , Frid. |
| ⊙ <i>Helfton</i> , Saturd. | ⊙ <i>Penryn</i> , W. F. & S. | ⊙ <i>St. Michael</i> , |
| ⊙ <i>Saltaish</i> , | ⊙ <i>Tregony</i> , Saturd. | ⊙ <i>Newport</i> , |
| ⊙ <i>Camelford</i> , Frid. | ⊙ <i>St. Ives</i> , W. & F. | ⊙ <i>St. Maw's</i> , |

St. Austel,

Chap. VII. GREAT-BRITAIN.

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St. Austel, Market-Jew, Thursd. Redruth,
 Boscastle, Padstow, Saturd. Warbridge,
 St. Columb, Thursd. Penzance, Thursd. Stratton, Tuesd.
 Falmouth, Thursd.

Launceston, or *Dunwid*, is a goodly Town, 170 Miles from *Launceston*: London, near the *Tamer*, which severs this County from *Devonshire*.

Falmouth is one of the best Ports of England, call'd *Falmouth* Falmouth. from its Situation at the *Fale's Mouth*. This is the Station of our Packet-boats for *Lisbon*. The same gave the Title of *Viscount* to the late Duke of *Northumberland*, a Natural Son of King *Charles II.* who created him Baron of *Pontefract*, *Viscount Falmouth*, and Duke of *Northumberland*.

Over against *Falmouth* stands the Castle of *Pendennis*, built by Pendennis-Castle. *Henry VIII.* for the Security of this Coast.

Truro gives the Title of *Viscount*, and *Bodmin* that of *Baron*, to *Truro*. the Earl of *Radnor*. 'Tis a pretty good Harbour, as well as *Fouay*, *St. Ives*, and *Penzance*.

Isles of Scilly.

These *Isles*, called in Latin *Silurum Insule*, and supposed by some to be the *Cassiterides* of the Ancients, lie about 60 Miles from the *Lands-End*, and are a Cluster of small Islands, to the Number of 145; one of 'em called *Scilly*, which gave Name to the rest, was then counted the chiefest: But *St. Mary* has got since the Pre-eminence, as the largest and most fruitful; yet it is but nine Miles about. But it has a very good Harbour, fortify'd with a Castle, built by *Queen Elizabeth*. These *Isles* were conquer'd by *Ethelfan*, one of the *Saxon Kings of England*, from which Time to this they have been look'd upon as Part of *Cornwall*.

C U M B E R L A N D.

A Maritime County in the North of England, and in the Dioceses of *Chester* and *Carlisle*, is bounded Northward with *Scotland*, and Westward with the *Irish Sea*. It is 168 Miles in Circumference, contains about 1040000 Acres, and 14825 Houses: As far North as it lies, 'tis a fruitful County; whose Hills yield good *Pasture*, and the Valleys Plenty of *Corn*. There is abundance both of *wild Fowl*, and *Fish*. For *Fewel*, it yields *Pit-Coal*; and for other Uses, there are large Mines both of *Copper* and *Lead*.

Wry-Nose, one of its highest Hills, is remarkable for its three *Shire-Stones*, one Foot from each other: One in this County, another in *Westmorland*, and the third in *Lancashire*.

Besides

Besides its *Rivers*, of which *Eden* is the principal, here are several *Meers*, or small *Lakes*; particularly one called by the Name of *Ulles Water*, bordering upon *Westmoreland*, and noted for yielding a most dainty Fish, called *Charr*.

'Tis Matter of Wonder, that in so Northern a County more *Roman Antiquities* should be found than in any other. See Chapter IV.

Northward is a Tract of Land called *Gilleland*, which gives the Title of *Baron* to the Earl of *Carlisle*.

'Tis observable, this County was possessed by the old *Britains* till the Reign of the *Saxon King Edmund*, *Ethelstan's* Son, by whom 'twas conquer'd in 946.

The same gave the Title of a Duke to his late *Royal Highness* Prince *George of Denmark*, who was created by the late King *William*, Anno 1688. *Baron of Ockingham*, *Earl of Kendal*, and *Duke of Cumberland*.

Market-Towns.

☉ *CARLISLE*, the Chief, Saturday.

☉ <i>Cockermouth</i> , Tuesd.	<i>Holm</i> , Saturd.	<i>Kirk-Oswald</i> , Thursd.
<i>Whitehaven</i> , Thursd.	<i>Egermont</i> , Saturd.	<i>Longtown</i> , Thursd.
<i>Keswick</i> , Saturd.	<i>Alston-Moor</i> ,	<i>Ravenglas</i> , Saturd.
<i>Penrith</i> , Tuesd.	<i>Ireby</i> , Thursd.	<i>Wigton</i> , Tuesd.
<i>Brampton</i> , Tuesd.		

Carlisle.

Carlisle, upon the *Eden*, 35 Miles from *London*, is a Bishop's See. The same is a Peninsule, surrounded on all Sides, but Southward, with the River *Eden*, besides the *Caud* and the *Potterill*, which fall there into the *Eden*. This Town being ruined by the *Danes*, continued in that State till the Reign of *William II.* surnamed *Rufus*, who rebuilt it. *Henry*, his next Successor, made it an Episcopal See. Now it has a good Wall, fortify'd with a great Castle on the West, and a Citadel Eastward, built by *Henry VIII.* This City gives the Title of an *Earldom* to a Branch of the Duke of *Norfolk's* Family; *Charles Howard*, descended from the Lord *William Howard*, third Son of *Thomas Duke of Norfolk*, being created Earl of *Carlisle* by King *Charles II.* in 1661. Who was sent by that King two Years after, with the Character of an Ambassador Extraordinary to *Alexey Michailovitz Czar of Muscovy*, *Charles King of Sweden*, and *Frederick King of Denmark*. He had a Son, *Edward* by Name, who succeeded him; and another named *Frederick*, born at *Copenhagen* in the last Embassy, who was killed in the Trenches at the Siege of *Luxemburg*. *Charles*, Son of *Edward*, is now in Possession of the Titles and Estate of this Family.

Whitehaven.

Whitehaven is a noted Port, especially for its Salt and Coal-Trade. *Penrith* has a great many Tanners, and *Keswick* abundance of good Lead.

The

The Isle of Man.

The Situation of this *Isle* is in the *Irish Sea*, 10 Leagues from *Cumberland*. It reaches about nine Leagues in Length, and three in Breadth. The *Air* of it is cold, and the *Soil* yields abundance of Oats. Here is also Plenty of Cattle, wild Fowl, and Fish. It contains 17 Parishes, has five Towns, and two Castles. There is a Hill in it, of special Note for yielding from thence a Prospect of *England*, *Scotland*, and *Ireland*. The Earl of *Darby* is Lord of the *Isle of Man*, but he holds it in Fee of the Crown. There is a *Bishop of Man*, but he is no Peer of the Realm, as other Bishops, because he does not hold his Bishoprick immediately of the Crown, but of the Lord of the *Isle*, by whom he is chosen: He is confirm'd by the King of *Great Britain*, and consecrated by the Archbishop of *York*.

D A R B Y S H I R E.

AN Inland County Northward, in the Diocese of *Litchfield* and *Coventry*, 130 Miles in Circumference, contains about 680000 Acres, and 21155 Houses, is a plentiful Country of *Pasture*, *Corn*, and *Wood*, especially on the East and South Side. Here are also Quarries of *Free-Stone* and *Marble*, abundance of *Mill*, *Lime*, and *Whet-Stones*, with *Coal*, *Lead* and *Iron-Mines*. It yields likewise both *Cryстал* and *Alabaster*.

The River *Darwent*, which glides through this County from North to South, and falls into the *Trent*, divides it into two Parts, one *East*, and the other *West*.

North-Westward is the *Peak*, so famous for its Caves, Quarries, and Lead-Mines. As for its *Medicinal Waters*, see Chap. IV.

Market-Towns.

© D A R B Y, the Shire-Town, Friday.

<i>Chesterfield</i> , Sat.	<i>Asbbourn</i> , Sat.	<i>Winster</i> ,
<i>Wirksworth</i> , Tuesd.	<i>Bakewell</i> , Mond.	<i>Tiddleswall</i> , Wednes
<i>Bolsover</i> , Frid.	<i>Dronsfild</i> , Thurs.	<i>Drawfield</i> .
<i>Alfreton</i> , Mond.		

Darby, upon the *Darwent*, is a good Town, populous, and *Darby* rich by its Trade. It consists of five Parishes. Over the River there is a fair Stone-Bridge. The Steeple of one of its Churches is both very beautiful, and extraordinary high. The Hall, wherein the Assizes are kept, is a fair Building of Free-Stone.

In the Year 1486. *Thomas Lord Stanley*, Lord High Constable of England, was created Earl of *Darby* by *Henry VII.* Which Title does still continue in the same Family, in the Person of *James Stanley*, the present Earl of *Darby*, and Lord of the Isle of *Man*.

Chesterfield. *Chesterfield* gives the Title of an *Earldom* to *Philip Stanhope*, the Son of *Philip*; whose Grand-Father *Philip*, Lord *Stanley* of *Shelsford* in *Com. Not.* was created Earl of *Chesterfield* by King *Charles I.*

Scarsdale. This Town is situate in a Valley called *Scarsdale*, which gives the Title of an Earl to *Francis Leake*, Lord *Deyncourt* of *Sutton*, created Earl of *Scarsdale* by King *Charles I.* in 1645. To whom succeeded *Nicholas*, his Son, Father to *Robert Leake*, the late Earl, who was succeeded by his Nephew, *Nicholas Leake*, Son and Heir to *Richard Leake*, second Son to *Nicholas* Earl of *Scarsdale*.

Wirksworth. *Wirksworth* is noted for its great Trade in Lead.

DEVONSHIRE, or the County of DEVON.

A Maritime County in the Diocese of *Exeter*, 200 Miles in Circumference, contains about 1920000 Acres, and 56310 Houses. It lies in the West of *England*, borders upon *Cornwall*, and is watered on two sides with the Sea, viz. North and South. The Air is very good, and the Soil for the most part fruitful; but there are both Hills and Woods. This County does abound chiefly in Corn, Pasture, Wool, Wild-Fowl, and Sea-Fish. There are also Tin and Lead-Mines. Its chief Manufactures are *Kerseyes*, *Serges*, and *Lace*.

The same has given the Title of an *Earldom* to three several Families, viz. the *Rivers*, *Courtney*, and *Cavendish*. *William*, Lord *Cavendish* of *Hardwick*, was created Earl of *Devonshire* by King *James I.* in 1618. From whom descended in a direct Line *William Cavendish*, Lord Steward of the late *Queen's* Household, who was created Duke of *Devonshire* by King *William*, and is succeeded in his Honour and Estate, by *William* the present Duke of *Devonshire*.

The People of this County are, with the *Cornish* Men, accounted the strongest in *England*.

Market-Towns.

- ☉ *EXETER*, the Capital, Wednesd. and Sat.
 ☉ *Barnstable*, Frid. ☉ *Plimpton*, Sat. ☉ *Ashburton*, Sat.
 ☉ *Clifton Dartmouth* ☉ *Tavestock*, Sat. ☉ *Boraston*,
 Hardnes. ☉ *Tiverton*, Tuesd. *Biddisford*, Tuesd.
 ☉ *Honiton*, Sat. ☉ *Plimouth, M. & Th.* *Torrington*, Sat.
 ☉ *Okehampton*, Sat. ☉ *Totnes*, Sat. *Topham*,

Amminster,

<i>Axminster</i> , Sat.	<i>Columpton</i> , Sat.	<i>Kingsbridge</i> , Sat.
<i>Autrey</i> , Tuesd.	<i>Combmartin</i> ,	<i>Kirton</i> ,
<i>Bampton</i> ,	<i>Culliton</i> , Thursd.	<i>Modbury</i> ,
<i>Bow</i> ,	<i>Dodbrook</i> , Wedn.	<i>Moreton</i> , Saturd.
<i>Bradwich</i> ,	<i>Hartland</i> ,	<i>Newton</i> ,
<i>Brent</i> ,	<i>Hatherly</i> , Tuesd.	<i>Sheepwash</i> ,
<i>Chagford</i> ,	<i>Houldsworth</i> ,	<i>Sidmouth</i> ,
<i>Chimleigh</i> ,	<i>Ilfarcomb</i> ,	<i>S. Moulton</i> .
<i>Cudleigh</i> , Sat.		

Exeter is so called from the River *Ex*, upon which it is situated, with a fair Stone Bridge over it, 138 Miles from *London*. 'Tis one of the principal Cities in *England*, by its Greatness, Trade, and Wealth. 'Tis said this City trades in *Serges* for 10000 *l.* a Week, one with another. It contains 15 Parishes: It is fortify'd with a good Wall and a Castle, and was made an Episcopal See in the Reign of *Edward the Confessor*, by whom the two Bishopricks of *St. Germain* in *Cornwall*, and *Kirton* in this County, are removed to *Exeter*.

This City gave first the Title of *Duke*, next that of *Marquis*, and at last the Title of an *Earl* to several Persons of distinguished Character. *Thomas Cecil*, Lord *Burleigh*, was created Earl of *Exeter* by King *James I.* 1605. which Title is now enjoy'd by *John Cecil*.

Plimouth is one of the best and most famous Ports in *England*, seated on the Mouth of the *Plim*, whence it got the Name of *Plimouth*. There are in it three Forts, a Castle, and a Citadel, this last built by the late King *Charles*, with a Chain for the Harbour's Safety, in time of War. 'Twas from this Town Sir *Francis Drake* set Sail in 1577. to sail round the terrestrial Globe. It gives the Title of an Earldom to *Other Windsor*, Son of *Thomas Windsor*, created Earl of *Plimouth* by King *Charles II.*

Dartmouth, so call'd from the River *Dart*, on which it is situated, it is also a very good Port, defended by two Forts. It contains three Parishes. King *Charles II.* created *William Leg* Baron of *Dartmouth*, whose Son *William* was advanced to the Dignity of an Earl by her late Majesty, and is now possess'd of that Title.

Topsham is the Port-Town for *Exeter*, about 4 Miles from it.

Torrington, upon the *Turridge*, gives the Title of an Earl to *Arthur Herbert*, created Earl of *Torrington* by King *William*.

Bidford and *Barnstaple* are two Inland Ports, Northward. The first on the *Turridge*, and the last upon the *Taw*, which meet together three Miles from the Sea, and fall in one Channel into it. These two Towns drive a pretty Trade, and have fair Stone Bridges, particularly *Bidford*, the Bridge whereof is of that Weight, that a Ship of 60 Tuns may safely pass under it.

The Present STATE of Part I.

Some Miles North of *Dartmouth* is *Torbay*, upon the Channel, the usual Rendezvous of the Royal Navy, when sailing near this Coast, and forced back by contrary Winds. The *Star-Point* is not far from it.

Lundy-Island.

This Island lies 50 Miles from *Devonshire*, North-Westward, and is much more remote from any other Continent. 'Tis but five Miles long, and two broad; but so surrounded with inaccessible Rocks, that there is but one small Entrance into it, where two Men can scarce go a-breast. What is most surprising is, that lying so far in the Sea, it has the Advantage of several Springs of fresh Water.

D O R S E T S H I R E.

A Maritime County upon the *Channel*, lies East of *Devonshire*, in the Diocese of *Bristol*, 150 Miles in Circumference, contains about 772000 Acres, and 21944 Houses. 'Tis a pleasant and fruitful Country, yielding Plenty of Corn, Pasture, Cattel, Wild-Fowl, and Fish. It yields also abundance of Hemp, and Quarries of Free-stone and Marble.

This County has given the Title of an *Earl*, and *Marquis*, to several Families, that of *Marquis* being extinct by the Death of *Henry Duke of Suffolk*, beheaded in the bloody Reign of *Queen Mary*, King *James I.* revived the Earldom in the Person of *Tho. Sackville*, Lord *Buckhurst*, whom he created *Earl of Dorset* in 1603, from whom is descended in a direct Line, *Lionel Cranfield Sackville*, the present *Earl of Dorset and Middlesex*.

Market-Towns.

☉ **DORCHESTER**, the Capital, Saturday.

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|--|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| ☉ <i>Weymouth</i> , Tuesd. | ☉ <i>Pool</i> , Mon. & Th. | <i>Cerne</i> , Wednesd. |
| and Frid. | ☉ <i>Warham</i> , Saturd. | <i>Evershot</i> , |
| ☉ <i>Lyme</i> , or <i>Lyme-Regis</i> , | ☉ <i>Corfe-Castle</i> , Th. | <i>Frampton</i> , Thursd. |
| ☉ <i>Melcomb Regis</i> , | <i>Cranborn</i> , Wednesd. | <i>Sherborn</i> , Tues. & Sat. |
| Tues. and Frid. | <i>Blandford</i> , Saturd. | <i>Milton</i> , |
| ☉ <i>Bridport</i> , | <i>Bemister</i> , | <i>Stalbridge</i> , |
| ☉ <i>Shaftsbury</i> , Sat. | <i>Abbotsbury</i> , Thursd. | <i>Winbourn</i> , Friday. |
| | <i>Bere</i> , | <i>Sturnister</i> , Thursd. |

Dorchester.

Dorchester, the Antients *Durnovaria*, is pleasantly seated on the *Frome*, 10 Miles from the Mouth of it, and 85 from *London*. But it has been so ruined by the *Danes*, and next by the *Normans*, that it feels the Effect of it to this Day. The same was erected into a *Marquisate* by the late *Queen Anne*, in the Person

of Evelyn Pierpoint, Earl of Kingston, and Marquis of Dorchester.

Weymouth, between Dorchester Northward, and the Isle of Weymouth. Portland Southward, is a good Port, at the Mouth of the River Wey, whence the Name of Weymouth. This Town gives the Title of a Viscount to Thomas Thynne, the present Viscount Weymouth.

Pool is another Port, rich and well built, almost surrounded Pool. with an Arm of the Sea, and called Luxford-Lake, so that there is but one Entrance into it on the Land's-side. Here the Tide ebbs and flows four times in 24 Hours.

Lyme, on the side of Devonshire, is another Harbour, the Lyme. Town built on an Eminence of difficult Access, and not much resorted to, except by Fishermen. Here the Duke of Monmouth landed, coming from Holland, to oppose King James II. but his Attempt proving unsuccessful, he lost his Head upon a Scaffold.

Bridport, East from Lyme, was the only Place formerly for the Bridport. Twisting of Ropes for the Royal Navy; and 'tis used still for that Purpose, the neighbouring Lands yielding Plenty of Hemp.

Shaftsbury, or Shafton, has a fair Prospect, and has been for- Shaftsbury. merly a Place of Importance, when it had ten Parishes, now reduced into three. There are in it about 500 Houses, all built of Stone. And it gives the Title of an Earl to Anthony Ashley Cooper, derived to him from his Great Grandfather of that Name, created Earl of Shaftsbury by the late King Charles in 1672.

Sherborn is noted for the fine Structure of its Church; and Sherborn. Bindon for the Title of an Earldom, conferred on the Lord Walden, now Earl of Suffolk.

The ISLES of PORTLAND, and PURBECK.

These Isles I subjoin here, as belonging to Dorsetshire. Portland, some Miles South of Dorchester, is of no great Extent, but very fruitful, and of chief Note for its Quarries of Free-Stone, almost as durable as Marble. There is in it a Castle, called Portland-Castle, built by Henry VIII. and on the Land-Side another, called Sandford-Castle. These two Castles command all the Ships that pass into this Road, called the Race of Portland, the Sea having a strong Current here. This Island gives the Title of a Duke to Henry Bentinck, whose Father was created Earl of Portland by K. William.

Purbeck, East of Portland, is about ten Miles long, and six broad. Here is found the Marble, commonly called Purbeck Stone; and excellent Clay for making Tobacco-Pipes, sold at London for 30 s. a Tun. In this Island is the Town of Corf, with a Castle upon a Hill.

D U R H A M.

A Maritime and Northern County, commonly called the *Bishoprick of Durham*, 107 Miles in Circumference, contains 610000 Acres, and 15984 Houses. As it lies not far from *Scotland*, so the Air of it is the colder, and the Soil less fruitful. The *East Side* is the best, the *South* full of Marshes, and the *West* of Rocks. The greatest Advantage this County has, consists in its *Coal*, *Iron*, and *Lead Mines*. See its *Caves* called *Hell-Kettles*, Ch. 4.

This is a *County Palatine*, the Bishop whereof had formerly a Right of Sovereignty, keeping his Courts of Justice, both Civil and Criminal: But most of those Rights are returned to the Crown. The Bishop however is still Earl of *Sadberg* in this County, and takes Place in the Episcopal College next to the Bishop of *London*.

Market-Towns.

© DURHAM, the Capital, Saturd.

Aukland, Thursd. *Darlington*, Mond. *Bernard-Castle*, Wed.
Stockton, *Hartlepool*, *Woltingham*.
Sunderland, Frid. *Stainthorpe*,

Durham. *Durham*, upon the *Ware*, is 200 Miles from *London*. It stands upon several Hills, enjoys a pure Air, and has Plenty of Provisions. Here excellent Bread is made. Its greatest Ornaments are the Castle, in which the Bishop resides, and the Cathedral near it, both on the Top of a Hill.

Aukland. *Aukland*, or *Bishop's-Aukland*, on the *Ware*, is pleasantly situated, in a good Air, upon the Ascent of a Hill. The Bishop has here a stately Palace, and a fine Chapel, raised from its Ruins by Dr. *Cosins*, late Bishop of *Durham*.

Sunderland. *Sunderland*, at the *Ware's* Mouth, is surrounded with the Sea, at high Water, whence the Name of *Sunderland*. A Town noted for its Sea-Coal Trade. The same gives the Title of an Earl to *Charles Spencer*, the present Earl of *Sunderland*, Son of *Robert* the late Earl, who was Son of *Henry Lord Spencer*, created Earl of *Sunderland*, by King *Charles I.* in 1643, but slain the same Year in the first Battle of *Newbury*.

Hartlepool. *Hartlepool*, upon a narrow Neck of Land shooting forth into the Sea, by which 'tis invironed on all Sides but the *West*.

Bernard-Castle. *Bernard-Castle*, gives the Title of a Baron to the Lord *Christopher Vane*, as *Raby-Castle* (also in this County) gives the same Title to *Tho. Wentworth*, Lord *Raby*, now Earl of *Strafford*, promoted to that Dignity by the late Queen.

Skeals. At the Mouth of the *Tine*, which parts *Durham* from *Northumberland*, is *Skeals*, the Station of the Sea-Coal Fleets, *Farrow*,

Jarrow, the Birth-Place of Venerable *Bede*, stands a little higher *Jarrow*.
on the same River. And over-against *Newcastle* in *Northumber-*
land, *Gateshead*, the Receptacle of the *Coal-Pit-Men* in these *Gateshead*.
Parts. Between these two Towns there is a *Stone Bridge* upon the
River, with an *Iron Gate* in the middle, serving as a *Boundary*
between these two Counties.

E S S E X.

A Maritime County in the *East Parts* of *England*, and the
Diocese of *London*, called *Essex* from the *East-Saxons*, by
whom it was inhabited. It is 146 Miles in Circumference, con-
tains about 1240000 Acres, and 34819 Houses. Here the *Air* is
temperate, but near the *Sea* and the *Thames* very moist, and the
Inhabitants in those Parts subject to *Agues*. The *Soil* yields
Plenty of *Corn*, *Cattle*, and *Wood*. Here is also abundance of
Fish and *Wild-Fowl*. In the *North Parts* *Saffron* grows to Admi-
ration. And there are some Parts, the *Soil* of which is so rank,
that after three Crops of *Saffron*, it yields good *Barley* for near
20 Years together, without *Compost*.

This County is water'd by a great Number of *Rivers*. Besides
the *Thames* that parts it from *Kent*, the *Stoure* from *Suffolk*, the
Lea from *Middlesex*, and the little *Stoure* from *Hartfordshire*;
here's the *Coln*, *Chelmer*, *Crouch*, *Roding*, and many other *Rivers*,
all yielding Plenty and Variety of *Fish*.

Lastly, This County has given the Title of an *Earldom* to sever-
al Families, particularly the *Mandevilles*, *Bobuns*, and *Bourchier*.
Also to *Thomas Lord Cromwell*, to *William Lord Parr*, and the
Devereux. *Robert Devereux*, Earl of *Essex*, and Viscount *Hereford*,
was General of the Parliament's Forces in the Reign of *Charles I.*
Which Title being extinct by the Death of that Earl's Son,
King *Charles II.* revived it in the Person of *Arthur Capel*, Baron
of *Wadham*, whom he created Earl of *Essex*, and Viscount *Mal-*
den. His Grandson is now possessed of the Title.

Market-Towns.

© COLCHESTER, the Shire-Town, Saturd.

© Harwich, Tuesd.	Ingershorne,	Halsted, Friday.
© Malden, Saturd.	Harlow,	Haverill,
Chelmsford, Friday.	Bradfield,	Horndon, Saturd.
Barking, Saturday.	Braintree, Wedn.	Raleigh, Saturd.
Hatfield, Saturday.	Billericay, Tuesd.	Maningtree, Tuesd.
Rochford,	Burntwood, Thurs.	Waltham-Abbey, Tues.
Rumford, Wednesd.	Dunmore, Saturd.	Thaxted, Friday.
Walden, Saturd.	Cogshall, Saturd.	Witham,
Epping, Th. and Frid.	Grays, Thursd.	Sudbury, Saturday.

Colchester.

Colchester, on the *Coln*, lies 43 Miles North-East from *London*, and seven Miles from the Sea. This is a Town of great Antiquity, if the Tradition be true, viz. that it was built by *Coilus*, a British Prince, who reigned in the second Age. 'Tis also pretended to be the Birth-place of *Lucius* the first Christian King; of *Constantine* the Great, the first Christian Emperor; and of *Helena*, the first Christian Empress. The Town is large, and populous, and drives a good Trade in Woollen Manufecture. Its large and excellent *Oysters*, so much in request among the Antient Romans, are to this Day accounted the best in England. Its Walls and Castle shew it to be antient. This Town was very severely used by the Parliament's Forces in the Reign of King *Charles I.* It was reduced to great Streights by Famine, and the chief Commanders thereof, Sir *Charles Lucas*, and Sir *George Lisle*, shot to Death for having held out to the last. Lastly, 'tis noted for giving the Title of *Viscount* to the Earl Rivers.

Harwich.

Harwich is a Sea-Port Town, at the *Stoures*' Mouth, upon the Borders of *Suffolk*. This is the Station of our Pacquet-Boats for *Holland*. Its Situation is very advantageous, being almost surrounded with the Sea; but the Harbour is not fit for great Ships.

Malden.

Malden, the Antients *Camalodunum*, stands upon the *Chelmer*, 10 or 12 Miles from *Colchester*, and much about the same Distance from the Sea. *Claudius*, a Roman Emperor, took this Town, made it a Roman Colony, and caused Money to be coined with this Inscription, COL. CAMALODUN. The same gives the Title of a *Viscount* to the Earl of *Essex*.

Rochford.

Rochford gave the Title of an Earl to *William Zulestein*, created Earl of *Rochford* by King *William*, and lately succeeded by his Son.

Chelmsford.
Walden.

At *Chelmsford* the *Affizes* are usually kept. *Walden* is noted for the Plenty of Saffron that grows in its Neighbourhood, and for the Title of a *Viscount* it gives to the Earl of *Suffolk*.

Tilbury-Fort.

Upon the *Thames*, against *Gravesend* in *Kent*, there is a Fort, called *Tilbury-Fort*, which commands the River there.

Rhancester.

But *Ithancester* must not be forgotten, the *Othona* of the Antients, long since fallen to Ruin; in which the Romans kept a strong Garrison for the Security of these Parts, infested by Saxon Pyrates.

G L O C E S T E R S H I R E.

AN Inland County in the Diocese of *Glocester*, contains about 800000 Acres, and 26764 Houses, and is a fine, fruitful, and delightful Country. There are Hills on the East-side of it, called *Corswold*, which feed innumerable Flocks of Sheep, the Wool whereof is very much esteemed. The middle Parts

parts are level, and water'd by the *Severn*, which contributes very much to their Fertility. Westward 'tis a woody Country, and there is *Dean-Forest*, which formerly was much more stocked with Wood than at present, the *Iron Mines* having consumed a good Part of it.

Besides the *Severn*, which crosses this County from North to South, here is the *Avon* that parts it from *Somersetshire*, the *Wye* which partly divides it from *Monmouthshire*, besides the *Stroud*, and the *Iffs*; all very fishy Rivers, and the *Severn* chiefly yields great Plenty of *Salmon*.

Formerly the *Vales* of this County were full of *Vineyards*, which have been since converted into *Orchards*, yielding Plenty of Apples for *Cyder*.

In short, this County abounds chiefly in *Corn*, *Wool*, *Wood*, *Iron* and *Steel*, *Cyder* and *Salmon*. Among its *Manufactures*, the *Woollen* is the most considerable. Here is also very good *Cheese* made.

Market-Towns.

⊙ *GLOCESTER*, the Capital, Wedn. and Sat.

⊙ <i>Cirencester</i> , Mon. & Frid.	<i>Marshallfield</i> ,	<i>Panswick</i> , Tuesd.
⊙ <i>Tewksbury</i> , Saturd.	<i>Colford</i> ,	<i>Stow</i> , Thursd.
<i>Blackley</i> , Wednesd.	<i>Dean</i> ,	<i>Stanley</i> ,
<i>Dursley</i> , Thursd.	<i>Fairfold</i> ,	<i>Tedbury</i> , Wedn.
<i>Campden</i> , Wednesd.	<i>Hampton</i> ,	<i>Wickware</i> , Mond.
<i>Newnham</i> , Frid.	<i>North-leech</i> ,	<i>Thornbury</i> , Sat.
<i>Stroud</i> , Frid.	<i>Newent</i> , Frid.	<i>Winchcomb</i> , Sat.
<i>Chiltenham</i> , Thursd.	<i>Morton</i> ,	<i>Wotton</i> , Frid.
<i>Lechlade</i> , Tuesd.	<i>Sudbury</i> , Thursd.	

Glocester, the *Claudia Castra*, or *Glevum* of the Antients, stands upon the *Severn*, 80 Miles from *London*, West and by North. 'Tis a most antient City, large and populous, containing 12 Parishes; fortify'd of old with a good Wall, and a Castle of Free-Stone, but both fallen to Ruin. *Henry VIII.* made it an Episcopal See, or rather re-establish'd it, for it was a Bishop's See in the Time of the Antient Britains. The Cathedral is stately, in which *Robert*, eldest Son of *William the Conqueror*, and King *Edward II.* two unfortunate Princes, lie inhumed. This City has given the Title of a *Dukedom* to several Princes of the Blood. The last who enjoy'd that Title was *William*, the late Queen *Anne's* only Son, who died aged 11 Years, July 29. 1700.

Cirencester, the *Corinium*, or *Durocornovum* of the Antients, is seated upon the *Churn*, 12 Miles South-East of *Glocester*. In the Time of the *Romans* this was an important Place, but the *Saxons* and *Danés* so defaced it, that it could never recover its antient Lustre.

Tewksbury,

Tewksbury.

Tewksbury, the *Theocicuria* of the Antients, is situate at the Influx of the *Avon* into the *Severn*, nine or ten Miles North of *Gloucester*, and drives a considerable Trade with its Woollen Manufacture. The same gives the Title of *Baron* to his Royal Highness the Prince of *Wales*, created by Queen *Anne* Baron of *Tewksbury*, Viscount of *North-Allerton*, Earl of *Milford-Haven*, Marquis and Duke of *Cambridge*.

Stroud.

Stroud is a goodly Town, upon the River of that Name, over which it has a Bridge, and on the Banks of it many Fulling Mills for Scarlet, the *Stroud* Water having a peculiar Quality to give the right Tincture.

Berkley.
Dursley.

Berkley and *Dursley* do not lie far asunder, nor far from the *Severn*. *Berkley* gives the Title of an *Earl*, and *Dursley* that of a Viscount to *Charles* Earl of *Berkley*, Son of *George*, created Earl of *Berkley* by *Charles* II. in the Year 1679.

Alney.

Alney, a small Island in the *Severn*, ought to be taken notice of, for the famous Duel fought in this Island by two Kings. See p. 17.

HAMPSHIRE, or HANTSHIRE, otherwise called the County of SOUTHAMPTON.

THIS is a Maritime County, upon the Channel, between *Sussex* on the East, and *Dorsetshire* on the West, in the Diocese of *Winchester*, 100 Miles in Circuit, contains about 1312500 Acres, and 26851 Houses. It is a pleasant and fruitful Country, yielding Plenty both of Corn and Grass, Wool, Wood, and Iron; and particularly noted for the Excellency of its *Honey* and *Bacon*.

On the West-Side 'tis watered by the *Avon* and the *Stour*, that meet together near the Sea; and on the East by the *Test* and the *Itchin*, that join near *Southampton*. In this County is also the *New Forrest*, for which see p. 10.

Market-Towns.

- | | | |
|---|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| ◎ <i>SOUTHAMPTON</i> , the Shire-Town, Tuefd. & Frid. | | |
| ◎ <i>Winchester</i> , Wedn. and Saturd. | ◎ <i>Whitchurch</i> , | <i>Havant</i> , |
| ◎ <i>Portsmouth</i> , Thursd. and Saturd. | ◎ <i>Yarmouth</i> , | <i>Kingsclere</i> , Tuefd. |
| ◎ <i>Andover</i> , Saturd. | ◎ <i>Newport</i> , | <i>Ringwood</i> , Wednesd. |
| ◎ <i>Christ-Church</i> , | ◎ <i>White-Church</i> , | <i>Broding</i> , |
| ◎ <i>Lemington</i> , Sat. | <i>Alton</i> , Saturd. | <i>Odiam</i> , Saturd. |
| ◎ <i>Petersfield</i> , Sat. | <i>Farnham</i> , | <i>Rumsey</i> , Saturd. |
| ◎ <i>Stockbridge</i> , | <i>Basingstoke</i> , Wedn. | <i>Waltham</i> , |
| | <i>Fordingbridge</i> , | <i>Alceston</i> , Thursd. |

Southampton,

Southampton, Lat. *Hantonia*, the *Clausentum*, or *Trisantonum* *Southampton*. *Portus* of the Ancients, is 60 Miles from *London*, situate at the Mouth of the *Hampton*; that is, the *Test* and the *Itchin*, so call'd, where they run in one Channel. The Haven is good, and has a fair Key to it, but its Trade very much decay'd. It has now five Parishes. This is one of those Towns which are call'd *County-Towns*, and are independent from the Lord-Lieutenant of the County. In 1547, *Edward VI.* created Earl of *Southampton*, *Thomas Wriothesley*, Lord High-Chancellor of *England*, which Title devolv'd in his Family upon three of his Successors, the last of which (being Lord-High-Treasurer) died without Issue-Male, in 1667, and so the Title was extinct. Now *Southampton* gives the Title of a Duke to *Charles Fitzroy*, Natural Son of *Charles II.* who was created by that King Baron of *Newberry*, Earl of *Chichester*, and Duke of *Southampton*, in 1675.

Winchester, Lat. *Wintonia*, the *Venta Belgarum* of the Anti-*Winchester*. ents, is a Bishop's See, yielding the greatest Revenue of any Bishop in *England*, viz, about 8000 *l.* a Year. It stands upon the Banks of the *Itchin*, in a Vale between two Hills, 12 Miles from *Southampton*. In the *Romans* time *Winchester* pass'd for one of the chief Cities of *Britain*; and in the *Heptarchy* was the Royal Seat of the *West-Saxons*. This City has now five Parishes, and is adorn'd with a fair Cathedral, dedicated to the *Trinity*; in which lie interr'd many *Saxon* Kings with their Queens, two *Danish* and two *Norman* Kings. Here is also a fair Hall, wherein the Assizes and Sessions are kept, and King *Arthur's* round Table, a Piece of great Antiquity, hangs up. A fine College, with a Publick School for 70 Scholars, taught here and maintain'd gratis, from whence they go to *New College* in *Oxford* University; both which Colleges were founded by *William* of *Wickham*. *William* Pawlet Earl of *Wiltshire*, Lord-High-Treasurer of *England*, was created Marquis of *Winchester* by King *Edward VI.* And now 'tis the second Title of *Charles* Pawlet, Son of *Charles*, advanc'd to the Dignity of a Duke, by the late King *William*, by whom he was created Duke of *Bolton*.

Portsmouth, Lat. *Portus Magnus*, is one of the most famous *Portsmouth*. Ports of the Island, and a Place of great Strength. It stands in the Isle of *Portsey*, which is 14 Miles about. Tho' its Air be unhealthful, and fresh Water scarce, this Town, nevertheless, is very populous, a Place of good Trade, and a Nursery of Seamen; and *Spithead* in its Neighbourhood, the general Rendezvous of the Royal FLEET, sailing Westward, or returning Eastward. There is a Dock for building Men of War, and Stove-houses to fit them out. This Town gives the Title of a Dutchess to *Louise de Querouaille*, the present Duke of *Richmond's* Mother, who was created by King *Charles II.* in 1673. Baroness of *Petersfield*, Countess of *Farnham*, and Dutchess of *Portsmouth*, all three in this County.

Andover gives the Title of Viscount to the Earl of *Berkshire*.

Andover.

The

The Isle of WIGHT.

This *Isle*, call'd in *Latin*, *Vectis*, makes Part of *Hampshire*, and lies South-West of *Portsmouth*, being 60 Miles about, and containing 36 Parishes. 'Tis both a very delightful, and fruitful *Isle*. It abounds in Corn and Pasture, Wild-Fowl, Fish, Hares, and Rabbits; and its Wool is counted almost as fine as that of *Lempster* in *Herefordshire*. In short, this *Isle* may be called the *Garden of England*.

There are two Market-Towns in it, both privileg'd to send Members to Parliament, viz. ☉ *Newport*, on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and ☉ *Yarmouth*.

Newport. *Newport*, the chief of the *Island*, is a pretty large Town, and well peopled. *Yarmouth* lies North-Westward, and is built of Free-Stone. There is a Castle, and other Pieces of Fortification.

Cowes. At the Entrance of *Newport Haven* lies *Cowes*, a noted Place for harbouring of Ships, the Town and Haven being defended by a Castle. West of *Newport* there is another Castle, called *Carisbrook Castle*, where King *Charles I.* was some time kept Prisoner.

Sandham. South-East from this *Island* is *Sandham*, whence the neighbouring Bay is called *Sandham Bay*, also fortify'd with a Castle.

Spithead. Between *Portsmouth* and this *Isle* is *Spithead*, and two Leagues from thence *St. Helen*; which Road is much frequented by the Royal NAVY.

St. Helen. Lastly, This *Isle* is of that Importance, that it was formerly erected into a Kingdom by *Hen. VI.* as was already observed, p. 17.

HARTFORDSHIRE.

AN Inland County in the Dioceses of *London* and *Lincoln*, 130 Miles in Circumference, contains about 451020 Acres, and 16569 Houses, is a fine and delightful County, bordering upon *Middlesex*. Here the Inhabitants breathe a wholesome Air, and the Soil yields Plenty of Corn, Grass, and Wood. The *Lea* and *Coln* are its principal Rivers, Wheat, Barley, and Malt, its chief Commodities.

Market-Towns.

☉ *HARTFORD*, the Chief, Saturday.

☉ <i>St. Albans</i> , Sat.	<i>Buntingford</i> , Mon.	<i>Standon</i> , Frid.
<i>Barnet</i> , Mond.	<i>Barkway</i> ,	<i>Stevenage</i> , Frid.
<i>Ware</i> , Tuesd.	<i>Baldock</i> , Thursd.	<i>Stortford</i> ,
<i>Berkhamsted</i> , Mon.	<i>Hitchin</i> , Tuesd.	<i>Tringe</i> , Frid.
<i>Rickmansworth</i> , Sat.	<i>Hodsdon</i> , Thursd.	<i>Watford</i> , Tuesd.
<i>Hatfield</i> , Thursd.	<i>Roydon</i> ,	<i>Hempsted</i> , Thursd.
		<i>Hartford</i> ,

Hartford, upon the *Lea*, 20 Miles from *London*, a very ancient but decayed Town, since the High-way was turn'd through *Ware*. There is a Castle in it, and three Parishes. 'Tis noted particularly for giving the Title of an Earl to the Duke of Somerset.

St. Albans, on the *Ver*, was raised out of the Ruins of *Verulamium*, a strong Place of old, that stood on the other side of the River. It got the Name of *St. Albans*, from a Citizen of *Verulamium* of that Name, the Proto-martyr of Britain, under the Empire of *Dioclesian*. To perpetuate the Memory of this Saint, the Britains built a Church here, which they call'd by his Name. *St. Albans* Church being destroy'd by the Pagan Saxons, *Offa* King of *Mercia*, erected here a Monastery in Honour of that Saint, Anno 793. whose Abbot obtain'd from Pope *Hadrian*, the Precedency of all other Abbots in England. 'Twas near this Town, that *Richard*, Duke of *York* routed *Henry VI.* and took him Prisoner; and that *Henry* recover'd his Liberty four Years after, by the Victory he obtain'd in this very Camp. *Francis Bacon*, Lord High Chancellor of England, in the Reign of King *James I.* was created by that Prince, Baron of *Verulam*, and Viscount *St. Albans*. There have been since three Earls of *St. Albans*, the last of which was *Henry Fermyn*, Lord Chamberlain to the late King *Charles*. This Town, at present, gives the Title of a Duke to *Charles Beauclaire*, a Natural Son of that Prince, who created him first Earl of *Burford*, and afterwards Duke of *St. Albans*.

Barnet is noted, both for its Mineral Waters, and the Victory gain'd here by the House of *York*, over that of *Lancaster*; *Berkhamsted*, for its ancient Castle, in which the Duke of *Cornwall* did formerly reside; *Hitchin*, for its School; and *Ware*, upon the *Lea*, for its artificial River, supplying a good Part of *London* with fresh Water, tho' at 20 Miles Distance. The same is of note besides, for the fine Road from it to *London*, being gravelly, large, and smooth, with neat Towns and Villages upon it, from Mile to Mile, and many Country Seats.

Hatfield and *Hodsdon* are also seated on the *Lea*. The first in a most pleasant Situation, near *Hatfield House*, once a Royal Palace, but King *James I.* exchanged it with the Earl of *Salisbury* for *Theobalds*, near *Hodsdon*, in the same County.

Royston stands partly in this County, and partly in that of *Cambridge*. It drives a great Trade in Malt.

Near *Watford* stood formerly *Langley Abbey*, the Birth-place of *Nicholas Breakpear*, who being advanced to the Papal Dignity, assumed the Name of *Hadrian IV.*

HEREFORD.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

AN Inland County in *Hereford* Diocese, towards *Wales*, 100 Miles in Circumference, contains about 660000 Acres, and 15000 Houses, abounds in all Things necessary for Life, particularly Corn, Wool, Salmon, and Cyder. Its Wool and Cyder are counted the best in *Great Britain*; and yet this Cyder is made of the *Red-streak* Apple, scarce eatable, but growing no where so well as in this County.

This County is noted besides for its famous *Hill*, called *Mar-sley-Hill*; for which see p. 14.

Market-Towns.

☉ *HEREFORD*, the Shire-Town, Wedn. Frid. Sat.
 ☉ *Lempster*, Frid. *Rofs*, Thursd. *Ledbury*, Tuesd.
 ☉ *Weobly*, Thursd. *Pembridge*, Tuesd. *Bromyard*, Mond.
Kyneton, Wednesd.

Hereford.

Hereford, 150 Miles from *London*, stands upon the *Wye*, in a very fruitful Soil. This Town was built out of the Ruins of *Ariconium*, which stood where *Kenchester* now is, not far distant from it. It had formerly a *Castle*, built by the *Normans*, but since fallen to Ruin. It was formerly honoured with the Title of an *Earldom*, and afterwards with that of a *Dukedom*. At present, it gives the Title of a *Viscount* to the Lord *Price Devereux*.

Lempster.

Lempster is noted for the Goodness of its Bread and Wool, and for the Title of a *Baron* it gives to the Lord *Thomas Farmer*.

HUNTINGTONSHIRE.

AN Inland County in the Diocese of *Lincoln*, (called by some, in a jocular Sense, *Willowshire*, for its Plenty of Willows) is 67 Miles in Circuit, contains about 240000 Acres, and 8217 Houses, and was formerly a very woody Country, and consequently most proper for Hunting, whence the Name of *Huntingtonshire*. Now 'tis an open Country, marshy on the North-East Side, but plentiful of Pasture. In general, 'tis a pleasant Country, diversify'd with Hills, and yielding Plenty both of Corn and Cattle. Amongst its Rivers, the *Onse* is the principal.

Market-Towns.

☉ *HUNTINGTON*, the Chief, Saturd.
S. Ives, Mond. *S. Neots*, Thursd. *Taxley*, Tuesd.
Kimbolton, Frid. *Ramsay*, Wednesd.

Huntington.

Huntington, upon the *Ouse*, 50 Miles from *London*, is a pleasant Town, which formerly consisted of 15 Parishes, now reduced to four. Over the River it has a *Stone-Bridge*, leading to *Godmanchester*, on the other side of the River. There is a good Publick School. Anno 1529. *George Hastings* was created Earl of *Huntington* by King *Henry VIII.* which Title continues to this Day in that Family.

St. Ives and *St. Neots* are noted for their medicinal Waters. ^{St. Ives.} ^{St. Neots.} The first is of note besides, as well as *Kimbolton*, for the Title of Baron they give, *St. Ives* to the Earl of *Sandwich*, and *Kimbolton* to the Earl of *Manchester*. *Ramsay* was famous of old for its rich Abbey.

KENT, Lat. *Cantium*.

A Maritime County, at the East Part of the Channel, in the Dioceses of *Canterbury* and *Rocheſter*, is 160 Miles in Circumference, and contains about 1248000 Acres, and 39242 Houſes. According to the different Nature of its Soil, 'tis divided into three Parts, viz. the *Downs*, which have Health without Wealth; the *Marſhy Parts*, that have Wealth without Health; and the *Middle*, that has Health and Wealth. One Part of this County is woody, another plentiful of Corn, and the third of Pasture. Its Soil yields Plenty of *Wheat* in ſome Places, in ſome *Barley*, and in others excellent *Cherries* and *Pippins*.

Besides the *Thames* that parts it from *Effex*, here is the *Medway*, the *Stoure*, and other Rivers. The *Medway* Salmon is excellent, and the *Trouts* of *Fordwich*, near *Canterbury*, are of a prodigious Size.

'Twas in this County the *Saxons* got their first Footing, and embrac'd the Christian Faith, by the Preaching of *Auſtin* the Monk. In the Time of the Heptarchy, this County alone made one of the seven Kingdoms.

When the *Normans* invaded *England*, *William* the Conqueror confirm'd the antient Privileges of the *Kentish* Men, call'd *Gavelkind*; by which, First, the Heir-Males share all the Lands alike; 2dly, tho' the Father be convicted of Treason, or the like, yet the Sons enjoy his Inheritance; whence the Proverb, *The Father to the Bough, and the Son to the Plough*.

This County has given the Title of an *Earl* to several Families. *Edmund Grey*, Lord *Ruthen*, was created Earl of *Kent* by *K. Edward IV.* in 1465, which Title has continu'd ever since in his Family, till Her late Majesty *Q. Anne* was pleas'd to improve it into that of a *Duke*, in the Person of *Henry Grey*, Lord Chamberlain of His Majesty's Household.

Market

Market-Towns.

⊙ CANTERBURY, the Capital, Wednesd. and Sat.

⊙ Rochester, Frid.	Bromley, Thursd.	Lid, Thursd.
⊙ Maidstone, Thursd.	Cranbrook, Saturd.	Sevenoke, Sat.
⊙ Dover, W. & Sat.	Cray, Wednesd.	Tenterden, Frid.
⊙ Sandwich, W. & S.	Dartford, Saturd.	Malling, Saturd.
⊙ Rumney, Thursd.	Eltham, Mond.	Milton, Saturd.
⊙ Queenborough,	Faversham, W. & Sat.	Tunbridge, Frid.
Smarden, Frid.	Folkstone, Thursd.	Westram, Wednesd.
Hithe, Saturd.	Goodhurst,	Woolwich, Frid.
Appledore,	Gravesend, W. & Sat.	Wrotham, Tuesd.
Ashford,	Lenham, Tuesd.	Wye, Thursd.

Canterbury.

Canterbury, Lat. *Cantuaria*, upon the *Stoure*, is 54 Miles from London. 'Tis a very ancient, and has been a fair and flourishing City; the Beauty and Glory whereof decay'd much, ever since the rich Shrine of Archbishop Becket was pulled down, since the Subversion of St. *Austin's* Monastery, and the Loss of *Calais*.

One Ornament only remains, viz. the *Cathedral Church*, in which eight Kings of *Kent* lye interr'd, and *Becket's* Tomb is to be seen. It has the Honour of being the See of the Primate of *England*, as *London* was in the Time of the Christian *Britains*. In 568. the See was settled here in the Person of St. *Austin* the Monk, after he had converted the *Kentish Saxons* to the Christian Faith, which afterwards spread it self among the other *Saxons* of the *Heptarchy*. The Archbishop had a Palace here, which having been ruin'd, the Archbishops now reside at *Lambeth-House* on the *Thames*, over against *Westminster*. *Canterbury* consists of about Fourteen Parishes. Here is a Royal School, and several Hospitals. And the Town is partly inhabited by *Walloons*, an industrious People, in their Manufacture of Stuffs.

Rochester.

Rochester, Lat. *Rossa*, on the *Medway*, is 27 Miles from London. This is also an ancient City, and an Episcopal See; whose Revenue is but small; and therefore the Deanry of *Westminster* is always annex'd to it. Here is one of the fairest Bridges in *England*, built by Sir *Robert Knolls*, in the Reign of *Henry IV.* *William* the Conqueror built a Castle in this Town, now fallen to ruin. It gives the Title of an Earldom to *Henry Hyde*, the first Earl of *Clarendon's* Grandson.

Maidstone.

Maidstone, Lat. *Madus*, *Vagniacum*, on the *Medway*, is one of the best Towns in *Kent*, in which the Assizes are held.

Dover.

Dover, Lat. *Dubris*, anciently *Darvurnum*, or *Durovurnum*, is a Sea-Port Town, over against *Calais* in *France*, from which 'tis but 7 Leagues distant. This is the Station for the *Pacquet-Boats* that

that are appointed for *France* in time of Peace, which makes *Dover* a great Thorough-fare. There is a *Mole*, that has been long repairing; and on the Top of a high and steep Rock stands *Dover Castle*, commanding this Road, and supposed to have been built by the *Romans*. *Dover* is one of the *Cinque-Ports*, which enjoy great Privileges, and whose Members of Parliament are called *Barons* of the *Cinque-Ports*. To which, three others have been annexed, making the Number Eight, four whereof are in this County, viz. *Dover*, *Sandwich*, *Rumney*, and *Hithe*, and the rest in *Sussex*, viz. *Hastings*, *Winchelsea*, *Rye*, and *Seaford*. *Dover* has formerly given the Title of an Earldom to *Henry Carey*, and *John Carey*, his Son; now it gives the Title of a *Baron* to the Lord *Henry Fermin*.

Sandwich, one of the *Cinque-Ports*, was built out of the Ruins of *Rbutupia*, a famous Town in the Time of the *Romans*. It decay'd in the *Saxons* Time, and was utterly ruin'd by the *Danes*. Being rais'd again from its Ruins, it had the Misfortune to be reduced into Ashes in King *John's* Reign; after which, it was rebuilt: But in the Reign of Queen *Mary*, the Mouth of its Haven was so choak'd up by a Ship of great Burden which sunk in it, that it prov'd incurable. Anno 1660, the late King *Charles* created *Edward Mountague*, Baron of *St. Neots*, Viscount *Hichingbrook*, and Earl of *Sandwich*, who was slain in 1672. in a Sea-fight against the *Dutch*. To whom succeeded *Edward*, his eldest Son; and next to him, the present Earl of *Sandwich*.

Rumney, one of the *Cinque-Ports*, has given the Title of an *Earldom* to *Henry Sydney*, created Earl of *Rumney* by the late King *William*; by whose Death the Title is extinct. In *Rumney Marsh*, as in other Parts of *England*, there are found great *Timber-Trees* lying along under ground, as black as *Ebony*, and fit for Use when dried in the Sun.

Feverisham gave the Title of an Earl to *Lewis Duras*, Marquis *Feverisham*, of *Blancfort* in *France*, naturalized in *England* by Act of Parliament, who died in the Year 1709.

Gravesend upon the *Thames*, 20 Miles from *London*, is a great *Gravesend*. Thorough-fare betwixt *London* and *Dover*.

Tunbridge is noted for its Mineral Waters, not far from it; *Tunbridge*, which Place is much resorted unto, in the Summer, by Persons of Quality, and others. *Bromley*, for its College, or Hospital, founded by Dr. *Warner*, Bishop of *Rockester*, for the Maintenance of 20 poor Ministers Widows. Here each Widow has her Apartment, and 20*l.* per Annum duly paid. For their publick Devotion, there is a Chaplain provided with fair Lodgings, and 50*l.* a Year.

Woolwich, upon the *Thames*, is of note only for its Royal *Woolwich* Docks: *Wye*, and *Sevenoke*, for their Grammar-Schools; this last also, for its Hospital.

But, besides all those Market-Towns, there are other Places worth taking notice of; particularly,

Chatham.

Chatham, on the *Medway*, adjoining to *Rocheſter*; in which are ſeveral Docks and Store-houſes for Ships of War, and where the biggeſt of 'em are laid up in Winter. This Place gives the Title of a Baron to the Duke of *Argyle*.

Deptford.

Deptford upon the *Thames*, in which are alſo ſeveral Docks, and Store-houſes for the Royal Navy.

Greenwich.

Greenwich, alſo on the *Thames*, 3 Miles Eaſt of *London-Bridge*; a very delightful Place. Here is an old *Royal-Houſe*, in which *Henry VIII.* was born, and his Son *Edward VI.* died, with a fine Park belonging to it. But nothing ſets off this Place with greater Advantage, than the ſtately *Hospital* built there, founded by the late King *William* and Queen *Mary*, for diſabled Seamen. By which Foundation, Proviſion is alſo made for the Widows and Children of ſuch as happen to be ſlain, or drowned in Sea Service. Laſtly, *Greenwich* gives the Title of an Earldom to his Grace the Duke of *Argyle*, created by the late Queen Earl of *Greenwich*, and Baron of *Chatham*.

Deal.

Deal in the *Downs*, much reſorted unto by Mariners, and fortified with a Caſtle.

Sheerneſs.

Sheerneſs, a ſtrong Fortreſs, ſituate at the influx of the *Medway* into the *Thames*, and commanding all Ships that go in and out.

The Iſles of Thanet, and Shepey.

Theſe two Iſles belong to this County, and are much of the ſame extent; that is, 8 Miles in length, and 6 or 7 in Breadth.

Thanet.

Thanet is plentiful both of Corn and Paſture. This is the Place in which the *Saxons* ſet their firſt Footing in *Britain*. The ſame gives the Title of an Earl to *Thomas Tuſton*, a fourth Son of *John Tuſton*, Son of *Nicholas Lord Tuſton*, who was created Earl of *Thanet* by King *Charles I.* 1628. *Stonar*, a Sea-Port Town, is the chief Place of it. See p. 16.

Stonar.

Shepey.

Shepey, the *Toliapis* of the Ancients, ſeems to be ſo called from the Word *Sheep*, this Iſland feeding a vaſt Multitude of 'em.

Queenborough.

© *Queenborough*, on the Weſt ſide of it, is its chief Place, and is Privileged to ſend two Members to Parliament.

LANCASHIRE, or the Dutchy of LANCASTER.

A Maritime County in the Dioceſe of *Cheſter*, bounded Weſtward with the *Iriſh Sea*, is 170 Miles in Circumference, and contains about 1150000 Acres, and 40202 Houſes. Here the Air is very good, of all Maritime Counties the leaſt ſubject

Chap. VII. GREAT-BRITAIN.

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to Fogs, and the Inhabitants generally strong-body'd. The Soil is partly upon the level, yielding for the most part Plenty of Wheat and Barley, and the Bottom of the Hills excellent Oats. But the Hilly Parts Eastward are generally stony, and barren.

In the flat Country there are Marshes that yield very good Turfs for Fewel. And there are found sometimes whole Trees growing under Ground; and other Plants, as *Cambrden* tells us.

The *Mersey*, *Ribble*, and *Lon*, are its principal Rivers, all running from East to West, and emptying themselves into the *Irish* Sea. The first parts this County from *Cheeshire* on the South, the *Ribble* waters the middle Parts of it, and the *Lon* its Northern Parts.

This County has also several Meers in it, of which *Minander Meer* and *Merton* are the principal. The first is about 10 Miles long, and four broad, the biggest standing Water in *England*, and separates Part of *Lancashire* from *Westmorland*. The Water of it is very clear, and the Bottom full of Pebbles; whence the Saying, that *Minander Meer* is all paved with Stone. The same breeds abundance of Trouts, Pikes, and Pearches: and particularly a most dainty Fish, called *Charr*, not to be found elsewhere, except in *Ulles Water*, another Meer bordering upon *Cumberland* and *Westmorland*.

How barren soever some Parts of this County be, it yields for the most part Plenty of Corn and Grass, and in general all sorts of Provisions. It abounds especially in Wild-Fowl and Fish; and the *Lancashire* Oxen, as those of *Somersetshire*, are of a prodigious Bigness.

For Fewel, it yields both Turfs, and abundance of Pit-Coal, of which many curious Utensils are made, as fine to look upon as Jett. For Building, here are several Quarries: And Flax thrives here to Admiration.

Of all the Counties in *England*, none has so many *Roman-Catholicks*. If we believe common Report, here are also many *Witches*, by which perhaps, in a jocular Sense, are meant the *Fair Sex*, this County being noted for breeding Women of a charming Beauty.

Lastly, this is a *County Palatine*, which has given the Title of a Duke to several Princes of the Blood: Particularly to *Henry Plantagenet*, who died of the Plague in 1362. to *John of Gaunt*, Fourth Son of *Edward IV.* who marry'd the Heiress of *Henry*; to *Henry of Bullingbrook* his Son, afterwards King of *England*, under the Name of *Henry IV.* who re-annex'd this Dutchy to the Crown; but left the Government of it (as before) to its proper Officers.

Market-Towns.

⊙ LANCASTER, the Chief, Saturday.

⊙ Clithero, Saturd.	Cartmel, Mond.	Garstang, Thurs.
⊙ Liverpool, Saturd.	Colne, Wednesd.	Kirkham, Tuesd.
⊙ Preston, W. F. & S.	Bury, Thursd.	Hornby, Mond.
⊙ Wigan, M. & Fr.	Buraley,	Leigh,
⊙ Newton,	Charnley, Tuesd.	Ormkirk, Tuesd.
Manchester, Saturd.	Dalton, Saturd.	Poulton, Mond.
Warrington, Wedn.	Eccleston,	Prescot, Tuesd.
Bolton, Mond.	Hawkshead, Mond.	Ulverston, Thursd.
Blackbourn, Mond.	Haslingden, Wedn.	Rochdale, Tuesd.

Lancaster.

Lancaster, the *Mediolanum*, or (according to *Cambden*) the *Longovicum* of the Ancients, lies 187 Miles from *London*, and five from the *Irish* Sea. 'Tis called *Lancaster*, or *Loncaster*, from the River *Lon*, on which it is situate, and over which there is a fair Stone Bridge, with five Arches. Upon a Hill, near the River, stands a small Castle, which is now the County Goal, and wherein are held the Assizes. The Town has only one Parish; but the Church is fair and spacious.

Manchester.

Manchester, Lat. *Mancunium*, does much excel *Lancaster*, it being a fair, rich, and populous Place, seated upon the *Spelden*, in the Borders of *Cheshire*. Here is a very fair College, and Market-Place. But its Collegiate Church, with a Chair of excellent Workmanship, are the greatest Ornament of this Town; which thrives very much by its Manufacture of Woollen, Cottons, and Linnen. The same is dignify'd with the Title of an Earldom in the Person of *Charles Mountague*, the present Earl of *Manchester*, being descended from *Henry Lord Mountague*, who was created by *Charles I. Viscount Mandeville*, and Earl of *Manchester*, in 1625. He was then President of the Council, and Lord High Treasurer.

Liverpool.

Liverpool is a Sea-Port Town, at the *Mersey's* Mouth, and a Place of good Trade. On the South Side 'tis fortify'd with a Castle, built by King *John*; and on the West with a fair and strong Tower upon the River.

Preston.

Preston, upon the *Ribble*, is one of the principal Towns, both for Extent and Beauty. Therefore 'tis honoured with the Court of *Chancery*, and the Offices of *Justice* for *Lancaster*, as a County Palatine.

Warrington.

Warrington, upon the *Mersey*, is a goodly Town, with a fair Stone Bridge over the River, leading to *Cheshire*. It gives the Title of an Earl to *George Booth*, Son of *Henry*, Baron de la *Mere*, who was created Earl of *Warrington* by the late King *William*.

Wigan.

Wigan has a good Living, annex'd to the Bishoprick of *Cheshire*. And *Hornby* is noted for its Castle, in which the Lord *Morley* and *Mounteagle* did formerly reside.

To

To the Towns aforesaid I shall add here *Ribchester*, not far from *Preston*, supposed to be the *Bretenomacum* of the Ancients. A Town, which in its flourishing Time, went for the richest Town in *Christendom*. Certain it is, that so many Pieces of *Roman* Antiquity have been dug up in its Neighbourhood, that it was probably a Place of great Importance among the ancient *Romans*.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

AN Inland County, in the Diocese of *Lincoln*, is 96 Miles in Circuit, contains about 560000 Acres, and 98700 Houses, enjoys a good Air, and abounds in Corn and Pasture. Pease and Beans particularly thrive here to Admiration. It yields also Plenty of Sea Coals, and the Wool of its Sheep is the largest in *England*. Its principal Rivers are the *Stoure*, *Reek*, and *Swift*.

Market-Towns.

LEICESTER, the Shire Town, Saturd.
Abby de la Zouch, Sat. *Hallaton*, Thursd. *Milton*, Tuesd.
Bilsdon, Frid. *Hinkley*, Mond. *Mount-Sorrel*, Mond.
Bosworth, Wedn. *Lutterworth*, Thursd. *Kegworth*,
Harborough, Tuesd. *Loughborough*, Thursd. *Waltham-Willoughby*, Th.

Leicester, upon the *Stoure*, 80 Miles from *London*, is pleasantly seated, and adorned with several fair Buildings. It consists of five *Parishes*. It has been formerly a large, rich, and populous Town. It had a Collegiate-Church, an Abbey, and for its Defence, a Castle: But it was dismantled by *Henry II.* who besieged and took it, upon a Rebellion raised against him by *Robert Crouch*, Earl of *Leicester*. Here the Nero of *England*, *Richard III.* was interred, being slain at *Bosworth* Fight. The Dignity of Earl of *Leicester*, is ancienter than the Conquest of *England* by the *Normans*; there having been three Earls of *Leicester* in the *Saxons* Time; viz. *Leofrike*, *Algar*, and *Edwin*. After the Conquest, *Henry I.* created *Robert de Bellamont* Earl of *Leicester*; which Title passed from him to three of his Family: From whence it went to several others, before it came to the Family now in Possession of it, by the Favour of King *James I.* who created *Robert Sidney* Baron of *Penshurst*, Viscount *Lisle*, and Earl of *Leicester*, Anno 1618. From whom is descended in a direct Line, *John*, the present Earl of *Leicester*.

Abby de la Zouch is noted for its fine Tower. And *Bosworth* or *Redmore* Battle, fought near it, Aug. 22. 1486. between *Richard III.* of the House of *York*, and his Successor *Henry VII.* of the House of *Lancaster*.

Lutterworth.

Lutterworth, noted only for *Wicliff*, Parson of this Place, who in the 14th Century, long before the Reformation, preached vehemently against the Corruptions and Errors of the Church of *Rome*.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

A Maritime County, in the Diocese of *Lincoln*, bounded Eastward with the *German Sea*, is 180 Miles in Circuit, and contains about 1740000 Acres, and 40590 Houses. The North and West Parts of it are most fruitful, but the East and South marshy, yet abound in Fish and Wild-Fowl.

The *Humber* that parts it from *Yorkshire*, and the *Trent* from *Nottinghamshire*, are its principal Rivers. Besides which, the *Witham*, *Nen*, and *Weland*, water the Inland Parts.

This County, being one of the largest, is divided into these three Parts, called *Lindsey*, *Holland*, and *Kesteven*. *Lindsey* takes up the North Parts, and almost half the County; *Holland* lies South-East, and *Kesteven* West from it.

Of these three Parts, *Lindsey* gives the Title of Marquis to *Robert Bertie*, Lord Great Chamberlain of *England*, Son of *Montague Bertie*, and this Son of *Robert Lord Willoughby of Eresby*, created Earl of *Lindsey*, in 1621. by *James I.* and afterwards slain at the Battle of *Edge-hill*, October 26. 1642. 'Tis but lately the present Great Chamberlain was made a Marquis by *Queen Anne*; and created Duke of *Ancafter* and *Kesteven* by *King George*.

Holland gives the Title of an Earl to *Edward Henry Rich*, Earl of *Warwick* and *Holland*. The first of this Family who was possessed of this Title, was *Henry Rich*, Lord *Kensington*, created Earl of *Holland* by *King James I.* in 1624.

Market-Towns.

⊙ LINCOLN, the Chief, Frid.

⊙ <i>Boston</i> , W. & Sat.	<i>Kirton</i> , Saturd.	<i>Louth</i> , Wed. & Sat.
⊙ <i>Grantham</i> , Sat.	<i>Burgh</i> , Thursd.	<i>Sleaford</i> , Mond.
⊙ <i>Stamford</i> , M. & F.	<i>Bourn</i> , Saturd.	<i>Saltfleet</i> ,
⊙ <i>Grimsby</i> , Wednesd.	<i>Deeping</i> ,	<i>Spalding</i> , Tuesd.
<i>Ganesborough</i> , Tuesd.	<i>Dunnington</i> , Saturd.	<i>Salsby</i> , Mond.
<i>Bullingbrook</i> , Tuesd.	<i>Crowland</i> ,	<i>Razen</i> ,
<i>Binbrook</i> , Wednesd.	<i>Folkingham</i> , Thursd.	<i>Stanton</i> , Mond.
<i>Alford</i> , Tuesd.	<i>Holbeck</i> , Thursd.	<i>Tattershall</i> , Frid
<i>Burton</i> , Mond.	<i>Horncastle</i> , Saturd.	<i>Wainfleet</i> , Saturd.
<i>Barton</i> , Mond.	<i>Lytcham</i> ,	<i>Caster</i> , al. <i>Spilsby</i> , M.

Lincoln.

Lincoln, on the *Witham*, stands upon the Ascent of a Hill, 104 Miles from *London*. 'Tis said to be built out of the Ruins of

of *Lindum*, an ancient City among the *Romans*. This was a large, populous, and rich City, in *William* the Conqueror's Time, who built a Castle in it to awe the Inhabitants; and *Remigius*, Bishop of *Dorchester*, removed his See thither, where he built the Cathedral, one of the finest Fabricks in *Christendom*. Tho' this City has suffer'd much by the Wars, 'tis to this Day of a considerable Extent. The same has given the Title of an Earl to several Families, before *Queen Elizabeth* dignify'd with it, in 1565. *Edward Fiennes*, Lord *Clinton*, High Admiral, now devolved upon *Henry*, the present Earl of *Lincoln*.

Boston, near the *Witham's Mouth*, is a very good Port. There is a Tower, look'd upon as the finest in *England*.

Grantham, upon the same River, is a good Town, and a great Thorough-fare to such as travel to the *North*, or from thence to the *South*. The Steeple of its Church is so high, that to a Beholder, it seems to stand awry. The late King *William* conferr'd the Title of Earl of *Grantham* upon my Lord *Auverquerque's* eldest Son, which he now enjoys.

Bolingbroke, an Honour of the Crown, was the Birth-place of *Henry IV.* and gave the Title of a Viscount to *Henry St. John*, who was created Viscount *Bolingbroke* by her late Majesty, but since attainted of High Treason.

Ganesborough, upon the *Trent*, is one of the chief Towns of this County. It gives the Title of an Earldom to *Baptist Noel*, the present Earl of *Ganesborough*.

Stamford, the *Durobriva* of the Ancients, stands upon the *We-* land, and borders upon three Counties, viz. *Lincolnshire*, *Rut-* land, and *Northamptonshire*. It has several Bridges over the River, and most of its Buildings are of Stone. It contains six Parishes. *Henry*, Lord *Grey*, of *Groby*, was made Earl of *Stam-* ford, by King *Charles I.* in 1628. and *Tho. Grey*, his Grandson, does now enjoy the Title.

Wainfleet, towards the Sea, is noted for being the Birth-place of that famous Bishop of *Winchester*, *William* of *Wainfleet*, the Founder of *Magdalen College* in *Oxford*, and of a *Grammar School* here.

Grimsby and *Kirton*, of note for their fair Churches.

Grimsby.
Kirton.
Axholm.

Here is also *Axholm*, an Isle made by several Rivers, especially the *Trent* and the *Dun*. The same is about 10 Miles long, and four broad; yields *Alabaster*, and a sweet Shrub, called *Gall*.

M I D D L E S E X.

AN Inland County, in the Diocese of *London*, the Metropolis of *Great Britain*, is 81 Miles in Circumference, contains about 247000 Acres, and above 100000 Houses, including *London* and *Westminster*. It has a sweet and wholesome Air, and fertile Soil, much improved by the Compost (or Dung) of

London. The *Thames* that waters it, and separates it from *Surrey*, is its principal River.

Market-Towns.

© L O N D O N, the Metropolis.

© *Westminster*, *Stanes*, Frid. *Enfield*, Saturd.
Brentford, Thurfd. *Uxbridge*, Thurfd. *Edgworth*, Thurfd.

I shall speak hereafter of *London* and *Westminster*, two Cities reduced into one, but not under the same Magistracy.

Brentford.

Brentford is seven Miles West from *London*, and has formerly given the Title of an *Earldom*.

Stanes.
Uxbridge.

Stanes is upon the *Thames*, and *Uxbridge* on the *Coln*. It gives the Title of an Earl to *Henry Paget*, created Earl of *Uxbridge* by his present Majesty King *GEORGE*. *Enfield* and *Edgworth* are the least considerable.

Enfield.
Edgworth.

But there are about *London*, both in this County and *Surrey*, many pleasant Towns and Villages, and in them fair Country-Houses. In this County, particularly, there is *Islington*, *Highgate*, *Hampsted*, *Kentish-Town*, *Chelsea*, *Kensington*, *Fulham*, *Hammer-smith*, *Thistleworth*, &c.

MONMOUTHSHIRE.

A County in the Diocese of *Landaff*, formerly counted part of *Wales*, and now reckon'd among the Counties of *England*, lies Westward, on the Borders of *Wales*, watered on the South-side by the *Severn*, which falls there into the Sea. It is 80 Miles in Circuit, and contains about 340000 Acres, and 6490 Houses. Here the People speak both *English* and *Welsh*, the Language of the ancient *Britains*.

As woody and Hilly as this County is, 'tis nevertheless very plentiful; to which the Rivers *Usk* and *Wye*, *Monnow* and *Rumney*, contribute very much. The *Usk* and *Wye* yield Plenty of *Salmons* and *Trouts*.

Market-Towns.

© M O N M O U T H, the Shire-Town, Saturd.

Abergavenny, Tuesd. *Chepstow*, Saturd. *Pontpool*, Saturd.
Caerleon, Thurfd. *Newport*, Saturd. *Usk*, Mon. & Frid.

Monmouth.

Monmouth, 100 Miles from *London*, is a Town pleasantly seated between the *Wye* and the *Monnow*, with a Bridge over each River. It was formerly fortify'd with a stately Castle, in which *Henry V.* who conquer'd *France*, was born; whence he was called, *Henry of Monmouth*. The Castle is fallen to Ruin; but part of the Wall, and three Gates, are standing. King *Charles II.* created *James*, one of his natural Sons, Duke of *Monmouth*;

mouth; who put in fair for the Crown, but lost his Life upon a Scaffold, in the Reign of *James II.* Now it gives the Title of an Earldom to *Charles Mordant*, created Earl of *Monmouth* by the late King *William*; and who succeeded not long after to the Title of Earl of *Peterborough*, by his Uncle's Death.

Abergavenny, the *Gobanium* of the antient *Romans*, is so called *Abergavenny*. from the River *Gavenny*, on which it is situate, at its Fall into the *Usk*. This also is a goodly Town, well built, and which drives a great Trade in Flannel. 'Tis encompass'd with a Wall, and fortify'd with a Castle. The first Baron of *England*, *George Nevil*, bears the Title of Baron of *Abergavenny*.

Caerleon, the *Isca Silurum* of the Ancients, stands upon the *Usk*, *Caerleon*. and was of old a Place of Importance, garison'd by the second Roman Legion, called *Augusta*, to keep the *Silures* in awe. In the Time of the *Britains*, this was a kind of University, and the See of an Archbishop, which was afterwards moved to *St. Davids*.

Chepstow, Lat. *Strigulia*, seated on the *Wye*, over which it has *Chepstow*. a fair Bridge, at some distance from its Influx into the *Severn*. It was formerly walled about, and defended by a great Castle. To this Day, 'tis one of the best Towns of this County.

Newport and *Usk* are both situate on the River *Usk*. The last *Newport and Usk*. of these Towns was formerly fortify'd with a strong Castle, but since fallen to Ruin.

Pont-pool is noted for its forging Mills.

Pont-pool.

N O R F O L K.

A Maritime County, in *Norwich* Diocese, bounded on the North and East with the *German Sea*, is 140 Miles in Circumference, and contains about 1148000 Acres, and 47180 Houses. Its Soil is in some Places fat, in some sandy, and others heavy. Towards the Sea 'tis level, and yields Plenty of Corn. In other Parts you will find Woods and Heaths. Those feed abundance of Cattel, and these infinite Numbers of Sheep, and Conies. Its principal Rivers are the *Ouse*, *Waveney*, *Yare*, and *Tkryn*: Its Commodities, Corn, Wool, Honey, and Saffron, the best Saffron growing near *Walsingham*: Its Manufactures, Stuffs, and Stockings. The neighbouring Sea swarms with *Herrings*. Jet and Amber are sometimes found upon the Coast.

The Inhabitants are accounted a litigious People, and 'tis said they have among them no less than 1500 Attorneys, who cut out more Work for the Judges in their Circuit, than any three other Counties.

Lastly, *Norfolk* gives the Title of a Duke to the eldest Branch of the *Howard's* Family. *John* Lord *Howard* was the first Duke of *Norfolk*, being descended from the Lady *Margaret*, Dutches of *Norfolk*, and Daughter of *Thomas de Brotherton*, Son of *Edward I.* Which Title is now enjoy'd by *Tho. Howard*, a Roman Catholick.

Market

Market-Towns.

⊙ NORWICH, the Chief, Wednesd. Frid. Sat.		
⊙ Lyn, Tuesd. & Sat.	Walsbam, Frid.	Disf, Frid.
⊙ Yarmouth, Saturd.	Windbam, Frid.	Harlston, Wednesd.
⊙ Thetford, Saturd.	Repebam, Saturd.	Herling, Tuesd.
⊙ Castle-rising,	Snasham, Frid.	Hickling,
Attleborough, Thurs.	Swafbam, Saturd.	Holt, Saturd.
Alesham, Saturd.	Fakenbam, Thursd.	Methwoud,
Buckenbam, Saturd.	Foulsham, Tuesd.	Lodden,
Burnbam, Saturd.	Hingham, Saturd.	Wotton, Wednesd.
Derebam, Friday.	Caston, Tuesd.	Worsted, Saturd.
Downbam, Saturd.	Clay,	Secky, every 2d Mond.
Walsingham, Frid.	Cromer, Saturd.	

Norwich.

Norwich, Lat. *Norvicum*, or *Nordovicum*, stands in the Middle of the County, where the *Windsor* falls into the *Yare*, 90 Miles from London. 'Tis said, this City was built by the Saxons out of the Ruins of *Venta Icenorum*, now call'd *Caister*, where several Roman Urns were found some Years since. In the Time of the Saxons, *Norwich* was the principal Seat of the *East-Angles*. The same was afterwards reduced to Ashes by *Sueno*, King of the Danes. Being raised again, Famine compell'd it to submit to *William the Conqueror*. The Rebellion raised by *Kett*, a Tanner of *Windbam*, in the Reign of *Edward VI.* brought this Town to Ruin again: But it was happily restor'd by Queen *Elizabeth*, who sent hither Part of the *Flemings* that came over for Shelter from the cruel Persecution of the Duke of *Alva*, in the *Netherlands*. These *Flemings* settled here the Manufacture of *Stuffs*, of which there is yearly Vent to the Sum of 100000 *l.* Sterling. Thus this City became flourishing, in which there are now reckon'd 7000 Houses, and at least 30000 Souls. In short, 'tis one of the largest and fairest Cities of *England*; and the See of the Bishop of *Norwich*, removed from *Thetford* hither, in 1088, by *Herebert*, Bishop of this Diocese. Its principal Buildings are the Cathedral, the Duke of *Norfolk's* House, the Bishop's Palace, and the Hospital. It gives the Title of an *Earldom* to the Duke of *Norfolk*, who is Earl of *Arundel*, *Surrey*, and *Norwich*.

Lyn.

Lyn, or *Lyn-Regis*, is a Sea-Port Town at the Mouth of the *Ouse*. 'Tis large, rich, and well inhabited; fortify'd with a large Ditch, and two Forts.

Yarmouth.

Yarmouth, the *Gariannonum* of the Antients, is the best Haven in this County, seated at the *Yare's* Mouth, whence the Name of *Yarmouth*. 'Tis also called *Great Yarmouth*, in Opposition to *Yarmouth* in the Isle of *Wight*. The Herring-Fishing in September makes this Town flourishing. 'Tis pretty large, well built, and fortify'd both by Nature and Art. But there is but one Church, noted for its lofty Spire. This Town gives the Title of

of an Earl to *William Paſton*, devolved to him from *Robert* his Father, who was created Earl of *Yarmouth* by *Charles II.*

Thetford, a moſt antient Town, ſtands upon the leſſer *Ouſe*,^{Thetford.} which ſeparates *Norfolk* from *Suffolk*. This Town was raiſed from the Ruins of the antient *Sitomagus*, that was deſtroy'd by the *Danes*. The *Episcopal See* of the *East-Angles* was removed from *North-Elmhām* hither, and afterwards from hence to *Norwich*. *Thetford* was a great Loſer by this Change. But to make it ſome amends, the *Lent-Aſſizes* are uſually held here.

Caſtleriſing is an antient, but decay'd Town, near the Sea.

^{Caſtleriſing.}

Waliſingham, in the Northern Parts, was a famous Place in the Times of Popery; ſuch was the Concourse of People to it from all Parts, to worſhip the Bleſſed *Virgin*, hence called, *Our Lady of Waliſingham*; who had a Chapel here near two Wells, called to this Day, *Virgin Mary's Wells*.

^{Waliſingham.}

Near *Hickling*, North-Eaſtward, ſtood formerly the famous Abbey of *St. Bennet in the Holm*, founded by King *Canute*, and afterwards ſo fortify'd by its *Monks*, that it look'd more like a Fortreſs than a Monaſtery. Yet it was betray'd by a *Monk* to *William the Conqueror*.

Brancaſter, in the North-Weſt Parts, is ſuppoſed to be the *Branodunum* of the Antients, a Town in great Eſteem among the *Romans*.

^{Brancaſter.}

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

AN Inland County, in *Peterborough* Dioceſe, 120 Miles in Circuit, contains about 550000 Acres, and 24808 Houſes; is one of the beſt Counties in *England*, has a healthful Air, a rich, fruitful Soil, abundance of Inhabitants, and claims the Honour of having more Noblemens Seats than any other County. It abounds in Corn and Cattle, Wood, and Salt-Petre. Its principal Rivers are the *Ouſe*, the *Weland*, and the *Nen*, all riſing in this County.

Market-Towns.

⊙ **NORTHAMPTON**, the Shire-Town, Saturd.

- | | | |
|------------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------------|
| ⊙ <i>Peterborough</i> , Sat. | <i>Rockingham</i> , | <i>Wellingborough</i> , Wedn. |
| ⊙ <i>Brackley</i> , Wedn. | <i>Oundle</i> , Saturd. | <i>Kettering</i> , Frid. |
| ⊙ <i>Higham-Ferrers</i> , | <i>Towceſter</i> , Tueſd. | <i>Thrapſton</i> , Tueſd. |
| <i>Daventry</i> , Wedn. | <i>Rothwell</i> , Mond. | <i>Cliff</i> , Tueſd. |

Northampton, upon the *Nen*, 55 Miles from *London*, is one of the prettieſt Towns in *England*. Upon the third of *September*, 1675. it had the Miſfortune to be burnt down, and reduced to *Aſhes*; but by a generous Contribution, it was ſoon after raiſed

^{Northampton}

sed up again much finer, and more uniform than before. Anno 1618. *William Lord Compton* was created Earl of *Northampton* by *James I.* which Title has continu'd ever since in the Family, *George Compton* being now possessed of it.

Peterborough *Peterborough*, upon the *Nen*, is one of the six Bishopricks erected by *Henry VIII.* after the Dissolution of the Monasteries. In 1627. *John Lord Mordant* was created Earl of *Peterborough* by King *Charles I.* which Title passed from him to his Son *Henry*, and from *Henry* to *Charles Mordant* his Nephew, the present Earl of *Peterborough* and *Monmouth*.

Brackley. *Brackley*, *Higham-Ferrers*, *Oundle*, and *Wellingborough*, are of note for their *Grammar-Schools*; *Oundle*, upon the *Nen*, is of some note besides for its fair Church, but chiefly for its *Drumming-Wells*, for which see p. 15.

Towcester. *Towcester*, according to *Camden*, is the *Tripontium* of the Ancients, so called from its three Bridges. It was formerly a Place of such Strength as to baffle the *Danes*, who were forced to raise the Siege of this Place after several furious and violent Assaults.

Fotheringhay-Castle. Besides those Towns, I shall take notice here of *Fotheringhay-Castle*, in which *Mary Queen of Scots* was beheaded, under the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*; Of *Naseby*, in the Neighbourhood of which was fought the famous Battle, June 14. 1645. in which King *Charles I.* lost the Day; And of the Castle of *Holdenby*, where the King was kept Prisoner some Months together.

Grafton. At some distance from *Towcester* there is a Royal Mannor called *Grafton*, giving the Title of a Duke to *Charles Fitz-Roy*, Son of *Henry Fitz-Roy*, natural Son of the late King *Charles* by the Dutches of *Cleveland*, created by that Prince Duke of *Grafton*, in 1675.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

A Maritime and Northern County, in *Durham Diocese*, and bordering upon *Scotland*, is 143 Miles in Circumference, and contains about 1370000 Acres, and 22741 Houses. 'Tis none of the most fruitful, but there are some Parts of it very good, especially towards the Sea-side. Here are several *Lead* and *Coal Mines*: *Wild-Fowl* and *Fish* abound in this County, which has given the Title of an *Earl* to several Families, the *Piercies* last of all. *Jocelyn*, the last of this Family, died at *Turin*, without an Heir-Male, in 1670, and so the Title was extinct: But four Years after his Death King *Charles II.* created *George Fitz-Roy*, one of his Natural Sons by the Dutches of *Cleveland*, Baron of *Pontefract*, Viscount *Falmouth*, and Duke of *Northumberland*.

Market-

Market-Towns.

⊙ NEWCASTLE, the Chief, Tuesd. and Sat.

⊙ Berwick, Sat.	Billingham,	Haltwistle,
⊙ Morpeth, Wedn.	Hellefdon,	Rothbury,
Alnwick, Sat.	Haxham, Tuesd.	Weller, Thursd.
Beltingham,	Learmouth,	

Newcastle upon the Tyne, 7 Miles from the Sea, and 212 from Newcastle. London, is built upon the Ascent of a Hill, with a Key by the River-side, for the Conveniency of Ships that come up to it. 'Tis a large, populous, rich, trading Town. Here the Houses are for the most part built of Stone, and most of the Streets very steep: The Town-House, not far from a Stone-Bridge over the River, with an Iron-Gate in the Middle, parting this County from Durham. This is the great Place of Trade for Sea-coals, it being almost surrounded with Coal-pits, which Commodity is fetch'd from this Place, for London especially, where 600000 Chaldrons are yearly spent, at 36 Bushels a Chaldron. Therefore here are always great Coal-Fleets, sometimes 3, 4, or 500 Sail, whose Station is at Sheals, at the River's Mouth. It consists of 4 large Parishes, each having its proper Church; the principal of which is that of St. Nicholas. This Town was formerly fortify'd with a great Castle, the Walls of which are yet standing. Its ancient Name was Monk-Chester, but was call'd Newcastle upon the building of the Castle by a Son of William the Conqueror. This Town enjoys great Privileges, by the Favour of Queen Elizabeth, being one of those call'd County-Towns, or Counties Corporate, governing themselves independently from the Lord Lieutenant. Here are plenty of all Things, and Provisions cheap. Anno 1664, King Charles II. conferr'd the Title of Duke of Newcastle upon Henry Cavendish, (Son of William, Marquis of Newcastle) who died without Heir-Male, and his Title with him. But the late King William revived it in the Person of John Holles, late Duke of Newcastle.

Berwick upon Tweed is a Frontier-Town, which formerly be- Berwick. long'd to Scotland. It lies 40 Miles North of Newcastle, situate on an Eminence that shoots forth into the Sea, and watered Southward by the River, which makes it a Peninsula. The Town is large, well inhabited, and fortify'd. Its Castle was built by Henry II. to which Queen Elizabeth added some new Works. So that when the Scots invaded England in 1640. tho' they took Newcastle, yet durst not venture on Berwick. Heretofore this Town had often changed Masters, sometimes falling to the Share of the English, and sometimes to that of the Scots, till the Reign of Edward IV. when Sir Thomas Stanley retook it the last time from the latter. It is a County-Town, independent from the Lord Lieutenant of the County. It gives the Title

Title of a Duke to *James* commonly call'd Duke of *Berwick*, a natural Son of the late King *James*, who rais'd him to that Dignity.

Morpeth.

Morpeth is a good By-Town, seated on the *Wensbeck*, 10 Miles North of *Newcastle*, and giving the Title of Viscount to the Earl of *Carlisle*.

Hexham.

Hexham, Lat. *Axelodunum*, 14 Miles West of *Newcastle*, was formerly a Bishop's See, till *Henry VIII.* annex'd it to that of *Durham*. Its Cathedral was stately, before it came to be partly ruin'd by the *Scots*.

Of the Isles of Northumberland, particularly Holy-Island.

Near the Coast of this County there are three Isles, the principal of which is called *Holy-Island*, and the two others, *Cocket* and *Farn*.

Holy-Island.

Holy-Island is not far from *Berwick*, and was formerly known by the Name of *Lindisfarne*, before it took the Name of *Holy-Island*, as a retiring Place for Bishops, Monks, and others, who being weaned from the World, made this their Sanctuary. *S. Aidan*, one of the first Apostles of this Country, made Choice of it, in 635, for his Episcopal See, near 400 Years before it was removed to *Durham*. It is but a small Island, the Air of which is not wholesom, nor the Soil fruitful. 'Tis therefore but thinly inhabited, there being but one Town, with a Castle and a Church. The Haven is pretty good, and defended with a Fort.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

AN Inland County, in the Diocese of *York*, 110 Miles in Circuit, contains about 560000 Acres, and 17554 Houses; has a wholesom Air, and different Sorts of Soil; for the South-East Parts are fertile, the Western woody, and yield abundance of Pit-coals. Here is the famous Forest of *Sherwood*. Besides the *Trent*, which parts this County from *Lincolnshire*, here's the *Iddle*, &c.

Market-Towns.

☉ **NOTTINGHAM**, the Shire-Town, Wed. Frid. Sat.
 ☉ *Newark*, Wed. *Southwell*, Sat. *Tuxford*, Mond.
 ☉ *Retford*, Sat. *Bingham*, Thurs. *Worksop*, Wednes.
Mansfield, Thurs.

Nottingham.

Nottingham, on the *Lea*, 96 Miles from *London*, is a pleasant and well-built Town, consisting of 3 Parishes, and having one of

of the finest Castles in England. This Town has given the Title of Baron, and next that of an Earl to several Families. At present, *Daniel Finch* is Earl of *Nottingham*, being eldest Son of *Heneage Finch*, Lord High-Chancellor of England in the Reign of the late King *Charles*, who made him Earl of *Nottingham* soon after the Decease of *Charles Howard*, by which the Title lay extinct.

Newark upon the *Trent*, took that Name from a stately Castle, ^{Newark.} erected here by *Alexander*, Bishop of *Lincoln*, in the Reign of King *Stephen*. Its Walls, still to be seen, are a plain Demonstration of its former Magnificence. There is in this Town a fair Church, with a Steeple of curious Workmanship. The same gives the Title of a Viscount to the Marquis of *Dorchester*.

Mansfield is noted for its *Malt-Trade*, and *Workshop* for ^{Mansfield and} its *Licorish*. ^{Workshop.}

OXFORDSHIRE, or the County of OXON.

AN Inland County, in *Oxford* Diocese, 130 Miles in Circumference, contains about 534000 Acres, and 19007 Houses; and has a sweet healthful Air, and a Soil fertile in Corn and Fruits, and rich in Pasture. Besides the *Thames*, made of the *Tame* and *Ifis*, that water this County, here's the *Cherwel*, *Windrush*, *Evenlode*, &c.

Market-Towns.

- © OXFORD, the Capital City, Wed. and Sat.
 © Woodstock, Tuesd. Witney, Thursd. Tame, Tuesd.
 © Banbury, Thursd. Chipping-Norton, W. Bistow,
 Burford, Sat. Deddington, Sat. Fairford,
 Henley, Thursd. Bicester, Frid. Coleford.
 Whatlington, Sat. Bampton, Wedn.

Oxford, or *Oxon*, seated at the Influx of the *Cherwel* into the ^{Oxford.} *Ifis*, is both a fair City, and a famous University. *Henry VIII.* made it a Bishop's See, and *St. Frideswide's Church* its Cathedral, under the Name of *Christ-Church*, by him endowed out of the Lands belonging to the dissolved Monasteries of *Abingdon* and *Osney*. The Chapter consists of a Dean, and 8 Prebendaries. Besides the Cathedral, here are 13 Parish Churches, so that *Oxford* is one of the largest Cities in England. And in point of Situation, it has the Advantage of *Cambridge* both for Health and Pleasure. As a City, 'tis govern'd, as *Cambridge*, by a Mayor and Aldermen, but in Subjection to the Chancellor, or Vice-Chancellor of the University, whose Orders the Mayor must obey in all Affairs of Moment, tho' concerning the City it self. In token of this Submission, the Mayor, with the principal Citizens

zens of Oxford, and the High-Sheriff of Oxfordshire, take an Oath yearly to maintain the Rights and Privileges of the University; which Oath is tendred to them by the Vice-Chancellor. And the Day of *Scholastica*, being the 10th of February, the Mayor and 62 of the chief Citizens do solemnly pay each a Penny at St. Mary's Church, in lieu of a great Fine formerly laid upon 'em for an Outrage committed by the Citizens in Edward the III's Reign, against the Persons and Goods of some Students.

In the Year 1155. *Aubrey de Vere* was created Earl of Oxford by Henry II. in whose Line the Title continu'd above 500 Years, till the Reign of King William, when *Aubrey de Vere*, the 20th Earl of Oxford, died without Issue Male, and with him the Title was extinct, but reviv'd by the late Queen, who created Robert Harley Earl of Oxford and Mortimer.

As an University, except her Sister Cambridge, the World cannot shew such another Nursery of Learning as Oxford, nor such stately, or so well endow'd Colleges. Nor is there any where else a greater Opportunity for Scholars to improve themselves, by conversing with Men of Learning, or the Use of Libraries.

Here are 18 endow'd Colleges, and seven Halls not endow'd; each of 'em under a Head, called Master, Warden, President, Rector, Principal, or Provost.

The Colleges are,

University		[872]	[The Saxon King Alfred.
Baliol		1262	John Baliol, Father of John Baliol, King of Scots.
Merton		1274	Walter de Merton, Ld. High Chancellor of England, and Bp. of Rochester.
Exeter		1316	Walter Stapleton, Bishop of Exeter.
Oriel	} College, Founded in	1337	King Edward II.
Queen's		1340	By Rob. Eaglesfield, B. D.
New		1375	William of Wickham, Bp. of Winchester, and Lord High Chan. of England.
Lincoln		1420	Richard Fleming, Bishop of Lincoln.
All-Souls		1437	Hen. Chicheley, Arch-Bp. of Canterbury.
Magdalen		1459	William of Wainfleet, Bp. of Winchester, and Lord High Chan. of England.
			Brazen

Chap. VII. GREAT-BRITAIN.

65

Brazen-Nose		[1515]		William Smith, Bp. of Lincoln, and Rich. Sutton, Esq;
Corpus Christi		1516		Rich. Fox, Bp. of Winchester, and Lord Privy-Seal.
Christ-Church	} College, Founded in	1549	} By	King Henry VIII.
Trinity		1555		Sir Thomas Pope.
St. John's		1557		Sir Thomas White, Merchant-Taylor of London.
Jesus		1572		Queen Elizabeth.
Wadham		1613		Nich. Wadham, Esq;
Pembroke		1620		Thomas Teisdale, Esq; and Richard Whitwick, B. D.

The Halls.

St. Edmund	} Hall, belonging to	Queen's	} College.
St. Alban		Merton	
Hart		Exeter	
St. Mary		Oriel	
New-Inn		New	
Magdalen		Magdalen	

University-College was founded for 12 Fellows, and 17 Scholars, and the rest for more or less, being all liberally maintained out of the Revenues of the respective Colleges they belong to. As for the *Halls*, the Students thereof live together in Society, as they do in the Inns of *Court* and *Chancery* in *London*. As they are not endowed, so their Students live upon their own Means, except some Exhibitions, or yearly Pensions annex'd to one or two Students.

There are reckon'd in *Oxford* 1000 Students, that live upon the Revenues of the Colleges; and of other Students, that have the Benefit of Learning, but pay for their Maintenance, about twice as many. Besides *Stewards*, *Manciples*, *Butlers*, *Cooks*, *Porters*, *Gardeners*, &c.

Every College and Hall is tied to certain Statutes, for the better Government thereof. And, for the Students publick Exercises, the Year is here divided, as by Lawyers, into Four Terms, viz.

Michaelmas-Term, beginning *October 10.* and ending *December 17.*

Hilary (or Lent) Term, beginning *Jan. 14.* and ending the *Saturday before Palm-Sunday.*

F

Easter

Easter-Term, beginning 10 Days after *Easter*, and ending the *Thursday* before *Whitsunday*.

Trinity-Term, beginning the *Wednesday* after *Trinity-Sunday*, and ending after the *Act*, sooner or later, as the Vice-Chancellor and Convocation think fit.

During these Terms, the Students have within their own Walls Lectures and Disputations. And in some of them they have publick Lectures for all Comers, with large Salaries for the Readers. The Times when Professors read, are as follow ;

<i>Divinity</i> , Friday, 9 in the Morning.	<i>Moral Philosophy</i> , Frid. 8 Morn.
<i>Law</i> , Thursday, 10 Morning.	<i>History</i> , Friday, 1 Afternoon.
<i>Physick</i> , Tuesday, 8 Morning.	<i>Metaphysick</i> , Friday, 8 Morning.
<i>Margarat Prof. Divinity</i> , Thursday, 9 Morning.	<i>Greek</i> , Saturday, 1 Afternoon.
<i>Savil Geometry</i> , Saturday, 8 Morning.	<i>Grammar</i> , Tuesday, 8 Morning.
<i>Savilian Astronomy</i> , Monday, 8 Morning.	<i>Logick</i> , Monday, 8 Morning.
<i>Natural Philosophy</i> , Saturday, 8 Morning.	<i>Arabick</i> , Wednes. 10 Morning.
	In the Vacation.
	<i>Hebrew</i> , Thursday, 1 Aftern.
	<i>Rhetorick</i> , Thursday, 8 Morn.
	<i>Musick</i> , Thursday, 1 Afternoon.

The Degrees taken at Oxford.

The first Degree taken here, is that of *Batchelour of Arts*, and *Lent* is the proper Time for it. In order to which, one must take his Lodging and Diet, and have a Tutor constantly, in some College or Hall, and perform all Exercises during the space of Four Years, with a Subjection to all the Statutes and the Head of the House, as well as to the publick Statutes of the University. Accordingly he must never appear out of his Chamber, much less out of the College, without his black Cap and Gown, unless he be a Nobleman's Son.

The next Degree is that of *Master of Arts*. To attain which, Three Years more are required, before one is allowed to practise. The proper Time for taking the Degree of *Master of Arts*, is when the *Act* is kept, viz. on Monday after the 6th of July.

For the three Faculties of *Divinity*, *Law*, and *Physick*, there is a higher Degree, which is that of *Doctor*. This also is taken in the *Act*, which at *Cambridge* is called the *Commencement*. After one has been seven Years *Master of Arts*, he must take the Degree of *Batchelour of Divinity* ; and after that four Years are requisite before he can take the Degree of *Doctor*. To become *Doctor of Law*, or *Physick*, one may, three Years after taking the Degree of *Master of Arts*, take that of *Batchelour of Law*, and in four Years more that of *Doctor of Law*. But the most usual Way to take this Degree is, after seven Years standing in the

the University, and the Performance of all Exercises required, to take the Degree of *Bachelour* in that Faculty, and in five Years more that of *Doctor*.

The *A&T*, when the Degree of *Master of Arts*, and that of *Doctor* in the three Faculties is taken, is a noted Time, not only for publick Exercises, but also for Feasting, Comedies, and a great Concourse of Strangers from all Parts to their Friends and Relations taking their Degrees here. The Charge for a *Master of Arts* does usually amount to 30 *l.* and for a *Doctor* 100 *l.* if he goes out with Company; and if singly, more.

Of the Libraries, Theatre, Musæum, and Physick-Garden, at Oxford.

FOR the publick Use of this University, here is first the famous *Bodleyan Library*, so called from its Founder, Sir *Thomas Bodley* of *Exeter*, and consisting of many Thousands of choice printed Books in several Languages, besides a great Number of Oriental Manuscripts. But there are also other Libraries vested in the University, as the *Ashmolean* by the *Musæum*, and the *Savilian* by the Geometry School, both full of Manuscripts. Amongst the private Libraries of Colleges, *Baliol*, *Merton*, *Magdalen*, *New-College*, *St. John's*, and *Corpus Christi*, are the best, both for Manuscripts and printed Books.

The *Theatre* is a curious Piece of Architecture, for Scholastic Exercises, with a fair Printing-House, built in the Reign of the late King *Charles*, by the Beneficence of Dr. *Shelden*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, who erected it at his sole Cost and Charges, which amounted at least to 10000 *l.*

The *Musæum*, at the West-End of the *Theatre*, is a stately Pile of squared Stone, built at the Charge of the University. 'Tis a famous Repository of Natural Rarities, and of several Roman Antiquities. Here is also a Laboratory, furnished with all sorts of Furnaces, and other Materials for Chymical Practice, a Store-Room for Preparations, and another Room with a Chymical Library. This *Musæum* is called *Ashmoleanum*, from *Elias Ashmole*, Esq; by whom a noble Collection of Curiosities was presented to the University, upon the finishing of it, *March* 20. 1683. To which great Accessions have been made since, of *Hieroglyphicks*, and other *Egyptian* Antiquities, by Dr. *Robert Huntington*; an entire *Mummy*, by Mr. *Aaron Goodyear*; and a large Cabinet of *Natural Rarities*, by *Martin Lister*, Doctor of Physick.

The *Physick-Garden*, a delightful Place to walk in, is also of great Use to improve *Botanick* Knowledge, and supply such as practise Physick, with all true Physical Plants. It lies on the South-Side of *St. Mary Magdalen's College*, and takes up five Acres of Ground. *Henry Danvers*, Earl of *Danby*, the Founder of this Garden, made a Donation of it in 1632. to the University,

sity, and endow'd it with a perpetual Revenue for the well keeping of it.

The Privileges of Oxford University.

I have already mention'd the Subjection of the Mayor and Citizens of *Oxford* to the *University*: To which Privilege may be added, her Power of the *Night-Walk* and *Watch*, and her Oversight of *Weights* and *Measures*. That no Student may be sued at Common Law, for Debts, Contracts, Injuries, &c. but only in the Court of the *Vice-Chancellor*, the Proceedings whereof are according to the Usage of the Civil Law, with a due Regard to the Common Law, and the Statutes of the Land. That if the Party be aggrieved, he may appeal for Redress to a *Court of Delegates*, which is yearly appointed by the Convocation, and consists of four or five Doctors, with some Masters of Art; From whose Judgment he may farther appeal to *Chancery*. But in criminal Causes, the Prisoner is left to be tried by the Laws of the Land. Lastly, the University has the Privilege of sending two of their Members to Parliament. And all these Privileges are also enjoy'd by *Cambridge University*.

Magistrates, and other Officers.

The *Magistrates* of this *University*, are the *Chancellor*, *High-Steward*, *Vice-Chancellor*, and *Proctors*.

The *First* is usually one of the prime Nobility, chosen by the Students themselves in Convocation, and to continue for Life.

The *High Steward* is nominated by the Chancellor, and approved by the University. His Office is also for Life, and by Virtue of it he is to assist the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Proctors, upon their Requests, in *Matters of Government*. He is also to hear and determine *capital Causes*, according to the Laws of the Land; and to give his Judgment, when requir'd by the Chancellor, as to the *Privileges* of the *University*.

The *Vice-Chancellor*, who is always the Head of some College, and in Holy Orders, is yearly elected in Convocation. His proper Office is to execute the Chancellor's Power, to govern the University according to her Statutes, and see that all Officers and Students do their Duty; that Courts be duly called, Law-Suits determined without delay, Books licens'd that are printed at the *Theater*, Hereticks and Libertines expelled. When he takes Possession of his Office, he makes choice of four *Vice-Chancellors* out of the Heads of Colleges, to execute his Power in his Absence.

The *Proctors* are two Masters of Arts yearly chosen by Turns out of the several Colleges, who have a Share in the Government of the University, being to keep the Peace, and inflict Punishments on such as are disorderly. The Oversight of *Weights* and

and Measures, that the Students may not be wronged, does properly belong to them ; as does also the Ordering of Scholastic Exercises, and Taking of Degrees.

The other *Officers* are, 1. The *Publick Orator*, whose Office is to write Letters, according to the Orders of the Convocation or Congregation ; and at the Reception of any Prince or great Person, to make proper Harangues.

2dly. A *Keeper of the Archives*, or *Records*. To whom is committed the Care of the Charters, Privileges, and Records of the University.

3dly. A *Register*, whose Office is to Register all Transactions in the Convocations, Congregations, Delegacies, &c.

Publick Servants.

These are seven in Number, viz. six *Beadles*, and one *Verger*. Three of the first are called *Esquire-Beadles*, such as carry large Maces of Silver, gilt and wrought ; and the other three *Yeomen-Beadles*, whose Maces are of Silver, but plain and ungilt. Their Office is always to attend the *Vice-Chancellor* in Publick ; and, at his Command, to seize any Delinquent, and carry him to Prison ; to summon any one ; to conduct Preachers to Church, and Lecturers to School ; to publish the Calling of Courts of Convocation. The *Vice-Chancellor* ought not to appear abroad without one, at least, of the *Yeomen-Beadles*.

The *Verger's* Office is, upon solemn Occasions, to walk with the six *Beadles* before the *Vice-Chancellor*, and to observe his Commands. He is called *Verger*, from a Silver Rod he carries in his Hand.

Scarlet-Days.

The proper Days when all Doctors wear here their *Scarlet-Robes*, are,

New-Year's-day.

Twelfth-day.

Candlemas-day.

Lady-day, when there is a Sermon at *New-College*.

Easter-day.

Holy-Thursday, or *Ascension-day.*

The 29th Day of May, being the Restauration of King Charles II.

Whitsunday.

Trinity-Sunday, Sermon at *New-College*.

Friday, Saturday, Sunday, Monday, and *Tuesday* Morning in Act-Time, at Sermon and Congregation.

All-Saints Day.

Gun-Powder-Treason Day, November the 5th.

All publick Thanksgiving Days.

Christmas-day.

Habit-Days.

The Day the Judges come to Town, when the *Vice-Chancellor*, Doctors and Proctors meet at *St. Mary's*, and then go to wait on the Judges in their Formalities.

At all Latin Sermons.

Morning Sermons in Term-Time.

All Sermons at St. Peter's in Lent.

Congregation-Days.

Scholastica, Febr. 10.

And the next Day after Michaelmas, when the Mayor of Oxford is sworn at St. Mary's, in the Morning, by the Senior Proctor.

A LIST of the present Heads of Colleges and Halls, Magistrates and Professors in Oxford.

The HEADS of

University	} College,	Dr. Charlett, Master.	{	
Baliol		Dr. Barron, Master.		
Merton		Dr. Holland, Warden.		
Exeter		Dr. Hole, Rector.		
Oriel		Dr. Carter, Provost.		
Queen's		Dr. Lancaster, Provost.		
New		Dr. Cobb, Warden.		
Lincoln		Dr. Adams, Rector.		
All-Souls		Dr. Gardiner, Warden.		
Magdalen		Dr. Harwar, President.		
Brazen-Nose		Dr. Shippen, Principal.		
Corpus-Christi		Dr. Mather, President.		
Christ-Church	Right Reverend Lord Bp. of Bristol, George Smalridge, Dean.			
Trinity	Dr. Dobson, President.	{		
St. John's	Dr. Delaune, President.			
Jesus	Right Reverend Lord Bp. of St. Asaph, John Wynne, Principal.			
Wadham	Dr. Dunster, Warden.			
Pembroke	Dr. Panting, Master.			
Worcester	Dr. Blechynden, Provost.			
St. Edmund	} Hall,		Dr. Pearson,	{
St. Alban			Dr. Bouchier,	
Hart			Dr. Newton,	
St. Mary			Dr. Hudson,	
New-Inn			Dr. Brabourn,	
Magdalen,			Digby Cotes, A.M.	

MAGISTRATES.

Chancellor, the Right Honourable Charles Earl of Arran.

Lord High Steward, Right Honourable Henry Earl of Rochester.

Vice-Chancellor, Dr. Baron.

Proctors

{ Mr. Holt, Fellow of Magdalen College.
 { Mr. White, Student of Christ-Church.

PROFES-

P R O F E S S O R S.

King's Professor in Divinity, the Right Reverend Dr. *John Potter*, Lord Bishop of *Oxon*, and Canon of *Christ-Church*.

Margaret Professor of Divinity, Dr. *William de Laune*.

King's Professor of Law, *James Bouchier*, D. LL. Fellow of *All Soul's College*.

King's Professor of Physick, *Thomas Hoy*, D. M.

Savilian Professor in { Geometry *Edmund Halley*, D. LL.
Astronomy, *John Keil*, D. M.

Natural Philosophy-Reader, Dr. *Fairer*, Fellow of *Magd. Coll.*

Anatomy Reader, *Charles Atkins*, Surgeon.

Botanick Professor, *Jacob Bobart*, Keeper of the *Physick Garden*.

Chymistry, *Simon Burton*, B. M. Fellow of *New-College*.

Cambden Professor of History, *Ch. Aldworth*, D. C. L. Fellow of *Magdalen-College*.

Moral Philosophy, *Charles Holt*, M. A. Senior Proctor, and Fellow of *Magdalen-College*.

King's Professor of Greek, Dr. *Terrey*, Canon of *Christ-Church*.

Professor of Hebrew, Dr. *R. Clavering*, Canon of *Christ-Church*.

Professor of Arabick, *John Wallis*, B. D. Fellow of *Magd. Coll.*

Having done with *Oxford*, I proceed now to the other *Market-Towns* of *Oxfordshire*.

Woodstock, formerly a Royal Mannor, but lately settled by Act of Parliament, upon the Duke of *Marlborough*, now in Possession of it; which Alienation was a publick Acknowledgment of his Grace's Signal Services to Her late Majesty and the Nation; particularly, at the ever-famous Battle of *Blenheim*; to perpetuate the Memory whereof, here is a stately Palace now building, called *Blenheim-House*. Here was built a Royal House by *Henry I.* enlarged by *Henry II.* but destroyed by the Civil Wars in the Reign of *Charles II.* Here was also a *Labyrinth*, in which fair *Rosamond*, a Concubine of *Henry II.* was poison'd, to gratifie the Jealousie of a Queen who pursu'd her to Death. She was interr'd at *Godstow*, in a Nunnery, with this Monkish Latin Epitaph:

*Hac jacet in Tumba Rosa mundi, non Rosa munda;
Non redolet, sed olet, quæ redolere solet..*

Banbury, upon the *Cherwel*, is a pleasant and rich Town, particularly noted for the Excellency of its Cheese: But far more memorable for the Battles fought in its Neighbourhood, and the Sieges it has sustain'd.

Burford, on the *Windrush*, is a very ancient Town, which gives the Title of an Earl to the Duke of *St. Albans*. Horse-Saddles are the chief Manufacture of this Place.

Henley is noted for its Malt-Trade, *Tame* for its Grammar-School, *Witney* for its Blankets, Free-School and Library.

The Present STATE of Part I.

At the Confluence of the *Tame* and *Isis* stands *Dorchester*, a Town of Note among the ancient *Romans*, and since that, a Bishop's See, till *Remigius* remov'd it to *Lincoln*, in 1070.

RUTLAND.

AN Inland County in *Peterborough-Diocese*, 40 Miles in Circuit, contains about 110000 Acres, and 3263 Houses. It yields Plenty both of Corn and Cattle, and feeds an infinite Multitude of Sheep. The Wool whereof (like the Soil) is reddish. From whence this Country is called *Rutland*; q. d. *Red-Land*. Here is also abundance of Wood, and several small Rivers, the principal of which are the *Weland* and *Wash*.

The same has given the Title of an Earldom to these three Princes of the Blood, viz. *Edward Plantagenet*, eldest Son of *Edward Duke of York*, in 1390. *Richard* his Brother, in 1426. and *Edmund Plantagenet*, eldest Son of *Richard Duke of York*, in 1450. Anno 1525. this Title fell to the Family of the *Mannors*, *Tho. Mannors*, Lord *Ross*, descended by his Mother's Side from the said *Richard Duke of York*, being created Earl of *Rutland* by *Henry VIII.* Which Title has continu'd ever since in that illustrious Family, till Queen *ANNE* was pleased to improve it into that of a Dukedom, in the Person of *John Mannors*, Father to the present Duke of *Rutland*.

Market-Towns.

OAKHAM, Sat. and UPPINGHAM, Wednesd.

Oakham.

Oakham, 74 Miles from *London*, stands in the fair and rich Valley of *Cathmefs*. Here's a Castle, in which the Assizes are kept, an *Hospital* for the Poor, and a *Free-School* for the Education of Youth. 'Tis a Custom in this Town, when a Nobleman comes on Horseback within its Precincts, to make him pay the Homage of a Shoe from his Horse, or to take Money for it.

Oakham gave the Title of *Baroness* to the late Lady *Elizabeth Cromwell*, descended from *Tho. Cromwell*, Earl of *Essex*, a famous Minister of State to King *Henry VIII.*

Uppingham is a neat and well-built Town, that stands upon a Hill. There is an *Hospital* and a *Free-School*.

SHROPSHIRE, or the County of SALOP.

AN Inland County, in the Dioceses of *Hereford*, and *Litchfield*, and *Coventry*, bordering upon *Wales*, and called the County of *Salop* from its *Latin Name Salopia*, is 134 Miles in Circuit.

Circumference, and contains 890000 Acres, and 23284 Houses. Here the Inhabitants breathe a good Air, and have the Benefit of a fruitful Soil, tho' hilly on the South and West. It yields plenty of Wheat and Barley, of Pit-Coals, Wood, and Iron. Besides *Severn* that runs through this County, here is the *Roden, Teme, &c.*

Market-Towns.

- © *SHREWSBURY*, the Shire-Town, *Wedn. Thursd. and Sat.*
 © *Bishop's Castle*, Fri. *Whitchurch*, Friday. *Hodnet*,
 © *Bridgenorth*, Sat. *Newport*, Saturday. *Clebury*,
 © *Ludlow*, Mon. *Drayton*, Wednesday. *Shesnall*,
 © *Wenlock*, Mon. *Wem*, Thursday. *Oswestry*, Monday.
Ellismere, Tuesday. *Church-Stretton*, Th. *Skipton*, Tuesday.
Wellington, Thurs.

Shrewsbury, Lat. *Salopia*, has two Bridges over the River *Severn*, which almost surrounds the Town. 'Tis supposed to have been built out of the Ruins of the ancient *Uriconium*, which stood not far from it. In the Reign of *William* the Conqueror, *Roger* Earl of *Montgomery*, built a Castle here on the North-side, and a stately Abby, some Ruins of which are still to be seen. Then it was an important Place, and to this Day it makes a pretty good Figure, by its Trade with *Wales*. On *Wednesdays* and *Saturdays* are sold all sorts of Provisions, and on *Thursdays* *Welch* Cottons, of which great Quantities are bought up here for *London*. Here are five Churches, two of 'em with lofty Spires. In 1442, *Henry* IV. created the famous *John Talbot* Earl of *Shrewsbury*, from whom is descended in a direct Line *Thomas Talbot*, advanced to the Dignity of a Duke by the late King *William*.

Ludlow is also a Place of Note, surrounded with a Wall, and fortify'd with a Castle; in which was kept the Court of the *Marches of Wales*, till it was suppress'd in the late Reign by Act of Parliament. Ludlow.

Bridgenorth, otherwise called the Borough of *Bruges*, is seated upon the *Severn*, and has a fair Stone-Bridge over that River. It consists of 2 Parishes. This Town was formerly fortify'd with a good Wall, a Ditch, and a strong Castle built upon a Rock, but fallen to Ruin. Bridgenorth.

Wem has given the Title of a Baron to the late Lord *Jeffreys*, Son to the Lord High Chancellor *Jeffreys*, who was dignify'd with that Title by the late King *James*. Wem.

Besides the Towns aforesaid, here is *Bradford*, which gave the Title of an Earl to the late *Francis Newport*, raised to the Dignity of Earl of *Bradford* by the late King *William*. Bradford.

S O M E R S E T S H I R E.

A Maritime County in the *West of England*, and in the Diocese of *Bath and Wells*, 204 Miles in Circuit, contains about 907500 Acres, and 44686 Houses, and is one of the largest Counties; plentiful of Corn and Pasture, most pleasant in the Summer, but very troublesome to Travellers in Winter. Whence the Proverb, *Bad for the Rider, but good for the Abider*. Besides the *Severn*, which empties it self here into the Sea, here is the *Avon*, *Frome*, *Parret*, *Tor*, and *Tone*. The *Oxen* in this County are of as big a Size as those in *Lincolnshire*. This County yields also *Lead* and *Copper*, *Lapis calaminavis*, *Crystal* that comes near a *Diamond*, and *Woad* for *Dyers*. Its chief Manufactures are *Woollen Cloth*, and *Serges*. At *Cheddar* they make the best and the biggest Cheeses in *England*, as good as the *Parmesan*. The whole Milk of the Parish goes for the making of it, by Agreement among the Parishioners.

This County has formerly given the Title of an Earldom, and afterwards that of a Dukedom. In the Reign of *Edward VI.* *Edward Seymour*, his Uncle was created Duke of *Somerset*, but some Years after beheaded. King *James I.* revived afterwards the Title of an Earldom on the Person of *Robert Carr*, Viscount of *Rocheſter*, which Title died with him. At last, King *Charles II.* restored the Title of a Duke to the *Seymour's Family*; *William Seymour*, descended from the foreſaid *Edward*, who lost his Life upon a Scaffold, being made Duke of *Somerset*. To whom ſucceeded *William* his Grandſon, next *John Lord Seymour* his Uncle, and *Francis Seymour*, *John's* Couſin, who was ſlain in *Italy*, in 1678, and ſucceeded by *Charles* his Brother, the preſent Duke of *Somerset*.

Market-Towns.

⊙ *BRISTOL*, the Capital, Wed. and Sat.

⊙ <i>Bath</i> , W. & Sat.	<i>Bruton</i> , Sat.	<i>Chewton</i> ,
⊙ <i>Wells</i> , W. & Sat.	<i>Caneſham</i> , Thurf.	<i>Caſtle-Carey</i> ,
⊙ <i>Bridgewater</i> , Th.	<i>Crookhorn</i> , Sat.	<i>Ilmiſter</i> , Sat.
⊙ <i>Ilcheſter</i> , Wed.	<i>Dukerton</i> , Sat.	<i>Dunſter</i> , Frid.
⊙ <i>Minehead</i> ,	<i>Glaſtenbury</i> , Tueſ.	<i>Langport</i> , Sat.
⊙ <i>Taunton</i> , W. & S.	<i>Frome</i> ,	<i>Pensford</i> , Tueſ.
⊙ <i>Milburn-Port</i> ,	<i>Chard</i> , Mon.	<i>Philips-Norton</i> ,
<i>Axbridge</i> , Thurf.	<i>Wincaunton</i> , Wed.	<i>Watchet</i> , Sat.
<i>Porlock</i> ,	<i>Stock-Gomer</i> ,	<i>Wivelſcomb</i> , Tueſ.
<i>Shepton-Mallet</i> , Fr.	<i>South-Petherton</i> , Th.	<i>Writon</i> , Tueſ.
<i>Somerton</i> , Mon.	<i>Sowey</i> ,	<i>Yeovil</i> .
<i>Wellington</i> , Thurf.		

Bristol,

Bristol, upon the *Avon*, the *Venta Silurum* of the Ancients, ^{Bristol.} stands part in this County, and part in *Gloucestershire*, 114 Miles from *London*. Next to *London*, this is the most trading and flourishing Place of *England*; happily seated both for the *Welch* and *West-India* Trade. 'Tis a fair, large, and populous Place, which has a fair Stone Bridge over the River, with Houses on both sides, making a Street, as upon *London-Bridge*. It has also a most convenient Key, for the loading and unloading of Ships. Ten Miles from hence, the *Avon* falls into the *Severn's* Mouth. *Bristol* has been formerly a Place of Strength, and there was a Castle, in which King *Stephen* was kept Prisoner some time by *Maud* the Empress: But it was demolish'd by *Oliver Cromwel*, and now is built up into Streets. *Bristol* is a County-Town, and one of the six new Bishopricks erected by *Henry VIII*. It has formerly given the Title of an Earl to *John* Lord *Digby* of *Sherburn*, and to *John* his Heir. Near this Place is *St. Vincent's* Rock; that yields abundance of Crystal.

Bath, Lat. *Bathonia*, *Aqua Solis*, also upon the *Avon*, is 10 ^{Bath.} Miles from *Bristol*. A City more famous for its Baths, than Beauty. It stands in a Bottom, surrounded with Hills, out of which spring its Mineral Waters and Baths, which are much resorted to in the Summer-Season. The same, in conjunction with *Wells*, is a Bishop's See, since the Year 1088, when *John* of *Villula*, Bishop of *Wells*, removed his See to *Bath*, which occasion'd the Difference between the Monks of *Bath* and the Canons of *Wells*, about the Bishop's Election; till they agreed, at last, that the Bishop should, for the future, be denominated from both Places, and that Precedency in the Title should be given to *Bath*; that in the vacancy of the See, a certain Number of Delegates from both Churches, should elect the Bishop; that the Bishop should be installed in both Churches, &c. This continued till the Reign of *Henry VIII*. when the Monasteries being dissolved, there passed an Act of Parliament, for the Dean and Chapter of *Wells* to make one sole Chapter for the Bishop. Upon the Restoration of King *Charles*, this Prince created *John Granville* Earl of *Bath*; which Title is since extinct upon the Death of *William Henry Granville*, Grandson of the former.

Wells, Lat. *Fontanensis Ecclesia*, the *Belga* & *Theonodunum* of ^{Wells.} the Ancients, is a neat, well built, and populous Town; called *Wells*, from the many Wells and Springs that are about it. This City, in conjunction with *Bath*, is a Bishop's See. Its Cathedral is a very fine Pile.

Bridgewater, on the *Parret*, is a goodly Town, 10 or 12 Miles ^{Bridgewater.} from the North Channel. It gives the Title of an Earl to *Scroop Egerton*, descended from *John Egerton*, created Earl of *Bridgewater* by King *James I*.

Ilchester is noted for its Antiquity, *Taunton* for its Manufacture ^{Ilchester.} of Woollen Cloth and Serges, *Minehead* for its Harbour, *Bruton* for ^{Taunton.} its fair Church, School, and Hospital; and *Glastenbury* (Lat. *Glas-* ^{Minehead.} ^{Bruton.} ^{Glastenbury.} *conia*

conia, Avalonia) for having been one of the fairest and richest Abbeyes in England. That which most contributed to the Greatness of it, was the pious Cheat of its Monks, giving out, that the Body of *Joseph of Arimathea* lay there enterr'd. Certain it is, that the ancient Britains had a particular Regard for this Place, because their King *Arthur* was buried in it.

Milburn-
Port.

Here is also *Milburn Port*, that sends two Members to Parliament; but is no Market-Town.

Montacute.

Montacute, a sharp Mount, which gives the Title of a Viscount to *Francis Brown*, Viscount *Montacute*. And *Hinton St. George*, which gives the Title of Viscount to *Earl Powlett*.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

AN Inland County in the Diocese of *Litchfield* and *Coventry*, 141 Miles in Circumference, contains about 810000 Acres, and 23747 Houses; the Air is sharp and healthful, the Soil diverse: For Northward 'tis hilly and barren, Southward it yields plenty of Corn and Grass, Iron, and Pit-Coals; of which last curious and polished Utensils are made, as black as Jett. The Inland Parts are level, but woody. This County yields also good Stone, Marble, Alabaster, and Lime-stone for Building.

Besides the *Trent*, that waters it Northward, here is the *Dove*, *Churner*, *Blithe*, *Line*, *Sow*, and other small Rivers. The *Dove*, among the rest, makes the neighbouring Lands very fruitful, and the Sheep that feed upon them yield the best Mutton in England.

But, besides those fresh Waters, here are *Salt Springs*, yielding Salt very near as good as the Salt Springs of *Cheshire*.

Market-Towns.

☉ STAFFORD, the Shire-Town, Sat.

☉ <i>Litchfield</i> , Tu. & Fr.	<i>Ridgeley</i> , Tues.	<i>Kinver</i> ,
☉ <i>Newcastle</i> , Mon.	<i>Browley</i> , Tues.	<i>Tudbury</i> , Tues.
☉ <i>Tamworth</i> ,	<i>Brewood</i> , Tues.	<i>Stow</i> , Tues.
<i>Burton</i> , Thurs.	<i>Betley</i> , Tues.	<i>Utoxeter</i> , Wed.
<i>Penkridge</i> , Tues.	<i>Cheadle</i> ,	<i>Walsall</i> , Tues.
<i>Eccleshall</i> , Frid.	<i>Leeke</i> , Wed.	<i>Wolverhampton</i> , Wed.

Stafford.

Stafford, upon the *Sow*, 106 Miles from *London*, is a well-built and agreeable Town, consisting of two Parishes, and having a Free-School. The same gives the Title of an Earl to *Henry Howard*, Son of *William Howard*, second Son of *Thomas Earl of Arundel and Surrey*. *William* was made Viscount of *Stafford* by King *Charles I.* and beheaded in the Reign of *Charles*

Charles II. Dec. 29. 1680. for the Popish Plot. But King James afterwards restored the Blood, and created Henry, the said William's Son, Earl of Stafford.

Lichfield, and Coventry in Warwickshire, make jointly a Bishop's Sec. Lichfield gives the Title of an Earl to Edward Henry Lee, which was conferr'd upon him by King Charles II.

Burton, upon Trent, is noted for its stately Stone-Bridge, and Burton of late for its strong Ale.

Wolverhampton for its Collegiate Church, which is annexed to the Deanry of Windsor. Wolverhampton.

Lastly, this County is of note for the Royal Oak, a hollow Tree in which the late King Charles took Sanctuary, after his Defeat at Worcester.

SUFFOLK.

A Maritime Province, South of Norfolk, and in Norwich Diocese, 140 Miles in Compass, contains about 995000 Acres, and 34422 Houses. The Air is wholesome here, except towards the Sea, but the Soil divers. Sandy and full of Heaths, towards the Sea; but yielding Plenty of Rye, Pease, and Hemp, and feeding vast Multitudes of Sheep. Further off from the Sea are the Woodlands, otherwise called High Suffolk, which feeds abundance of Cattle. But the most fruitful Parts of this County are about St. Edmondsbury, and North-West from it. There are above 40 Parks in this County. Its principal Rivers are the Stour, Breton, Deben, Orwell, and Blithe, &c. Here is abundance of Cheese made tolerable good, but Suffolk Butter is counted excellent. Its Manufactures are Woollen and Linnen Cloth.

This County gave formerly the Title of an Earl, next that of a Marquis, and lastly of a Duke, to William de la Pole, in the Reign of Henry VI. He had two Successors, the last of which, Edmund de la Pole, was beheaded in the Reign of Henry VII. The Title of Duke of Suffolk came afterwards into the Brandon's Family, by the Favour of Henry VIII. Charles Brandon was the first who bore that Title, to whom succeeded his Son Henry, who died young; and next to him Henry Grey, Marquis of Dorset, who married Frances, Daughter of Charles Brandon, and died upon a Scaffold. Anno 1603. James I. revived the Title of Earl of Suffolk in the Person of Thomas Lord Howard of Walden, from whom is descended the present Earl of Suffolk.

Market-

Market-Towns

◎ *I P S W I C H*, the Capital, Wedn. Frid. and Sat.

◎ <i>St. Edmondsbury</i> , <i>Buddesdale</i> ,	<i>Framlingham</i> , Saturd.
◎ <i>Dunwich</i> , Sat. <i>Hadleigh</i> , Mond.	<i>Halesworth</i> , Tuesd.
◎ <i>Orford</i> , Mond. <i>Lavenham</i> , Tuesd.	<i>Ixworth</i> , Frid.
◎ <i>Alborough</i> , Sat. <i>Mildenhall</i> , Frid.	<i>Leftoff</i> , Wednesd.
◎ <i>Sudbury</i> , Sat. <i>Bildeston</i> , Wednesd.	<i>Mendlesham</i> , Tuesd.
◎ <i>Eye</i> , Sat. <i>Brandon</i> ,	<i>Needham</i> , Wednesd.
<i>Stow-Market</i> , Thursd. <i>Clare</i> , Frid.	<i>Neyland</i> , Frid.
<i>New-Market</i> , Thursd. <i>Bungay</i> , Thursd.	<i>Woodbridge</i> , Wednesd.
<i>Beccles</i> , Sat. <i>Debenham</i> , Frid.	<i>Southwold</i> .
<i>Bury</i> , Wednesd.	

Ipswich.

Ipswich, upon the *Stoure*, 55 Miles from *London*, and about 20 from the Sea, was formerly one of the most considerable Towns in *England*, till the *Danes* made themselves Masters of it in 991, who afterwards reduced it, in a manner, into a Heap of Ruins. In the *Normans* Time it began to recover it self, and consists at this Time of 14 Parishes. Here's a College, founded by the famous Cardinal *Wolsey*, in the Reign of *Henry VIII.* *Ipswich* gives the Title of a *Viscount* to the Duke of *Grafton*.

St. Edmondsbury.

St. Edmondsbury, Lat. *Villa Regia*, *Villa Faustini*, is a Town most pleasantly seated, and enjoying a very good Air. It took its Name from *Edmund* the Martyr, King of the *East-Angles*, who for refusing to renounce the Christian Faith, was shot to Death with Arrows by the *Danes*. To expiate this Crime, *Canute* King of *England*, and Son of the *Danish* King *Sueno*, the Author of that Murder, erected here a stately Abbey, which he endowed with Revenues suitable to its Magnificence.

Dunwich.

Dunwich, a Sea-Town, was of old a Town of great Note, and an Episcopal See, which was removed first from *North-Elmham* to *Thetford*, and afterwards from *Thetford* to *Norwich*, in the County of *Norfolk*, Anno 1088. At this Time *Dunwich* is but a mean Town: but has the Privilege of sending two Members to Parliament.

Orford.

Orford is of special Note, for giving the Title of an Earl to *Edward Russel*, raised to that Dignity by the late King *William*.

Sudbury.

Sudbury, Lat. *Colonia*, stands upon the *Stoure*, near the Borders of *Essex*. This is a rich and populous Place, where the Manufacture of Cloth does flourish, consisting of three Parishes. It gives the Title of a *Baron* to the Duke of *Grafton*.

Eye.

Eye is a good Town, and a Peculiar of the Crown. Here is a fair Church, some Ruins of a Castle, and of an antient Abbey.

Stow-Market.

Stow-Market, upon the *Orwell*, is a large and beautiful Town, that drives a great Trade in Stuffs, and is adorned with a spacious lofty Church.

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New-Market borders upon *Cambridgeſhire*, and is but 10 Miles from *Cambridge*. A noted Place for *Horse-Facing*, in a fair Plain near it.

Beccles on the *Waveney*, and *Buddeſdale* are noted for their publick Schools. *Hadleigh*, *Mildenhall*, and *Lavenham*, for their beautiful Churches.

Beccles,
Buddeſdale,
Hadleigh,
Mildenhall,
Lavenham.

S U R R Y.

AN Inland County, which the *Thames* parts from *Middleſex*, 112 Miles in Circuit, contains about 592000 Acres, and 34218 Houſes, and is in the Dioceſe of *Wincheſter*. 'Tis obſerved, that the Skirts of this County are the moſt fruitful, and the middle Parts barren in Compariſon. However in Point of Health the middle Parts have the Advantage; both for the Pleaſure they yield by their Downs in Hunting, and *Horse-Racing*. Beſides the *Thames*, here is the *Wye*, which runs through *Guilford*, the *Mole* through *Darking*, and the *Wandle*, all three emptying themſelves into the *Thames*, the firſt two near *Hampton-Court*, and the laſt near *Richmond*.

'Tis above 600 Years ſince this County gave the Title of an Earldom to *William* of *Warren*. Which Title paſſed from his Houſe to ſeveral other Families, before that of the *Howards*, which was dignify'd with it by *Edward IV.* in the Perſon of *Thomas Howard*, Lord High Treasuſer, and afterwards created Duke of *Norfolk*. So that the Duke of *Norfolk* is Earl of three ſeveral Places, viz. *Arundel*, *Norwich*, and *Surrey*.

Market-Towns.

☉ *GUILFORD*, the Shire-Town. Saturd.

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|--------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| ☉ <i>Southwark</i> , | ☉ <i>Haſelmere</i> , | <i>Farnham</i> , Thurſd. |
| ☉ <i>Rygate</i> , Tueſd. | <i>Kingſton</i> , Saturd. | <i>Godalmin</i> , |
| ☉ <i>Blechingly</i> , | <i>Croydon</i> , Saturd. | <i>Ewel</i> , |
| ☉ <i>Gatton</i> , | <i>Darking</i> , Thurſd. | <i>Chertſey</i> . |

Guilford, upon the *Wye*, 25 Miles from *London*, is a good *Guilford* Town, conſiſting of three Pariſhes. It gives the Title of a Baron to *Francis North*, Lord *Guilford*, Son of *Francis North*, Lord Keeper of the Great Seal in the Reign of the late King *Charles*, who conſerr'd that Title upon him.

Southwark, againſt *London*, on the South-Side of the *Thames*, *Southwark* is partly under the Government of the Lord-Mayor of *London*, but with many Privileges, particularly that of ſending two Members to Parliament. 'Tis a Suburb, if it may be ſo called, of a large Extent; but the high Street only leading from *London-Bridge* to *St. George's Church*, deſerves a particular Notice, as being

being the Center of Trade for this County. Besides *St. George's Church*, here are two or three more Churches. And in this Borough you will find *St. Thomas's Hospital*, of which, in my Description of *London*; and two *Prisons* for Debt, one call'd the *King's-Bench Prison*, and the other the *Marshalsea*.

Kingston.

Kingston, upon the *Thames*, 10 Miles from *London*, where the Affizes are commonly held. 'Tis but one Mile distant from *Hampton-Court*.

Croydon.

Croydon, upon the *Wandle*, noted for its Church-Steeple, for the Arch-Bishop of *Canterbury's* Palace, its Free-School, and Hospital founded by Archbishop *Whitgift*. Near this Town, are the *Downs*, called *Banstead Downs*, much frequented by Hunters, and famous for Horse-Races.

Rygate.

Rygate stands in a Valley, called *Holmes Dale*; where are still to be seen the Ruins of a Castle, with a long Vault, and a Room at the End of it; in which, 'tis said, the Barons met secretly, who were up in Arms against King *John*. Near this Town is Abundance of *Fuller's Earth*.

Epsom.

I pass by the other Market-Towns, to take Notice of *Epsom*, vulgarly called *Epsom*, 14 Miles from *London*; a delightful Place, noted for its Mineral Waters, and much resorted to in the Summer, especially by the *Londoners*.

Richmond.

Richmond, another Place in this County, seven Miles from *London*, is a pretty large Town, very agreeable in the Summer-Season, and much frequented by the Gentry. Here is still to be seen a Royal Palace, in which King *Henry VIII.* and Queen *Elizabeth* ended their Days. Here is also a noble *Park*, encompass'd with a Brick-Wall, at least six Miles about. The Waters are also drank here.

Nonfuch.

In the Neighbourhood of *Cheam* there was another Royal House, built by *Henry VIII.* so magnificent, that it was named *Nonfuch*: But now there are hardly any Remains of it to be seen.

Battersea, &c.

Battersea, *Putney*, *Moreclack*, *Wandsworth*, *Clapham*, *Dulwich*, *Mitcham*, *Cheam*, and *Stretham*, are also delightful Places in the Summer-Season. The former is noted for giving the Title of Baron to Sir *Henry St. John*, created Baron of *Battersea*, by King *George*.

Effingham.

Effingham gives the Title of a Baron to *Thomas Howard*, Son of *Francis* late Lord *Effingham*; who succeeded in this Title upon the Death of *Charles Howard*, Earl of *Nottingham*, and Baron of *Effingham*.

S U S S E X.

A Maritime County upon the Channel, betwixt *Kent* on the East, and *Hampshire* on the West, in *Chichester* Diocese, is 158 Miles in Compass; and contains about 1140000 Acres, and 21537 Houses. Its *Downs*, near the Sea, are charming, and

its Valleys (called the Wild of *Sussex*) very plentiful, of Oats especially. The Forests are barren, but the East Parts yield abundance of Iron, which has occasion'd a prodigious Consumption of Wood. Here the Roads are so deep in Winter, that in some Places the Coaches must be drawn with Oxen. This County is well water'd, but with Rivers of no long Course. *Arun* is the principal. A *Sussex* Carp, an *Arundel* Mullet, an *Amerley* Trout, and a *Chichester* Lobster, are much admired. And so is the Wheat-Ear, a Bird as good as a *French* Ortolan. Its principal Manufactures are Iron-Guns, and Glafs.

This County has given the Title of an Earldom to several Families, before it fell to *Tho. Lennard*, created Earl of *Sussex* by King *Charles II.* in 1674. upon his Marriage with *Anne*, natural Daughter of that Prince by the Dutchess of *Cleveland*.

Market-Towns.

- ⊙ *CHICHESTER*, the Capital, Wednesd. and Sat.
 ⊙ *Lewes*, Saturd. ⊙ *Horsham*, Sat. *Battel*, Thursd.
 ⊙ *East-Grinstead*, Th. ⊙ *Midhurst*, Thursd. *Haylsham*, Saturd.
 ⊙ *Hastings*, W. & Sat. ⊙ *Winchelsea*, *Helmston*, Thursd.
 ⊙ *Rye*, Wed. & Sat. ⊙ *Shoreham*, *Cuckfield*, Frid.
 ⊙ *Bramber*, ⊙ *Steyning*, Wednesd. *East-Bourn*,
 ⊙ *Arundel*, W. & Sat. *Petworth*, Wednesd. *Tarring*.

Chichester, on the *Lavant*, 60 Miles from *London*, was formerly *Chichester* the Royal Seat of the South-Saxons. It now consists of five or six Parishes, four large Streets, and a fair Market-Place. Its greatest Ornament is the Cathedral, which has been twice burnt down, and as often built up again. This Town gives the Title of an Earl to the Duke of *Southampton*, a natural Son of King *Charles II.* by the Dutchess of *Cleveland*.

Lewes, Lat. *Lesva*, stands upon an Eminence, and has six Parishes. Here the Assizes are most commonly held, and sometimes at *East-Grinstead*.

Hastings, one of the Cinque-Ports, is a very antient Town, *Hastings* and has two Parishes. The same was formerly fortify'd with a Castle, which is fallen to Ruin. Near this Town there was a bloody Battle fought, in 1263. between *Henry III.* and the Barons, to the Advantage of the last, so that the King was forc'd to comply.

Rye and *Winchelsea* are two Limbs of the Port of *Hastings*. *Rye*. The first, in Time of Peace, is the usual Landing-Place for such as come over from *Diepe* into *England*, these two Ports being opposite to, and 24 Leagues distant from each other. Here they have excellent Herrings.

Winchelsea, at some distance from *Rye*, has been formerly a *Winchelsea* considerable Town; but the Sea being gone from it, has contributed very much to its Decay. It gives the Title of an Earl-
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dom to *Charles Finch*, descended from *Eliz. Finch*, whom King *Charles I.* dignify'd with that Title in 1628.

Battel.

Battel, at some Miles Distance from *Winchelsea*, took that Name from the famous Battle fought here, *October 14. 1066.* between *Harold King of England*, and *William Duke of Normandy*; in which *Harold* being slain, *William* took Possession of the Kingdom.

Arundel.

Besides the Towns aforesaid, I shall take notice of *Arundel*, the Castle whereof gives the Title of an Earl to the Owner of it, without any Creation, which is a singular Privilege in *England*. Thus the Castle and the Title have passed together from one Family to another. In 1604. *Henry Howard*, Earl-Marshal of *England*, took Possession of both, now in the Hands of the present Duke of *Norfolk*, his Off-spring.

Pevensey.

Pevensey, in this County, is noted for being the Haven where *William the Conqueror* landed for the Conquest of *England*, with a Fleet of about 900 Sail.

WARWICKSHIRE.

AN Inland County in the Dioceses of *Worcester*, and *Litchfield* and *Coventry*, is 135 Miles in Circuit, contains about 670000 Acres, and 21793 Houses; and enjoys both good Air, and a plentiful Soil, especially on the South. Northward, 'tis a woody Country. Amongst its Rivers, *Avon* is the chief, which runs through the midst of it, and falls at last into the *Severn*. Cheese is its chief Commodity.

Market-Towns.

☉ *WARWICK*, the Shire-Town, Saturd.

☉ <i>Coventry</i> , Frid.	<i>Coleshill</i> , Wednesd.	<i>Polesworth</i> ,
<i>Stratford</i> , Thursd.	<i>Henley</i> , Mond.	<i>Rugby</i> , Saturd.
<i>Atherston</i> , Tuesd.	<i>Kyneton</i> , Tuesd.	<i>Southam</i> , Mond.
<i>Aulcester</i> , Tuesd.	<i>Nun-Eaton</i> , Saturd.	<i>Sutton-Colefield</i> , Mon.
<i>Birmingham</i> , Thursd.		

Warwick.

Warwick, upon the *Avon*, 68 Miles from *London*, is a well-built Town, consisting of two Parishes, with a Free-School, and several Hospitals: But the Castle is its greatest Ornament. This Town has given the Title of an Earldom to several Families, before that of the present Earl, being *Robert Rich*, created Earl of *Warwick* by *James I.* in 1618. which Title has continued in his Family, *Edward-Henry Rich* being the present Earl of *Warwick*, and likewise of *Holland* in *Lincolnshire*.

Coventry, upon the *Sherburn*, 74 Miles from *London*, took that Name from a Convent founded here by *Cannute*, a *Danish King*.
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of England. 'Tis a most ancient City, situate upon the Ascent of a Hill, having two Parishes, three Churches, and four Steeples. But the greatest Ornament of *Coventry* is the stately Cross in the middle of the City, whose Walls were pull'd down, upon the Restauration. The Roads leading to it are kept well pav'd for about a Mile out of Town. For the Education of Youth, here is a Free-School, and a fair Library; and for the Poor, an Hospital. This City, and *Lichfield* in *Staffordshire*, are both one Bishop's See, from thence called the Bishop of *Lichfield* and *Coventry*. At this Time, it gives the Title of an Earl to *Thomas Coventry*, who was dignify'd with it by the late King *William*. Two Miles from hence there are two Springs, one of fresh Water, and the other of brackish, at less distance than four Foot from each other.

Birmingham is of note for its curious Work of Iron and Steel, *Birmingham* and *Pollesworth* for its School.

Near *Warwick* there's a Rock called *Guy-cliff*, from *Guy* of *Guy-cliff*. *Warwick*, the *Hercules* of England, who, after many great Exploits, betook himself (as Tradition has it) to this Place, where he led a kind of ascetick Life, and built a Chapel, in which he was interr'd.

Near *Kyneton*, seven or eight Miles from *Warwick*, is *Edge-Hill*, famous for the first Battle fought there, *October 23. 1642.* between King *Charles I.* his Army, and the Parliament-Forces, which proved to the King's Advantage.

WESTMORELAND.

Westmoreland, in the North-West Parts of England, and East of *Cumberland*, partly in the Diocese of *Chester*, and partly in that of *Carlisle*, 120 Miles in Compass, contains about 510000 Acres, and 6501 Houses; and is a hilly and marshy Country, but not without fruitful Spots of Ground, especially Southward. The *Eden*, *Ken*, *Lon*, and *Eamon*, are its principal Rivers. *Ulles Water*, and *Menander-Mere*, in this County, are two Lakes, the first bordering upon *Cumberland*, and the last upon *Lancashire*.

This County has given the Title of an Earl for near 200 Years, to the *Nevil's* Family, *Ralph Nevil*, Lord *Raby*, and Earl Marshal of England, being first honoured with this Title by *Richard II.* which died with *Charles Nevil*, in 1584. but *James I.* revived it in the Person of *Francis Fane*, eldest Son of *Mary*, descended from *Charles Nevil*. *Thomas Fane* is the present Earl of *Westmoreland*.

Near the River *Lowther* there is a Well or Spring, which (*Euripus* like) ebbs and flows many Times in a Day.

Market-Towns.

☉ *APPLEBY*, the Shire-Town, Saturd.

Kendal, Saturd. *Ambleside*, Wednesd. *Orton*, Wednesd.
Lonsdale, Thursd. *Kirby-Steven*, Frid. *Brough*, Wednesd.
Burton, Tuesd.

Appleby.

Appleby, upon the *Eden*, 200 Miles from *London*, is the *Abalaba* of the Antients, and has been formerly a considerable Place. At this time there is but one Street, and that but thinly peopled. However, the *Assizes* are kept here, and this is the only Town in *Westmoreland*, which is privileged to send Members to Parliament. Here's a publick School, and an Hospital.

Kendal.

Kendal, the *Cannangium* of the Antients, and the best Town in this County, is seated upon the *Ken*, in a Dale or Valley, whence the Name of *Kendal*. 'Tis rich, and well inhabited, driving a good Trade of Woollen Cloths, Druggets, Serges, Cotton Stockings, and Hats. Over the River there are two Bridges of Stone, and another of Wood. At some small Distance from this last, there are to be seen the Ruins of a Castle, which was the Birth-place of *Catherine Parr*, the sixth Wife of *Henry VIII*. The Church of *Kendal* is both fair and spacious, and there are two Chapels of Ease besides. Near the Church-Yard stands a fair publick School, from whence a certain Number of Scholars are sent from time to time to *Queen's College* in *Oxford*. The Title of Earl of *Kendal* has gone through divers Families: The late Prince *George* of *Denmark* bore last that Title, being created by the late King *William*, Baron of *Ockingham*, Earl of *Kendal*, and Duke of *Cumberland*.

Lonsdale, or *Kirby-Lonsdale*, upon the *Lon*, is a large and well-built Town, noted besides for its Manufacture of Cloth. Here is a fine Church, and a Stone-Bridge over the River. This Town gives the Title of a Viscount to *Richard Lowther*, devolved upon him from his Farther *John Lowther*, who was dignify'd with it by the late King *William*.

WILTSHIRE.

AN Inland County in *Salisbury* Diocese, 140 Miles in Circuit, contains about 876000 Acres, and 27093 Houses; and is a healthful County. Northward, 'tis somewhat hilly, and woody; but Southward, 'tis pretty level. In the middle Parts of it, is *Salisbury* Plain, noted for its large Extent, and for feeding innumerable Flocks of Sheep. Its principal Rivers are the *Isis*, *Kennet*, *Avon*, *Willy*, and *Nadder*. This County drives a great Manufacture of Wool. As for *Stone-Henge*, and the *Cave* near *Badnington*, I refer the Reader to *Ch. 4*.

This

This County has given the Title of an *Earldom* to several Families, before that of the *Paulets*, now in possession of it. The first of this Name that bore it was *William Paulet*, created Earl of *Wiltshire*, and afterwards Marquis of *Winchester*, by *Edward VI.* in whose Family the Title has continu'd ever since; *Charles Paulet*, the present Duke of *Bolton*, being now possessed thereof.

Market-Towns.

- ⊙ *SALISBURY*, the Chief, Tuefd. and Saturd.
- | | | |
|------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------|
| ⊙ <i>Hindon</i> , Thurs. | ⊙ <i>Downton</i> , Frid. | <i>Bradford</i> , Mond. |
| ⊙ <i>Chippenham</i> , Sat. | ⊙ <i>Westbury</i> , Frid. | <i>Amesbury</i> , Frid. |
| ⊙ <i>Wilton</i> , Wednes. | ⊙ <i>Calne</i> , Tuefd. | <i>Auburn</i> , Tues. |
| ⊙ <i>Marlborough</i> , Sat. | ⊙ <i>Hegtesbury</i> , | <i>Lavington</i> , Wedn. |
| ⊙ <i>Malmsbury</i> , Sat. | ⊙ <i>Great Bedwin</i> , | <i>Highworth</i> , Wedn. |
| ⊙ <i>Wotton-Basset</i> , Th. | ⊙ <i>Luggershal</i> , | <i>Mere</i> , |
| ⊙ <i>Devizes</i> , Thurs. | ⊙ <i>Old Sarum</i> , | <i>Swindon</i> , Mond. |
| ⊙ <i>Crecklade</i> , Saturd. | <i>Warminster</i> , Sat. | <i>Troubridge</i> , Saturd. |

Salisbury, or *New-Sarum*, the *Sorvicedunum* of the Antients, is ^{Salisbury.} a Bishop's See, 70 Miles from *London*. This is one of the finest Cities in *England*, watered chiefly by the *Avon*, besides several Streams that run through the Streets thereof. Here are large Streets, a fair Market-Place, and a Town-House. But the greatest Ornament of this City is the *Cathedral*, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, a Church that has as many Doors as Months, Windows as Weeks, and Pillars as Days in the Year. Its Steeple is the highest of any in *England*. This City has given the Title of an *Earl* to several Families, before it came to the *Cecils*, now possessed of it; *Robert Cecil*, Lord High-Treasurer of *England*, having been honoured with that Title by King *James I.* who created him Viscount *Cranborn*, and Earl of *Salisbury*, in 1605. From whom is descended *James Cecil*, the present Earl of *Salisbury*.

Hindon and *Chippenham* are noted for their great Markets, but ^{Hindon. Chippenham.} the first chiefly for the Title of Baron it gives to the Earl of *Clarendon*. *Calne*, for the Provincial Synod held here in 997, to ^{Calne.} determine the hot Disputes in those Times between the Monks and the Priests, in point of *Celibacy*. *Marlborough*, the *Cunctio* ^{Marlborough.} of the Antients, upon the *Kennet*, for the Title of a Duke it gives to *John Churchill*, a Prince of the Empire, and one of the Heroes of our Days. *Malmsbury*, Lat. *Maldunense Cœnobium*, ^{Malmsbury.} upon the *Avon*, for being the Birth-place of one of the antientest Historians of *England*, called from hence *William of Malmsbury*.

Wilton has been formerly the chief Town of this County, ^{Wilton.} whence the Name of *Wiltshire*. It was also the Bishop's See, before it came to be removed from thence to *Salisbury*; which has, in a great Measure, occasioned the Decay of *Wilton*.

I pass by the other Towns to take notice of *Clarendon*, a great Park two Miles North of *Salisbury*. It lies upon a Hill, with about 20 Groves, each a Mile in compass, and all inclosed. There was formerly a Royal House, but since fallen to Ruin. *Edward Hyde*, Lord High Chancellor of *England* in the Reign of the late King *Charles*, was dignify'd by that Prince with the Title of Earl of *Clarendon*; which is now enjoy'd by his Grandson.

W O R C E S T E R S H I R E.

AN Inland County, in the Diocese of *Worcester*, 130 Miles in Compass, contains about 540000 Acres, and 20634 Houses, and yields Plenty of Corn, Pasture, Cattle, Fish, and Fruit. The Vale of *Evesham* is noted especially for its great Fertility. Here are also several Salt Springs. Its Rivers, the *Severn*, *Avon*, *Salwarp*, *Stoure*, &c.

Market-Towns.

- ⊙ *WORCESTER*, the Capital, Wedn. Frid. and Sat.
- ⊙ *Evesham*, Mond. *Kidderminster*, Thur. *Tidbury*, Tuesd.
- ⊙ *Beardley*, Saturd. *Dudley*, Upton, Thursd.
- ⊙ *Droitwich*, Frid. *Bromsgrove*, Tuesd. *Shipton*, Frid.
- Sturbridge*, Frid. *Pershore*, Tuesd.

Worcester.

Worcester, Lat. *Vigornia*, upon the *Severn*, 86 Miles from *London*, is a large, rich, and populous City, consisting of 10 Parishes. Over the River it has a fair Stone-Bridge, with a Tower, said to be built by the *Romans*. In 1041, this City was reduc'd to Ashes by the *Danes*, and in the Reign of *Henry II.* it was burnt down again by Accident. In 679, it was made a Bishop's See, the Bishoprick being taken out of that of *Lichfield*. King *John* lies buried in the Cathedral, in a Tomb of white Marble; and Prince *Arthur*, eldest Son of *Henry VII.* in a Tomb of Jett. 'Twas under this City Walls the Battle was fought in 1651. which prov'd so fatal to the late King *Charles*, as to force him to quit the Kingdom, after he had absconded for the space of six Weeks. *Worcester* drives a great Trade in Cloth. It has given the Title of an *Earl* to several Families. In 1627. *Charles I.* made it a Marquisate in the Person of *Henry Somerset*; which Title the present Duke of *Beaufort* is in Possession of.

Evesham.

Evesham, on the *Avon*, is a good trading Place, which gave the Title of a Baron to the late Lord *Sommers*; now extinct.

Droitwich.

Droitwich, on the *Salwarp*, is noted for its Salt-Pits. *Sturbridge*, for its School and Library. And *Kidderminster* for its Stuffs.

Y O R K.

YORKSHIRE.

A Northern Maritime County, in *York* Diocese, is 320 Miles in Compass, and contains about 3770000 Acres, and 106151 Houses. 'Tis divided into three Parts, viz. the *North*, *East*, and *West Riding*; this the largest. 'Tis generally a most fruitful Country, yielding Plenty of Corn, Cattle, Fish, and Wild-Fowl. Here are also abundance of fine Horses, Lime-Stone, Jett, and Alum. *Sureby* is noted for its Goats, *Sheffield* for Iron, *Richmondshire* for its Lead, Copper, and Pit-Coals. Its principal Rivers are the *Humber*, *Aire*, *Calder*, *Dun*, *Derwent*, *Nyd*, *Ouse*, *Swall*, *Youre*, *Warf*, and *Tees*.

Market-Towns.

© *YORK*, the Capital, Thursd. and Saturd.

© <i>Kingston upon Hull</i> , Barnsley, Wednesd.	<i>Kilham</i> , Saturd.
Tuesd. and Sat.	<i>Bedal</i> , Tuesd.
© <i>Rotherham</i> , Mond.	<i>Burlington</i> , Saturd.
© <i>Boroughbrigg</i> , Sat.	<i>Bautre</i> , Saturd.
© <i>Aldborough</i> ,	<i>Caawood</i> ,
© <i>Beverly</i> , W. & Sat.	<i>Bradforth</i> , Thursd.
© <i>Heydon</i> , Saturd.	<i>Easingwold</i> ,
© <i>Knaresborough</i> , W.	<i>Gisborough</i> , Mond.
© <i>Rippon</i> , Thursd.	<i>Gisborn</i> ,
© <i>Scarborough</i> , Th.	<i>Frodlingham</i> ,
© <i>Richmond</i> , Sat.	<i>Stokesley</i> ,
© <i>Malton</i> , Saturd.	<i>Wakefield</i> , Th. & Fr.
© <i>Pontefract</i> , Sat.	<i>Whithy</i> , Saturd.
© <i>Northallerton</i> , W.	<i>Selby</i> , Mond.
© <i>Thirsk</i> , Mond.	<i>Sheffield</i> , Tuesd.
<i>Leeds</i> , Tuesd. & Sat.	<i>Helmley</i> , Sat.
<i>Hallifax</i> , Thursd.	<i>Hornsey</i> ,
<i>Aberforth</i> , Wednesd.	<i>Howdon</i> , Saturd.
<i>Duncaster</i> , Sat.	<i>Hunanby</i> ,
<i>Askrig</i> ,	<i>Hutherfield</i> ,
	<i>Snatke</i> , Frid.
	<i>Sherborn</i> , Saturd.
	<i>Skipton</i> , Saturd.
	<i>Tadcaster</i> , Thursd.
	<i>Thorn</i> ,
	<i>Tickhill</i> , Saturd.
	<i>Weatherby</i> , Thursd.
	<i>Yarum</i> , Thursd.
	<i>Wigton</i> , Wednesd.
	<i>Egton</i> .

York, Lat. *Eboracum*, stands upon the *Ouse*, 150 Miles from *York*. *London*. 'Tis the Episcopal See of the Archbishop of *York*, and the most considerable City in *England* next to *London*. A fair, large, rich, and populous Place; in which are reckoned 28 Churches, and Chapels of Ease. *York* was in such Esteem among the antient *Romans*, that *Severus* the Emperor had a Palace in it, in which he ended his Days. But it has suffer'd much by the frequent Revolutions of the State, in the Time of the *Saxons*, *Danes*, and *Normans*. In the Reign of King *Charles I.* his Army being routed at *Marston-Moor*, *York* was forced to submit to the victorious Army. In 740, *Egbert*, Archbishop of *York*,

erected here a large Library, out of which *Alcuinus*, Tutor to *Charles the Great*, and Founder of the *Sorbonne* at *Paris*, got most of his Learning. But the greatest Ornament of this City is its *Cathedral*, which deserves to be put in the first Rank of the *Cathedrals* in *Europe*. There are two Things more, which raise the Glory of this City: One is, that the Mayor of *York* bears the Title of *Lord*, as the Mayor of *London* does, there being but those two *Mayors* all over *England*, who have that Title given them. The other, that this City has given the Title of a *Duke* to many Princes of the Blood; particularly to the late King *James*, before he came to the Crown; and now to his Royal Highness *Ernest Augustus*, Bishop of *Osnabrug*, created *Duke of York* by his Sacred Majesty King *GEORGE*.

Hull.

Hull, or *Kinston upon Hull*, is a good Port, and a well fortify'd Town. 'Tis a Place of great Trade, and of a large Extent, tho' there be but two Parishes. But it is not of great Antiquity, *Edward I.* being the Founder of it. The Inhabitants being grown Rich, walled the Town, and raised their chief Magistrate from a *Warden* to a *Bailiff*; till at last *Henry VI.* made it a *Mayor Town*, and a *County* of it self.

Beverley.

Beverley, five or six Miles North of *Hull*, is noted for being the Birth-place of the famous Prelate *John de Beverley*, Arch-Bishop of *York*, a Man of great Learning, and exemplary Piety; who in his old Age resigned his Arch-Bishoprick, and retired hither to spend the Residue of his Life in holy Meditations. He died in 721. *Ethelstan*, one of the *Saxon* Kings, had such a Veneration for the Memory of so great a Man, that for his Sake he granted great Privileges to this Place, and amongst others, a *Sanctuary*, which made the Town grow rich in a short Time.

Rippon.

Rippon, the *Rhidogunum* of the Antients, is a good Town upon the *Yovre*, where a great deal of Cloth, and the best Spurs in *England* are made. Here is a *Collegiate Church*, that has three very lofty Spires. When *Popery* flourished here, *St. Wilfride's Needle* was then in great Repute: So was called a narrow Hole in a *Vault* under the Ground of this *Collegiate Church*, through which Womens Honesty was tried. Those that were chaste, says the *Legend*, could easily pass through the *Hole*; but the unchaste, it seems, stuck by the way.

Scarborough.

Scarborough is a good Harbour, fortify'd with a Castle, wherein a Garison is kept. This Town is almost inaccessible by Land, surrounded as it were with the Sea, and very steep Rocks, except on the West Side, which has a narrow Passage into it, and that fenced with a strong Wall. The Town is not large, but pretty well inhabited, and a good trading Place. It has a commodious Key. Formerly there was a fine Tower, which served as a Land-Mark for Ships, before it fell by our Civil Wars. On the Top of the Hill is a fair Spot of Ground, of about 60 Acres, with a fresh Water Spring coming out of a Rock. This Place is also noted for its famous *Spaw*, and for the

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the Title of an *Earldom* it gives to *Richard Lumley*, the present *Earl of Scarborough*.

Richmond, upon the *Swale*, in the *North Riding*, is the chief *Richmond* Place of a District, hence called *Richmondshire*, a specious Name for a barren and hilly Country, except some Places, where it yields good Pasture. *Alan Earl of Bretagne*, who built this Town, was created *Earl of Richmond*, by *William the Conqueror*: Which Title being extinct in his Family, was conferr'd upon others. *Lewis Lord Stuart*, and Duke of *Lenox* in *Scotland*, was made *Earl*, and afterwards Duke of *Richmond*, by *James I.* *Charles Lenox* was the last of that Family who enjoy'd that Title, who died without Issue in the Court of *Denmark*, Anno 1672, where he was Ambassador Extraordinary from the late King *Charles*, who, in less than 3 Years after, revived this Title in the Person of *Charles Lenox*, the present Duke of *Richmond*, a Natural Son of that Prince by the Dutches of *Portsmouth*.

Pontefract, or *Pomfret*, is a neat Town, that had formerly a *Pontefract* strong and stately Castle, which fell by the Civil Wars in the Reign of King *Charles I.* 'Twas in this Castle *Richard II.* was barbarously murdered, after his Resignation of the Crown to *Henry IV.* his Cousin. This Town gave the Title of Baron to the late Duke of *Northumberland*.

North Allerton is noted of late for the Title of *Viscount* it gives *North-Allerton* to his Royal Highness *George Prince of Wales*.

Leeds, on the *Aire*, is one of the best Towns of this County, *Leeds* and was in the Heptarchy the Royal Seat of the Kings of *Northumberland*. Noted besides for its great Manufacture of Cloth, and for giving the Title of a Duke to *Peregrine Osborne*, whose Father *Thomas* was raised to that Dignity by the late King *William*.

Hallifax, formerly called *Horton*, is a good large Town, with *Hallifax* Stone built Houses. It stands upon the steep Ascent of a Hill, in a barren Soil. The Woollen Manufacture is the principal here. In the Reign of the late King *Charles*, *George Savile* was first made a *Viscount*, afterwards an *Earl*, and at last *Marquis of Halifax*: Which last Title passed from him to *William* his Eldest Son, who did not enjoy it long, and by whose Death the Title was extinct. But King *William* dignify'd *Charles Mountague* with the Title of Baron of *Hallifax*, and King *GEORGE* created him *Earl of Halifax*; which Title is now descended to *George Mountague*, his Nephew.

Duncaster, on the *Dun*, is a Town in which there was former- *Duncaster* ly a Castle, whence the Name of *Duncaster*. Here is a fair Church, with a stately Steeple. Its chief Manufactures are Stockings, Gloves, and knit Waistcoats. In the Reign of King *James I.* this Town gave the Title of *Viscount* to *James Hay Earl of Carlisle*, both which Titles expir'd with his Son. The late King *Charles* made the Duke of *Monmouth*, his natural Son, *Earl of Duncaster*, who was beheaded in King *James's* Reign; and so the Title is extinct.

Wakefield

Wakefield.

Wakefield, upon the *Calder*, is noted for the Battle fought near it between *Henry VI.* and *Richard Duke of York*, his Rival for the Crown. *Richard* was slain in it, but his Son *Edward* succeeded better than his Father, and got the Crown at last.

Sheffield, &c.

Sheffield is noted for Smith's Trade; *Khairesborough* for its Licorish, and Medicinal Waters; *Rotheram* for its three Schools, one for Writing, another for Languages, and the third for Musick; *Ripley* for Licorish; *Sherbon* for its Free School; *Burlington* for its Bay, and the Title of an Earl it gives to *Richard Boyle*, the present Earl of *Burlington*, descended in a direct Line from *Richard Boyle*, Earl of *Cork* in *Ireland*, who was created Earl of *Burlington* by King *Charles II.* in 1664.

Besides the Places aforelaid, there are four Tracts of Land in this County, all which give Titles of Honour, viz. *Cleveland*, *Holderness*, *Derwentwater*, and *Craven*.

Danby.

In that Part called *Cleveland*, there is an antient Castle, with a Park, bearing the Name of *Danby*, which gives the Title of an Earl to the Duke of *Leeds*.

Bolton.

There is moreover *Bolton* in this County, a Castle in a Park, upon the *Yovre*, which gives the Title of a Duke to *Charles Pawlet*, which Title his Father *Charles* was dignify'd with by the late King *William*.

Mulgrave.

Mulgrave, another Castle near the Sea, has given the Title of an Earl to several Families, and last to the *Sheffields*; *Edmund*, Lord *Sheffield* of *Butterwick* being made Earl of *Mulgrave* by King *Charles I.* in 1625. *Edmund*, his Grandson, succeeded him in the Title; and *John* to *Edmund* his Father: Which *John* was by King *William* advanc'd to the Dignity of Marquis of *Normanby*, and in the late Reign, to that of Duke of *Buckingham* and *Normanby*.

Six Miles from *Hallifax*, in the *West Riding*; there was, of old, a famous Town, called *Cambodunum*, some Ruins whereof are still to be seen near *Almondbury*.

Lastly, there are in this County two Boroughs that send Members to Parliament, which are no *Market Towns*; *Alborough* in the *North Riding*, and *Boroughbrigg* in the *West Riding*. Near this last are to be seen four prodigious pyramidal Stones, a remarkable Monument of Antiquity.

C H A P. VIII.

Of the COUNTRY of WALES.

I Subjoin *Wales* to *England*, as being concorporated with it in the Reign of *Henry VII.* and living under the same Laws; tho' the Countries differ very much, and the *Welch* have a very different Language from the *English*.

This Country is for the most part Mountainous, yet it yields wherewith to subsist its Inhabitants; and some parts of it are as fruitful as any part of *England*.

It is called in Latin *Cambria*, or *Cambro-Britannia*, and *Britannia Secunda*, by the antient *Romans*; who divided *Britain* into three Parts, viz. *Britannia Prima*, containing the South of *England*; *Britannia Secunda*, containing *Wales*; and *Maxima Caesariensis*, the North Parts of *England*. Then *Wales* was inhabited by the *Silures*, *Dimetæ*, and *Ordovices*.

Hither most of the *Britains* fled from the invading and victorious *Saxons*; and their Posterity, the *Welch*, have ever since inhabited that Country.

Some Authors are of Opinion, that the Name of *Wales* came from *Idwallo*, Son of *Cadwallader*, the last King of the *Britains*.

Its Situation is Westward, towards *Ireland*, the Eastern Parts of it bordering upon *Cheshire*, *Shropshire*, *Herefordshire*, and *Monmouthshire* in *England*; and the Western, watered by the *Irish Sea*.

Its extent is about a fifth Part of *England*, and does hardly exceed the Compass of the four Eastern and Maritime Counties of *England*, viz. *Norfolk*, *Suffolk*, *Essex*, and *Kent*. In which Compass it contains 751 Parishes, 58 Market Towns, and above 300000 People; who pay to the Land Tax 43752 *l.* which shews they are almost equal to half the Number in *Scotland*, and that they paid near as much Taxes as the whole; tho' more under-rated in Taxes, and easier in Excise, than *Scotland*, before the Union: All which may serve as an Argument against those who imagine, that *Wales* is not better'd by its Union with *England*.

Its Air is clear and sharp; the Cattle small, but all Provisions good and cheap. Here is, particularly, abundance of Goats, which naturally delight in hilly Places: And for Fewel, great plenty of Wood, Coals, and Turfs.

As for Harbours, the World can hardly shew one safer and more capacious than *Milford Haven*, noted of late for giving the Title of an *Earl* to his Royal Highness the Prince of *Wales*. This Haven consists of so many Creeks, Bays, and Roads for Ships, that some will have it to be called *Milford Haven*, because a Thousand Ships may safely ride in it, and out of
sight

fight of each other. Here landed *Henry VII.* when he came from the Court of *Bretagne* in *France* to dethrone (as he did) *Richard III.*

Here are also many Rivers; as the *Dee*, *Wye*, *Usk*, *Conway*, *Cluyd*, *Tivy*, and many others of less note; beside the *Severn*, that rises in this County.

The Division of WALES.

This Country is divided into $\left\{ \begin{array}{c} \text{North} \\ \text{and} \\ \text{South} \end{array} \right\}$ WALES.

North Wales subdivided into these following Counties, viz.

<i>Anglesey,</i>	<i>Denbighshire,</i>	<i>Merionethshire,</i>
<i>Carnarvonshire,</i>	<i>Flintshire,</i>	<i>Montgomeryshire.</i>

South Wales, into

<i>Brecknockshire,</i>	<i>Carmardenshire,</i>	<i>Pembrokeshire,</i>
<i>Cardiganhire,</i>	<i>Glamorganhire,</i>	<i>Radnorshire.</i>

Heretofore *Monmouthshire*, now an *English* County, was part of *Wales*, of which it still retains the Language That part of *Shropshire* which lies on the West side of the *Severn*, was also counted part of *Wales*, till it became concorporated with *England*. In short, *South Wales* contained formerly *Monmouth* and *Hereford Shires*, now two *English* Counties, and all *Shropshire* beyond the *Severn*, with the Town of *Shrewsbury*.

Of the foresaid 12 Counties of *Wales*, all but *Montgomery*, *Radnor*, and *Brecknock Shires*, are watered by the Sea. *Pembroke*, *Carmarden*, and *Glamorgan Shires*, in *South Wales*; *Anglesey*, *Denbighshire*, and *Montgomeryshire*, in *North Wales*, are the most plentiful. There are four bishopricks in *Wales*, all belonging to the Province of *Canterbury*, viz. *St. David*, *St. Asaph*, *Bangor*, and *Landaff*.

The Counties of NORTH WALES.

ANGLESEY, Lat. *Mona*.

Anglesey.

AN Island in the North West Parts, about 80 Miles East of *Dublin* in *Ireland*, is called *Mon*, or *Tir-Mon*, by the *Welch*. But since King *Edward I.* conquered it, it got with us the Name of *Anglesey*, that is, the *English* Island. 'Tis all surrounded by the *Irish* Sea, but South Eastward, where it is parted from *Carnarvonshire* by an Inlet called *Menay*. 'Tis about 80 Miles in Compass, and contains about 200000 Acres, 1840 Houses, and 74 Parishes. It looks barren, and yet it yields plenty of Corn and

and Cattle, which makes some call it the *Mother of Wales*. Here is also plenty of Fish and Fowl, and good store of Mill-stones for the grinding of Corn. Black Timber Trees are likewise found here, as in *Rumney Marsh* in *Kent*, for which see Page 53.

Here are but two Towns, viz. * *Beaumaris* and *Newborough*; * *Beaumaris*. *Newborough*. *Wednesday* is the Market Day of the first, and *Tuesday* of the latter. Before the *Welch* were subdu'd by *England*, *Aberfaw* (Lat. *Aberfaw*, *Gadiva*) now but a Village, was the chief Place of the Island. and the Royal Seat of *North Wales*. *Holy Head*, the nearest *Holy Head*. Place to *Ireland*, is the Station for the Packet-Boats appointed for that Kingdom. Lastly, this County gives the Title of an *Earl* to *Arthur Annesley*, the present *Earl of Anglesey*, which is devolved unto him by the Death of his Father *Arthur Annesley*, who was raised to that Dignity by King *Charles II.* in 1661.

CARNARVANSIRE, Lat. *Arvonis*,

IS in *Bangor* Diocese, 110 Miles in Circuit, contains about 370000 Acres, and 2765 Houses, lies East and South of *Anglesey*, and is parted from it by the *Menay*. There are in it 68 Parishes; and 6 Towns, all *Havens*; the chief *Carnarvan*, *Bangor*, and *Conway*. 'Tis plentiful in Cattle, Fowl, Fish, and Wood. The Middle Parts so swelled with Mountains, that *Camden* calls 'em *Alpes Britannicas*, and says they were the best Shelter to the *Welch* in times of War. The Western Parts are pretty level, and yield abundance of Barley.

Market-Towns.

CARNARVAN, the chief, *Sat.*

Bangor, *Wed.* *Palbely*, *Wed.* *Newin*, *Sat.*
Krekych, *Wed.* *Aberconway*, *Frid.*

Carnarvan, the County Town, stands upon the *Menay*, which *Carnarvan*. parts it from *Anglesey*. The Town is but small, and of a circular Form; defended by a *Castle*, in which was born *Edward II.* Son of *Edward I.* hence called *Edward of Carnarvan*. King *Charles I.* created *Robert Dormer*, Baron of *Wing*, and Viscount *Ascot*, *Earl of Carnarvan*: Who being slain at the first *Newberry* Fight, was succeeded by his Son *Charles Earl of Carnarvan*. His present Majesty created *James Brydges Earl of Carnarvan*.

Bangor, Lat. *Bangoria*, antiently *Bonium*, is an old *Roman* *Bangor*. Town, and one of the 4 Bishopricks of *Wales*. It stands also on the *Menay*, not far from *Carnarvan*. It was famous of old for its vast *Monastery*, which entertained about 2000 *Monks*, but came to Ruin before the *Norman* Conquest. The Bishoprick of *Bangor* is but poor, therefore of 3 Arch-Deaconries it contains (viz. *Bangor*, *Anglesey*, and *Merioneth*) one is annexed to it, for the better Maintenance of the Bishop.

Conway,

The Present STATE of Part I.

Conway, or *Aberconway*, Lat. *Canovium*, stands at the Mouth of the River *Conway*, and borders upon *Denbighshire*. This Town has given the Title of *Baron*, *Viscount*, and *Earl* to a Family of that Name. It now gives the Title of a *Baron* to *Francis Seymour Conway*, Lord *Conway*.

DENBIGHSHIRE.

FOR the most part in *St. Asaph* Diocese, 116 Miles in Compass, contains about 410000 Acres, and 6398 Houses, and lies between *Flintshire* on the East, and *Carnarvanshire* on the West, and has 57 Parishes. The middle Parts of it, watered by the *Clwyd*, are the most fruitful; and the West is improved with the Ashes of burnt Turf. Here is plenty of Rye, Goats, and Sheep, and some Lead near *Moinglath*. But the best part of it is that noble Valley called *Dyffryn Clwyd*, of great Length and Fertility, inhabited by several Gentlemen, some of 'em of great Estates.

Denbigh.

Denbigh, the County Town, is but 15 Miles West of *Chester*, a Town of good Trade for Tanners and Glovers, and having a very strong Cattle. But being built upon a rocky rising Ground, full of Lime-stone, it has been observed, that few of its Inhabitants live to a great Age, which is attributed to the Drink brewed here, which partaking of the Nature of Lime-stone, makes it unwholesome, tho' clear and palatable. *Wednesday* is its Market-Day. King *Charles* made it an *Earldom* in the Person of *William Fielding*, Anno 1622. who being slain in the King's Service, was succeeded by *Basil* his Son; this by *William* his Nephew; and *William* by *Basil Fielding*, the present Earl of *Denbigh*.

Wrexham.

Wrexham, one of the chief Market Towns of this County, 8 Miles from *Cheshire*, is a good Town, noted for its Market, near Church, and lofty Steeple.

FLINTSHIRE.

LIES between *Cheshire* on the East, and *Denbighshire* on the West; is 82 Miles in Compass; contains about 160000 Acres, and 3850 Houses; and has 28 Parishes. 'Tis full of Hills, but the Valleys thereof are very fruitful, and the Inhabitants long-liv'd. Its chief Commodities are small Cattle, Butter, Cheese, Honey, Pit-coal, Lead, and Mill-stones. With the Honey good store of *Metheglin* is made. It has 3 Towns, viz. *Flint*, *St. Asaph*, and *Gairus*. The first, tho' the Shire Town, is so very small, that it has not a Market; yet there is an o'd Castle which shews the Ruins of its former Stateliness. The Prince of *Wales* is by Birthright Earl of *Flint*.

Flint.

St.

St. *Asaph*, called by the *Welch*, *Land-Elwy*, from the River ^{St. Asaph.} *Elwy* on which it is situate, is also a mean Town, and but a poor Bishoprick; made so by Bishop *Parfew*, who lived in the Reign of *Edward VI.* and alienated for ever from the Church four of his Episcopal Houses, with the Lands thereto belonging, and let the Residue of the Lands into long Leases. St. *Asaph's* Diocese has but one Arch-Deaconry, called of St. *Asaph*; which is united to the Bishoprick, for the better Support thereof.

Gajervis is the only Market Town in the County, every Village being sufficiently provided.

I must not omit taking Notice of St. *Winifred's Well* in this ^{St. Winifred's Well.} County, so famed for curing Aches and Lamenesses, and (as some say) for Propagation. Over the Head of this Spring is a fine Free Stone Chapel.

M E R I O N E T H S H I R E.

LIES South of *Carnarvan* and *Denbigh* Shires, in the Diocese of *Bangor*, is 108 Miles in Circuit, and contains about 500000 Acres, 2590 Houses, and 37 Parishes. 'Tis a very mountainous Country, however not without Sheep, Fish, and Fowl. Here are also Cottons wrought.

Harlech, the chief Town, is 168 Miles from *London*, and its ^{Harlech.} Market is kept on Saturday. A Town of Note heretofore for its stately Castle.

M O N T G O M E R Y S H I R E.

AN Inland County, the greatest Part in St. *Asaph's* Diocese, 94 Miles in Circumference, contains about 560000 Acres, and 5660 Houses, and lies West of *Shropshire*, and is a fruitful, tho' mountainous Country. It has 47 Parishes, and six Market Towns. Here the *Severn* has its Rise.

Montgomery, the Shire Town, 120 Miles from *London*, is pleasantly seated, and has a strong Castle. *Roger de Montgomery*, a noble Norman, and Earl of *Shrewsbury*, having got much Land thereabouts from the *Welch*, first built it, to secure his Conquest. *Philip Herbert*, second Son of the Earl of *Pembroke*, was created Earl of *Montgomery* by *James I.* in 1605. He succeeded also in the Earldom of *Pembroke*, after the Death of his Brother *William*, and was afterwards made Lord High Chamberlain. *Philip*, his Son, succeeded him in both the Earldoms, Anno 1649. To *Philip, William*, his Son, in 1669. And to *William, Thomas*, his half Brother, the present Earl of *Pembroke* and *Montgomery*. The Market of which last is kept on *Thursday*.

Matravel, now a poor Village, not far from *Montgomery*, was ^{Matravel.} fold a large and fair Town, and the Seat of the Prince of *Powis* land.

The Counties of SOUTH-WALES.

BRECKNOCKSHIRE.

AN Inland County, in *Landaff* Diocese, and West of *Herefordshire*, is 106 Miles in Compass, contains about 620000 Acres, and 5934 Houses, and is divided into Mountains and Valleys, the first barren, but the last fruitful. Corn, Cattle, Fish, and some Otter-Fur, are its chief Commodities. It has 61 *Parishes*, and four *Market-Towns*.

Brecknock.

Brecknock, *Lat. Brechinia*, is the Shire-Town, seated at the Confluence of the *Hodney* and *Usk*, 124 Miles from *London*. 'Tis a well built Town, having a good Trade for Clothing, and being the Place where the *Affizes* are kept. It has two *Markets* a Week, kept on *Wednesdays* and *Saturdays*. And it gave the Title of an *Earl* to the *Duke of Ormond*.

CARDIGANSHIRE,

IN the Diocese of *St. David*, stretches it self along the *Irish* Sea, being 94 Miles in Circuit, and contains about 520000 Acres, and 3163 Houses. Here is Plenty of Corn, Cattle, Fish, Fowl, and Lead, and this County is grown of some Note lately for its Silver, Lead, and Copper-Mines. It has 77 *Parishes*, and four *Market-Towns*.

Cardigan.

Cardigan, the Shire-Town (*Lat. Ceretica*) is pleasantly seated upon the *Tivy*, near its Fall into the Sea, 148 Miles from *London*. 'Tis a good Town, walled about, and fortify'd with a Castle, having a fair Church. King *Charles II.* dignify'd *Thomas Brudenel* in 1661. with the Title of *Earl of Cardigan*, now enjoy'd by *George*, the present *Earl*.

CARMARTHENSHIRE,

Also in the Diocese of *St. David*, 102 Miles in Circumference, contains about 700000 Acres, and 5352 Houses, and is none of the least mountainous, and most fruitful Counties of *Wales*. It yields Plenty of Corn, Grass, Cattle, Salmon, Wood, Pit-Coal, and the best Lead. Here are 87 *Parishes*, and eight *Market-Towns*.

Carmarden.

Carmarden or *Carmarthen*, the Shire-Town, (*Lat. Maridunum*) stands upon the River *Towy*, about seven Miles from the Sea, pleasantly seated between Woods and Meadows, 178 Miles from *London*. This Town was of old the Seat of the Princes of *South-Wales*, till forced at last to remove for their Safety to *Dyna-vour* Castle in this County, where they kept their Court. In the Reign of *William the Conqueror*, the *Normans* conquer'd

Carmarden

Carmarden. The *Welch*, indeed, recover'd it, but lost it again, *Henry Tuberoil* built here a Castle, and *Gilbert de Clare* got the Town walled about. It gives now the Title of *Marquis* to the Duke of *Leeds*.

G L A M O R G A N S H I R E,

I N *Landaff* Diocese, 112 Miles in Circumference, contains about 540000 Acres, and 9644 Houses. The North Part is mountainous, but the South so fruitful, that it is called the *Garden of Wales*. Here are 118 Parishes, and nine *Market Towns*. Amongst which,

Cardiff, the Chief, stands near the Mouth of the River *Tawe*, ^{Cardiff.} where it has a commodious Haven. It has two Markets a Week, kept on *Wednesdays* and *Saturdays*. One *Fitz-Haimon*, a great Man in these Parts, fortify'd this Town with a Wall and a Castle; in which last, *Robert*, Eldest Son of *William* the Conqueror, died, after a long Imprisonment.

Landaff, one of the four Bishopricks of *Wales*, stands also ^{Landaff.} upon the *Tawe*, a little above *Cardiff*: A City, but so small, that it has not a Market. The profuseness of Bishop *Kitchin* (alias *Dunstan*) reduced this See to that Poverty, that it's hardly able to maintain its Bishop.

Swansey, in this County, is a well frequented Harbour. At ^{Swansey.} *Newton* is a *Well*, that swells up when the Sea ebbs, and sinks as the Flood increases.

P E M B R O K E S H I R E,

I N the Diocese of *St. David's*, 93 Miles in Compass, contains about 420000 Acres, and 4329 Houses; and is most part surrounded with the Sea. The whole Country is plentiful, but the East Side most pleasant: Part of this County was peopled by *Flemings*, in the Reign of *Henry I.* It has 45 *Parishes*, and nine *Market Towns*; and is particularly noted for its most capacious Harbour, called *Milford Haven*, for which see p. 100. 'Tis remarkable for its *Fewel*, called *Culm*, which is nothing but the Dust of Pit Coal, and has this singular Property in it, that it will never cake, or burn well, unless it be mixt with Mud, or slimy Dirt. One Third of this to two of *Culm*, being made up into Balls, makes an excellent, sweet, and durable Fire, almost without Smoke, tho' wet.

As in *Monmouthshire*, now an *English* County, they speak both *English* and *Welsh*; so they do in *Pembrokeshire*; and in that Part of it called *Little England*, beyond *Wales*, *English* is the common Speech.

Pembroke, the Shire Town, 195 Miles from *London*, stands ^{Pembroke.} upon a long and narrow Point of *Milford Haven*, the Sea every Tide flowing up to the Town Walls. It consists of two Parishes,

is fortified with a Castle, in which *Henry VII.* was born; and its Market is kept on *Saturday*. This Town was formely a *County Palatine*, and continued so till the Reign of *Henry VIII.* since which, the Earls of *Pembroke* have been meerly Titular. Which Title, having passed through several Families, was conferr'd, at last, by King *Edward VI.* upon *William Herbert*, Lord Steward of his Household, in 1551. and is now enjoy'd by *Thomas Herbert*, the present Earl of *Pembroke* and *Montgomery*, half Brother to *William* the late Earl.

St. Davids.

St. Davids, Lat. *Menevia*, stands near the Sea, in the most Western Part of *South Wales*. It was once a City of good Account, but now so ruined, that there is not so much as a Market kept. However, 'tis a Bishop's See, whose Cathedral was eminent for its wonderful high Roof, and once the Metropolitan of *Wales*. *Arthur*, King of the *Britains*, removed the Arch-Bishop's See from *Caerleon* hither, for its greater Security from the *Saxons* Fury: And then it had seven Suffragan Bishops, who received their Consecration from no other hand than the Arch-Bishop of *St. Davids*. Those were the Bishops of *Landaff*, *Bangor*, *S. Asaph*, *Lan-Badern*, *Morgan*, *Worcester*, and *Hereford*. *Lan-Badern* was in *Cardiganshire*, and *Morgan* in *Glamorganshire*, both extinct long since; and as for *Hereford* and *Worcester*, they have been a long Time reckoned as *English* Bishopricks. But in the Reign of *Henry I. Bernard*, the 47th Archbishop of *S. Davids*, was forced to become Suffragan of the See of *Canterbury*.

Haverford-
West.

In this Shire also, is the Town and County of *Haverford-West*.

R A D N O R S H I R E.

IN the Diocese of *Hereford*, lies West from it, and may be counted one of the barren Shires of *Wales*. It is 90 Miles in Compass, contains about 310000 Acres, and 3158 Houses; and has 52 Parishes, and four Market Towns.

Radnor.

Radnor, the Shire Town, is 120 Miles from *London*. Its Market is kept on *Saturday*. King *Charles II.* made it an Earldom in the Person of *John Lord Roberts* of *Truro* in *Cornwall*, whom he created Viscount *Bodmin*, and Earl of *Radnor*, in 1679. Which Title is since devolved upon *Charles*, his Grandson, the present Earl of *Radnor*.

Prestain.

Among the other Market Towns, I shall only take Notice of *Prestain*, a large and well built Town, where the Assizes are held.

Having thus run over the Twelve Counties of *Wales*, I proceed now to give a short Account of the Inhabitants, and so conclude with the Historical Part.

originals of the
Welsh.

As to their Original, I have already hinted, that the *Welsh* are an Off-spring of the antient *Britains*, who fled to *Wales*, upon the *Saxon* Conquest.

Their

Their Language is the antient *British*, having, perhaps, the *Language*.
least Mixture of foreign Words of any Tongue in *Europe*.

As to their Temper, they are counted a stout and hardy Peo-*Temper*.
ple. The *Britains* that inhabited this Country before 'em, were
so uneasy under the *Roman* Yoke, that of three Legions the *Ro-*
mans kept on foot in *Britain*, they were fain to keep two upon
the Borders of *Wales*, one at *Caerleon* in *Monmouthshire*, and the
other at *Chester*. The *Welch* *Britains* were no less troublesome
to the *Saxons* after their Conquest of *England*, till they were
subdued by the *Saxon* King *Ethelstan*, in the 10th Age. In the
12th, they revolted against *Henry II.* and in the 13th, against
Edward I. who, at last, reduced them entirely. In the Reign
of *Henry IV.* they made a new Attempt, under their famous
Ringleader *Owen Glendowr*, to recover their Liberty; and had
compassed it, but that they had to do with too martial a Prince.
In short, they never were quiet, till they got a Prince of the
British Blood, King *Henry VII.* upon the Throne of *England*,
who was born in *Pembroke* Castle.

To this very Day, the *Welch* are represented as a cholerick
People, soon provoked, but quickly appeased.

In Point of Learning, they have had Men of good Note; *Famous Men*.
particularly, *Gildas*, surnamed *Sapiens*; *Geofry of Monmouth*;
and *Giraldus Cambrensis*, Historians; to say nothing of their
Merlin. Of latter Times, *William Morgan*, who translated the
Bible into *Welch*, Sir *John Price* the Antiquarian, *Owen* the Epi-
grammatist, &c.

The *Welch* generally profess the same Religion with the *Religion*.
Church of *England*, as by Law Establish'd: But there are a-
mongst them, as in *England*, great Numbers of Dissenters.

These *Britains*, when all the rest of the Island had relaps'd
into Heathenism, still retained the Christian Faith planted
amongst them in the Time of *Lucius*: And when *Austin*, who
converted the Heathen *Saxons* to the Christian Faith, attempted
to draw the seven *British* Bishops to own the Pope as the Head
of the Catholick Church, they rejected that Doctrine, and own-
ed Christ only to be the Head of the Church. So that they
refused to submit to *Austin*, as Arch-Bishop of *Canterbury*; and
to the Pope, then *Gregory the Great*, from whom he came, as
the chief Pastor of the Church. Thus the *Britains* of *Wales*
kept themselves from Innovations, or new Doctrines, in Mat-
ters of Religion, and stood to their own Principles, till the
greatest Part of *Christendom* had, in the Times of Ignorance,
stooped to the See of *Rome*: And upon the Reformation of the
Church of *England*, they shook off with her the Errors and
Tyranny of that See.

As to the Historical Part, I find, that *Cadwallader*, the last *History of*
King of *Britain*, went to *Rome*, there to receive the Habit of a *Wales*.
Religious Order from the Hands of Pope *Sergius*, which hap-
pen'd in the 7th Age. His Son, *Idwallo*, set up for a King of

Wales, and was succeeded in his Kingdom by *Roderick*, *Conan*, *Mervin*, and this by *Roderick* his Son, surnamed the Great.

This *Roderick* had three Sons, amongst whom he improvidently divided his Kingdom. To *Amarawd*, the eldest, he left the greatest Part of *North Wales*; to *Cadel*, his second Son, most of *South Wales*; and to *Mervin*, the youngest, *Powis Land*, containing *Montgomery* and *Radnor* Shires, with part of *Denbigh* and *Flint* Shires, and all *Shropshire* beyond the *Severn*, with the Town of *Shrewsbury*. But he did it with this Proviso, That the two younger Sons, and their Successors, should hold their Estates in Fee of the Kings of *North Wales*, as being the eldest Branch, and do them Homage for the same. His Successors, following his Example, subdivided their small Estates into many Parcels; in-somuch, that of eight Tributary Princes that rowed King *Edgar* on the *Dee*, five of them were of *Wales*.

Thus *North Wales* was enjoy'd by several Generations of the eldest Branch, till the Year 1282, when *Llewellen II.* lost it with his Life to King *Edward I.* being deluded (as 'tis said) by a Witch, who told him, he should be carried in Triumph to *London*. Upon which, he appear'd in a hostile Manner upon the Borders of *England*, which drew upon him the whole Power of *Edward*. *Llewellen* finding himself too weak to fight *Edward*; and *Edward*, on the other side, as unwilling to fight with Mountains, it was agreed, at last, by Commissioners appointed on both Sides, That *Llewellen* should enjoy part of the Country, with the Title of Prince, during his Life; the rest at present, and the whole after his Decease, to be surrender'd over to the King of *England*. By this Treaty, *David*, *Llewellen's* Brother, finding himself excluded from the Succession, stirred up his Brother, and the *Welch*, to a Revolt; the Issue whereof prov'd fatal to the two Princes; for *David* was taken, and executed by the Hand of Justice; and *Llewellen* slain, as he was lurking (after the Defeat of his Forces) in the Mountains of *Radnorshire*; whose Head being pitched upon a Stake, and set out with a Paper Crown, was carried by a Trooper Triumphantly through the Streets of *London*. Thus was the Witch's Prophecy unluckily fulfilled; and in *Llewellen* ended the Line of the *British* Princes, after they had for several Ages struggled with the *English* Power.

As to the Princes of *South Wales*, they lost most Part of the Country to private Adventurers of *England*. *Bernard de Newmark*, a noble *Norman*, got *Brecknockshire* for his Share: *Robert Fitz-Haimon*, with other Adventurers, seized upon *Glamorganshire*: A great Part of *Montgomeryshire* fell into the Hands of *Arnulph* of *Montgomery*; and so did part of *Cardigan* and *Monmouth* Shires, to the Earl of *Warren*, and Lord *Mortimer*: So that the poor Prince of *South Wales* had nothing left entire but *Carmardershire*, too little to support his Title. 'Tis true, *Gryffith*, the last of these Princes, recover'd a great Part of his Estate;

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Estate ; but neither he, nor his, enjoy'd it long ; he dying soon after, and his two Sons, *Cymmerick* and *Meredith*, being taken Prisoners by *Henry II.* Yet did the *Welsh* attempt to recover their Liberty, till they were at last subdu'd by King *Edward.*

Powis-Land was allotted to *Mervin*, the youngest Son, as a brisk and valiant Prince, in whose Line it continued a long Time together, but much dismember'd by the Earls of *Chester* and *Shrewsbury*, who took from them a good Part of *Shropshire*, *Flint*, and *Denbigh* Shires. Nor was it free, on the other side, from the Attempts of the eldest Branch, the Princes of *North Wales*, who cast many a greedy Eye upon it. *Meredith ap Blethen* was the last that held it entire ; who following the ill Example of *Roderick the Great*, divided it among his two Sons, *Madock* and *Gryffith.* *Madock* died at *Winchester* in the Reign of *Henry II.* and *Gryffith* was made, by the King, Lord *Powis*, the Style of Prince being laid aside. Which Title of Lord continued in this Family for some Generations ; but being extinct, at last, by *Edward's* Death, the last Lord *Powis* of the Race of *Mervin* by the Female side, King *Charles I.* revived it again in the Person of Sir *William Herbert* of *Red Castle*, descended from an Earl of *Pembroke.*

In short, at the End of the 13th Age, King *Edward I.* entirely subdued *Wales* ; which he reduced into Counties, after the manner of *England*, placing over each of them an *English* Lieutenant : But when he expressed his Desire to have one over all, the King perceiving their Dislike, sent for his Queen to *Carnarvan* where (being great with Child) she was deliver'd of a Prince : Upon which, the King sent for the *British* Lords, and offered to name them a Governor born in *Wales*, who could not speak a Word of *English*, and whose Life no Man could tax. They expressing their readiness to submit to such a one, the King named *Edward*, his new-born Son ; since which time, the King of *England's* eldest Son has always born the Title of Prince of *Wales*, and the Country that of a Principality.

But the *Welsh* repining at their Loss of Liberty, could not keep themselves within the Bounds of true Allegiance. In the Reign of *Henry IV.* they all rose up in Arms, under their Leader, *Owen Glendowr*, and were not easily tamed. But when they saw *Henry VII.* upon the Throne of *England*, they were pleased with it, and freely submitted to him ; as being of *British* Blood, and the Prince in whom was fulfilled *Cadwallader's* Prophecy, the last King of *Britain*, That the *British* Blood should reign again in *Britain.*

In the Reign of *Henry VIII.* the *Welsh* were, by Act of Parliament, made one Nation with the *English*, subject to the same Laws, capable of the same Preferments, and privileged with the same Immunities. So that, the Name and Language only excepted, there is now no Difference between the *English* and the *Welsh.* Their Noblemen sit in the House of Peers, and

they send 24 Representatives to the House of Commons, one for each County, and one for each County Town: Except *Merionethshire*, that sends only a Knight of the Shire. But then *Pembrokeshire* makes it up by its two Burgesses, one for *Pembroke*, the other for *Haverford-West*.

The said King *Henry VIII.* for the Ease of his *Welch* Subjects, set up a Court at *Ludlow* in *Shropshire*, for the Administration of Justice, after the way of the Courts of *Westminster*. And, till of late, there has been a Governor General of *Wales*, with the Title of *Lord President*. The last who bore that Title was *Charles*, Earl of *Macclesfield*. After whose Death, in the late King *William's* Reign, his Majesty thought fit to divide that Government among two Peers of the Realm, with the Title of *Lord Lieutenant*, one of *North Wales*, the other of *South Wales*. And so it is to this Day.

C H A P. IX.

A New and Exact Description of London.

London.

LONDON is the Metropolis of *Great Britain*, the Seat of her Monarchs, the greatest, richest, and most flourishing City in *Europe*, if not in the *Universe*: And, as it is a Magazine of all sorts of Commodities, either for Use or Pleasure, so 'tis the great *Rendezvous* for Men and Women of all Professions and Degrees.

By *London*, I understand not only the City properly so called, but also *Westminster*, another City adjoining to it, both which commonly go under the Name of *London*. However, I shall part them, as Occasion offers.

The Situation.

This great and populous City lies in 51 Degrees, 30 Minutes of North Latitude, in the County of *Middlesex*, and on the North Side of the *Thames*, which is counted more healthy than the South Side. Except the City of *Westminster*, properly so called (which lies low) *London* stands on a rising Bank, and in a wholesome Soil, mixt with Gravel and Sand, where the River is cast into a Crescent, or Half Moon. The Tide flows here four Hours, and ebbs eight; reaching as far as *Kingston*, 10 Miles by Land, and 20 by Water above *London*; and brings Ships of great Burden almost as far as the *Bridge*.

London is about 60 Miles distant from the Sea, which makes it less in Danger of being surprized by the Fleets of foreign Enemies, and less annoy'd by the moist Vapours of the Sea. On the North Side 'tis sheltered in a great Measure from the cold North Wind, by *Hampsted*, *Highgate*, and the *Rising Grounds* of *Islington*; but lies open to the West, as the kindest Quarter.

Its

Its *Length*, from East to West, reaches about 8 Miles; but *its Breadth* from North to South is not above 2 Miles and a half, even where it is broadest, as from the End of St. Leonard *Shoreditch*, to the farther End of *Blackman-street* in *Southwark*.

Within that compass it contains 135 *Parishes*, viz. 97 within the Walls of *London*, 16 without, 15 Out *Parishes* in *Middlesex* and *Surrey*, and 7 in the City and Liberties of *Westminster*: For whose publick Devotion, according to the Church of *England*, there are (besides St. Paul's Cathedral, the Collegiate Church of *Westminster*, and several Chapels) 101 *Parish Churches*. The Reason why the Number of Churches falls short of the *Parishes*, is, that Churches being rather too thick before the Fire, there is now in several Places but one Church for two *Parishes*, and one Minister between them. As for the *Dissenters*, 'tis reckon'd they have at least 80 Meetings.

Here are also reckon'd 5000 *Streets, Lanes, Courts, Yards, Streets, and Lanes, &c.* and *Allies*, and about One Hundred and Twenty Thousand *Dwelling Houses*; whereas *Paris* has not half the Number. And, allowing 8 Souls to each House, one with another, (which is a moderate Computation) the Number of the Inhabitants will amount at that rate to 960000. But we may partly guess at the Number by the *Burials* of *London*, where in the Year 1681. (which was not counted a sickly Year) 23971 died, according to the general *Bill of Mortality*.

The *East Parts* of *London*, almost as far as the Bridge, are chiefly inhabited by *Sea-faring Men*, and *Tradesmen* relating to the *Sea Business*; the main Part of the City, by *Merchants*, and *Tradesmen*; the City and Liberties of *Westminster*, by the Nobility, *Genry*, and *retailing Traders*.

The Houses are generally of Brick, except such Timber-Houses as escaped the Fire of *London*, and a few built since. And such has been the Improvement in Building since the said Fire, both in point of Neatness and Convenience, that no Nation comes near the *English*. 'Tis Matter of Amazement, to see upon small Spots of Ground, handsom Lodgings, light Stair Cases, raised Cielings, Closets in most Rooms, Sash Windows, and painted Wainscot, with convenient Yards backward, and many with fine Gardens; whereas of old most Houses had but a blind Stair Case, low Cielings, Rooms built at random, some with Steps from one to another, and little Windows, with near as much Lead as Glass; so that one would think the Men of former Ages were afraid of Light and good Air.

The use of Wainscot is certainly most proper for so damp a Country as *England* is, to keep off the ill impression of damp Walls; and the plaistered Cielings, universally used in *England*, make, by their Whiteness, the Room so much the lighter, and are excellent against a raging Fire. They stop, besides, the passage of Dust, and lessen the Noise over head.

The new Buildings being much neater, more uniform and regular than the old, have occasioned the Fall of many great and spacious Noblemens Houses, which are now built into Streets and Tenements. The *Strand* alone can shew 8 of 'em, viz. *Northumberland, York, Salisbury, Bedford, Beaufort, Exeter, Norfolk, and Essex Houses*; of all which none is left standing, but the first. In *Holbourn*, we lost *Warwick House*; and in the City, *Elgin House*, and *Barbican*. They all took up a great deal of Ground, and (except *Elgin House*) in trading Places, which Ground is much better bestow'd upon Houses for Trade.

The Nobility, and Chief among the Gentry, are, at this time, much better accommodated, in fine Squares, or Streets; where they breathe a good Air, and have Houses built after the modern Way. Such are, amongst others, *Mountague House* in *Great Russel-street*; *Buckingham House* and *Marlborough House* in *St. James's Park*; *Devonshire* and *Burlington Houses* in *Picadilly*; *Schönberg House* in *Pall-Mall*; *Southampton House* in *Bloomsbury*; *Powis* and *Lindsey Houses* in *Lincolns-Inn-Fields*; *Leicester House* in *Leicester Fields*; all the great Houses in *St. James's Square*, and many more in *Alhemarle Buildings* about the Park, and other places near the Court. To which we may add several fine Streets, newly built; such as *Ormond-street* behind *Red Lion Square*, *Southampton Buildings* in *Covent Garden*; *Marlborough-street*, and others adjacent, near *Old Soho*.

Fine Squares
and Streets.

In short, *London* is remarkable for its multitude of fine Squares; such as *Lincolns-Inn-Fields*; *Serle's, Grays-Inn, Red Lion, and Bloomsbury Squares*; *King's Square* in *Soho*, *Golden* and *St. James's Squares*, *Leicester Fields*, *Devonshire Square*, &c. whereby the neighbouring Streets have a much freer Air. Among which, *Lincoln-Inn-Fields* is the most spacious, and *King's Square* the most beautiful, being lately adorned with a noble Garden in the Middle. And, did not most of the publick Buildings, as Churches, Colleges, and Halls, stand (as they do) in By-Places, no City, perhaps, in the World could make a greater Shew.

London has also many fair and spacious Streets, as *Cornhill, Cheapside, Fleet-street, great Hatton-street, Pall-Mall, &c.* and for Length, *Thames-street*, the *Strand*, and *Holbourn*; this last a Mile in length. The new built Streets are best for Foot Passengers, being paved a good convenient Breadth on each side with broad smooth hewn Stones, and barred with great Posts at some distance from each other, to keep off Carts and Coaches.

I come now to the Conveniencies of *London*, as to necessary Provisions, and other Things, for Pleasure or Delight.

Fresh Water.

First, for fresh Water, no Place in the World is better supplied than this is by the *Thames* and *New River*, besides several other Springs: For the Water comes in at set Times, and easie Rates, into most Dwelling Houses, by leaden Pipes, into leaden Cisterns, or some other great Vessels. The poorer Sort are generally supplied with Pump Water, at home or near at hand.

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The *New River Water* is owing to the great Care, Skill, and Cost of Sir *Hugh Middleton*, a worthy Knight of *Wales*, who for that Piece of Service deserves a Statue in Brass. This River was begun in 1608, and finished in five Years. It rises from two Springs near *Ware* in *Hartfordshire*, from whence, in a winding Course, it runs 60 Miles before it reaches this City, and has 800 Bridges over it. The Channel is narrow, but very deep in some Places; in others, 'tis carried over Vallies more than 20 Foot high above Ground, in open Troughs. There were 600 Men employ'd in this great Work, which was indeed fitter for a Prince than a Subject.

For *Fuel*, this City is abundantly served by Water both with *Sea-Coals* and Wood; of the first, 'tis computed there are 600000 Chaldrons brought yearly into the *Thames*, a Chaldron containing 36 Bushels. Which comes 300 Miles by Sea, when it might be had near at hand, from *Blackheath* in *Kent*, within three Miles of *London-Bridge*. But the Government does not think fit to have these Mines broke up, because of the great Advantage the Nation finds, by employing so many Hundreds of Ships, and Thousands of Sea-men in the Coal-Trade.

For *Butchers Meat*, there are 12 great Markets, wonderfully stocked with all sorts of fine Meat; besides abundance of private Butchers up and down, for the Convenience of Families that are at two great a distance from any Market. In those Markets are also to be found wild and tame Fowl, Hares, and Rabbits almost at all Times of the Year.

Leadenhall-Market, amongst others, is so prodigious a Market for Meat, that three such would supply the whole City of *Paris*. Besides which, there is *Spittle-Fields*; *Hony-lane*, and *Newgate* Markets in *London*; *Brooks Market* in *Holbourn*; five in *Westminster*, viz. *Clare*, *Hungerford*, *Newport*, *St. James's*, and *Kingstreet* Markets; and two more in *Southwark* and *Rotherith*.

For *Fish* there is but one great Market, which is at *Billingsgate* on the East-Side of the Bridge; where the Fishmongers of the Town buy it up by the great, and afterwards sell it by retail.

For all edible *Roots* and *Herbs*, *Fruits*, *Flowers*, and *Physical Herbs*, there are two noted Markets; one called *Stocks-Market* near the *Royal Exchange*, and the other in *Covent-Carden*, *Westminster*; from whence all Parts of the Town are supplied by Retailers.

For all sorts of *Grain*, *Queen-Hytbe* and *Bear-Key* are two great Markets. For *Meal*, there is one near *Fleet-Ditch*, and another in *Bloomsbury*. For *Hay* and *Straw*, one in *West-Smithfield*, and another called *Hay-Market* near the Court. *Smithfield* is also a great Market for *Live-Cattel*, and *Horses*; as is *Leaden-Hall* for *Hides* and *Leather*, and *Blackwell-Hall* for *Woollen Cloth*. Lastly, all along the *Thames*, *Timber*, *Stone*, *Coals*, and *Wood* are to be sold.

This

The Town well
air'd.

This City stretching it self along the *Thames*, for the Convenience of the Water, which makes it much longer than broad, has by it the Advantage of being sweetned on one side by the fresh *Air* of the River, and on the other by that of the Fields.

Those that delight in taking the *Air*, and the *walking Exercise*, for the Improvement of Health, have a fair Opportunity for it in *Moor-fields*, *Islington*, and *Red-Lion-Fields*, *Marybone*, and *Tuttle-fields*; as also by going to *Chelsea*, *Kensington*, &c. For Persons of a genteel Appearance, there are the noble *Gardens* of the *Inns of Court*, and some of the *Companies Halls*, besides the *Charter-house Garden*.

The Court-side has the Advantage chiefly of two *Parks*, one called *St. James's Park*, and the other *Hide-Park*. The first only for Walking, and the last most properly for taking the Air on Horseback, or in Coaches.

St. James's-Park is about three Miles in Circumference, set out with Variety of fine, large, and spacious *Walks*, well shaded and gravelled, with a curious *Mall* 1000 Paces long, a fair *Canal* about the same Length, and supply'd with Water by the Tide running in and out under Ground. Here is also a Multitude of *Fallow-Deer* feeding upon this Ground. But the greatest Ornament of this *Park* is its *Royal Palace* of *St. James's*, in which his present Majesty keeps his Court, when in Town; *Buckingham-House*, and *Marlborough-House*, lately built in one of the *Gardens* belonging to the Palace.

Parks.

Hide-Park is parted from it only by the Highway, but has the Advantage of a higher Situation, and of being much larger. The same has been lately walled round, at a great Expence, and has a fine gravell'd Way for Coaches and Horses, as far as *Kensington-Palace*. Here, in a fair Summer Day, towards the Evening, 'tis common to see 2 or 300 Coaches, and sometimes a great many more, going gently about a Ring, for Gentlemen and Ladies to have a View of each other, and at the same time breathe the Air. This also is the Place where the King's Guards are muster'd.

Penny-Post.

For the Conveyance of Letters, and small Parcels under one Pound Weight, and 10 *l.* in Value, to any Part of *London* and *Westminster*, and some Miles out of Town, here is such a Convenience, as is not to be found in any other great City. I mean the *Penny-Post*, so call'd from the small Charge of it, which is paid by the Sender. If a *Parcel* happens to miscarry, the Value thereof is to be made good by the Office, provided the Things were securely enclosed, and fast sealed up with hard Wax, under the Impression of some remarkable Seal.

To manage the *Penny-Post* there is a *General Office*, in *Thread-needle-street*, under the immediate Directions of a *Comptroller*, whose yearly Salary is 200 *l.* On which Office there are five *Out-Offices* depending, called the *Sorting-Houses*, viz. at *Westminster* near *Charing-Cross*; the *Temple-Office* near *Lincolns-Inn*; *St.*

St. Paul's Office in *Pater-noster Row*; another near St. Mary-Over in *Southwark*; and the fifth, called *Tower-Hill* (or *Hermitage*) Office.

To all which Offices there belong about 100 *Sorters* and *Messengers*, the chief *Sorter* being allowed 12 s. per Week, and the *Sub-Sorter* 10 s. The *Town-Messengers*, that collect and deliver Letters, 8 s. each, Weekly; and the *Country-Messengers* from 10 to 12 and 15 s. according to their Walks.

To receive Letters and Parcels to be sent away, there are near 500 *Shops* and *Coffee-Houses* in City and Country, where the Messengers having their respective Walks, collect them, and carry 'em to the proper Office. In most Places of *London* and *Westminster*, they do it every Hour of the Day; and in the remotest Parts, every two Hours. In the Towns near *London*, twice a Day; and in remoter Parts, but once.

But the greatest Advantage of *London* is its vast Traffick, carried on first by *Merchants*, who trade in Wholesale; and next by *Tradesmen*, that is, Shop-Keepers and Retailers.

For the Improvement of Trade, the City-Traders are divided into 62 *Companies*, being so many Bodies Politick, that enjoy great Privileges, granted them by former Kings. Of which *Companies* these are the principal, viz.

The	{	<i>Mercers,</i>	{	<i>Goldsmiths,</i>	{	<i>Salters,</i>	<i>Companies of Tradesmen.</i>
		<i>Grocers,</i>		<i>Skinners,</i>		<i>Ironmongers,</i>	
		<i>Drapers,</i>		<i>Merch. Taylors,</i>		<i>Vintners,</i>	
		<i>Fishmongers,</i>		<i>Haberdashers,</i>		<i>Cloth-Workers.</i>	

Each *Company* has a *Master*, yearly chosen from among themselves; and other subordinate *Governors*, called *Wardens* and *Assistants*: And such is the Credit and Reputation of these *Companies*, that several Kings have honoured some of them with taking their Freedom thereof. The late King *William*, amongst others, was pleased to accept of the Freedom of the *Grocers Company*.

Amongst other Privileges of the *Citizens* of *London*, which make their Trade flourish, one is, that they are *Toll-free* throughout *England*: And the *Lord-Mayor*, at the Request of any Citizen trading in remote Parts, does usually grant him his Certificate to that Effect. They are also privileged to keep out all *Artificers* and *Handicraftsmen* not free of the City; and any Freeman of *London*, employing such to work within the City or Liberties, is liable to pay 5 l. a Day. This makes the City swarm with *Apprentices*, brought up to all manner of Trades, whose Number is computed to be Forty Thousand.

Another great Privilege is the City's sending Four Members to Parliament, which is twice the Number of any other City. And at the first Sitting of a Parliament these Members do usually appear in their Scarlet Robes, when all others (but the Speaker) appear in their usual Habit. The manner of chusing these

these Members is as follows. Four Aldermen, and four Commoners, are put up for Candidates; and out of those eight Candidates, the four that have the Plurality of Voices are declar'd by the *Sheriffs* to be duly chosen. This is done at the *Court of Hustings* in *Guild-Hall*. And if there be any Contest about the Election, 'tis usually decided by a Poll.

But the greatest Privilege of this City is, that the Citizens chuse their own Magistrates, keep Courts within themselves, and make what By-Laws they think fit for the better Government of it, provided they be not repugnant to the Laws of the Land. By this means Trade is encourag'd, and the City grows populous and rich. Which plainly appears, by the great *Wealth* of many Citizens, by its infinite Number of Shops for the Retailing Trade, the Abundance of *Apprentices*, and the *Customs* paid here, which amount most commonly to above 400000 l. a Year.

The Publick Buildings of London.

HAVING said thus much of *London* in general, I now proceed to a particular Account of its publick *Ornaments* and *Buildings* of chief Note. And first,

Of its WALLS and GATES.

For Walls and Gates.

I Shall have little to say on this Head, *London-Wall* being now for the most part decay'd, and little of it remaining; and its *Gates* not so beautiful as solid.

When this *Wall* was first built, the *City* (I mean *London*, properly so called) was but three Miles in Compass. And now the *Suburbs* are almost five times bigger.

However, most of the *Gates* of the old *Wall* still remain. Amongst which, *Ludgate* and *Newgate* were burnt down by the Fire of *London*, but are now rebuilt more solid than before. And those which escaped the Fire, as *Aldersgate*, *Cripplegate*, and *Aldgate*, &c. are kept in pretty good Repair. Most of these *Gates* are adorned with *Statues*, in *Niches*, of some of our *Kings* and *Queens*, particularly the *Gate* called *Temple-Bar* in *Fleet-street*, near the *Middle-Temple*.

CHURCHES.

Churches.

THE principal Churches of this City, are *St. Paul's Cathedral*, and the Collegiate-Church of *Westminster*: The first dedicated to *St. Paul*, and the last to *St. Peter*; that standing on the highest Ground of the City of *London*, and this on the lowest Ground of *Westminster*. *St. Paul's*, where stood of old, in the time of *Heathenism*, a Temple dedicated to

Diana;

Diana; and *St. Peter's*, where stood another Temple dedicated to *Apollo*.

St. Paul's, the Mother-Church of *London* Diocese, being burnt down by the dismal Fire of *London*, Care was taken, few Years after, for the rebuilding of it, and a Tax of 1 s. 6 d. laid upon every Chaldron of Sea-Coal towards it, besides many liberal Contributions, and 30000 l. granted a few Years since by Act of Parliament, for the speedy finishing it. This great and stately Fabrick is now brought to Perfection, together with its Dome (or *Cupola*); as are also the two *Steeples*, one for a Chime of Bells with a Clock, and the other for a Ring of Bells. On the West End there are two preaching Chapels, and over one of 'em is to be a Library. Next to *St. Peter's* Church at *Rome*, none can pretend to outvie *St. Paul's* at *London*, either in its Dimensions, or noble Architecture. Its Length from East to West, the Steps included, is 570 Foot; the Breadth from North to South, including both Portico's, 311 Foot; and the Dome, from the Surface of the Ground level with the Street, 338 Foot. Its noble and beautiful Choir, adorn'd with fine carved Work, is all pav'd with Marble, and all the Doors of Iron, cast into Figures. This Choir being finished at the Conclusion of the Peace of *Reswyck*, was opened for Divine Service upon the Thanksgiving-Day, Nov. 26. 1697.

The Stone-work is of *Portland* Stone, next to Marble in Durableness, with several Parts of it beautify'd with fine Marble, and carved Work: All under the Direction of that famous Architect, *Sir Christopher Wren*.

The Collegiate Church of *Westminster*, was formerly an Abbey Church, and since a Cathedral: Therefore *Westminster* has retain'd the Name of a City, tho' Queen *Elizabeth* converted this Episcopal into a Collegiate Church, in which she placed a Dean, and twelve Prebendaries, besides Petty Canons, and Singing Men.

This Church lies low, as the whole City of *Westminster* does; and yet is seen at a great Distance, by reason of its great Height. King *Edward* the Confessor was the Founder of it, in the 11th Age; by whom the same was richly endowed. *Henry* III. rebuilt it from the Ground in the 13th Age; and *Henry* VII. added a Chapel to the East End of it, which is a Master-piece of Art. In this Church, dedicated to *St. Peter*, the Coronation of our Kings has been usually performed, ever since the *Norman* Conquest. At which Solemnity the Dean of *Westminster*, who is always Bishop of *Rocheſter*, is entrusted with the *Regalia*, and honoured with a Place of necessary Service.

Here are also to be seen the stately Tombs (or Monuments) of most of our Kings and Queens, and others of great Men. In the Chapel is the Monument of *Henry* VII. of massy Brass, most curiously wrought; and in the Cloysters a fair Library, open in Term-time, to all Comers, both Forenoon and Afternoon.

London,

London has also many fair *Parish-Churches*, especially such as were rebuilt since the Fire, being generally decent, neat and beautiful. One thing is observable concerning the *Steeple*s, that as numerous as they are in the City, they all differ in their Structure.

Meeting-Houses. Besides the *Parish-Churches*, *Chapels*, and *Tabernacles* belonging to the Church of *England*, the *Dissenters* have near 80 *Meeting-Houses* in and about the City, since the Act of Toleration.

Foreigners Congregations. Here are also near 40 *Congregations* of Foreign Protestants, for the most part *French*; most of 'em conforming to the Church of *England*, and others to *Calvin's* Discipline. Among the first, the *French* Church in the *Savoy* is the principal; and among the last, that in *Threadneedle-street*. Not far from which, in *Austin Friars*, the *Dutch* have a large and spacious *Calvinian* Church, almost like a Cathedral. In the *Savoy*, the *Germans* have two *Congregations*, one called the *Prussian* Congregation, which follows the Reformation of *Calvin*; and the other *Lutheran*, where the Roman Catholics had a Chapel in the Reign of the late King *James*. The *Danes* have two *Lutheran Churches*, one in *Trinity-lane*, and the other at *Wapping*.

The *Jews* have also a stately Synagogue near *Duke's-Place*, in the City of *London*.

ROYAL PALACES, and STATUES.

Royal Palaces. OF all the *Palaces* belonging to the Crown, that stood within the Precincts of *Westminster*, there are but two left entire, viz. *St. James's* and *Somerset-house*.

St. James's. The Situation of the first is upon the *Park*, to which it gives its Name, which makes it very delightful. 'Tis neat and convenient, much enlarg'd and beautify'd since Her late Majesty made it her Royal Seat in Town.

Somerset-House. *Somerset-house*, in the *Strand*, is so called from its Founder, *Edward Duke of Somerset*, Uncle to King *Edward VI*. This was the usual Residence of *Katherine*, the *Queen Dowager*, Widow of the late King *Charles*, before her Majesty returned into *Portugal*, her Native Country, where she died.

Westminster-Palace. Near *Westminster-Abby* is another *Palace*, part of which was burnt down in the Reign of *Henry VIII*. That Part which escaped the Fire, has been employ'd since for the Use of the Lords and Commons assembled in Parliament, and the chief Courts of Judicature. The great *Hall* in which these Courts meet, is called *Westminster-Hall*, of which in another Place.

Whitehall. *Whitehall* was unhappily burnt down in the late Reign, *Jan. 4. 1698*. and there was scarce any part of it left standing besides the *Banqueting-House*, a stately Pile, now converted into a Chapel. This Palace was happy in its Situation, facing, on one side, the *Thames*; and on the other, the *Park of St. James*; and was the usual Residence of the *Kings* and *Queens of England*,

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land, ever since *Henry VIII.* who took Possession of it on the Death of *Cardinal Wolfey*, whose Palace it was.

In the *Strand*, near *Somerset-house* is the *Savoy*, once a Pa-Savoy. place, so called from *Peter Earl of Savoy* and *Richmond*, Uncle to *Eleanor*, the Wife of *Henry III.* who purchas'd it afterwards for her Son, *Edmund*, Duke of *Lancaster*. The same is fallen to Decay so many Years since, that there is scarce any thing left of a Palace, a good Part of it being now built into *Tenements*. Its antient Chapel however is still on foot, and now used as the Parish-Church of *St. Mary Savoy*.

Kensington-Palace, *Hampton-Court*, and *Windsor-Castle*, three Royal Houses not far from *London*: The first is a neat and convenient House, a little way out of Town. For it stands in *Hide-Park*, and is called *Kensington* from its neighbouring Town, which is but three Miles from *St. James's*. The late *K. William*, whose Lungs did not agree with the Air of the Town, purchased the House from the *Earl of Nottingham*, improved it to its present Greatness and Beauty, and made it his usual Residence in Winter Time. For a convenient Communication with *White-hall*, befor its Conflagration, he caused a gravelled Coach-way to be made between both, through *Hide-Park* and *St. James's-Park*, with Lamps fix'd upon Posts on each Side of the Way, to light all the Way in the dark Times of the Night. 'Twas in this Palace that Great King resign'd both his Life and Crown.

Hampton-Court stands upon the *Thames* in *Middlesex*, 11 Miles from *London*. 'Twas built by *Cardinal Wolfey*, in the Reign of *Henry VIII.* The late King *William* took such delight in this Place, that he bestow'd great Cost upon it while he lived, to bring it a new Model, and make it more beautiful. He compassed two new Fronts to it, which (together with their Apartments and Gardens) look very magnificent. And if ever it comes to be brought to that Perfection, as to be all of a Piece, *England* may boast of having one of the finest Palaces in *Europe*. The Avenue to it is stately, and it has the Conveniency of two Parks.

Windsor-Castle is also upon the *Thames*, but in the County of *Berks*, 20 Miles from *London*. It stands upon a high Hill, enjoys a pure Air, and is both a Palace and a Fortrefs. To which belongs a Forest in its Neighbourhood, and a great and little Park. The late *K. Charles* adorn'd it within with excellent Painting and Carving, and one Side of it with a noble and spacious Terrass, yielding a charming Prospect of a fine, champian, and inclosed Country for many Miles together. This Castle is noted particularly for being the College of the *Knights of the Garter*, who are installed here in a stately Chapel, and their Installation-Feast kept in a noble Hall, built here for that purpose. Here *K. Charles II.* kept his Court yearly in the Summer Season, and so did the late Queen. *Henry VIII.* and *Charles I.* lie bury'd in the Chapel.

As to the Royal Statues, that of King *Charles I.* at *Charing-Cross* is the best. This is a Statue in Brais on Horseback, raised

on

on a high Pedestal of Marble, adorned with Trophies of War, and compassed about with Iron-Rails. This *Statue*, done by *La Seur*, an excellent Artist, was pulled down by His Majesty's prevailing Enemies, and sold by the Pound Weight, at the Rate of old Brass, to a certain Brasier in *Holbourn*, who kept it entire till the Restauration.

Of King *Charles II.* there are two *Statues*, besides those in the *Royal Exchange*, of which I shall speak when I come to that Head; viz. one in *Stocks-market*, at the West-End of *Lombard-street*, and the other in *King's-Square, Soho*.

The first is done in white Marble, and represents the King on Horseback, trampling upon an Enemy. It stands upon a fine Marble Conduit, and was set up at the sole Cost and Charge of Sir *Robert Viner*, Alderman of *London*.

The other in *King's-Square*, stands upon a Pedestal in the midst of a designed Fountain, having at his Feet the Representation of the four principal Rivers of *England*, viz. the *Thames*, *Severn*, *Trent*, and *Humber*, pouring their Waters into the Cistern, with Subscriptions under each.

Among the Ruins of *Whitehall* stands King *James's* Statue of Brass, upon a Pedestal surrounded with Iron Rails.

TOWER of London, CUSTOM-HOUSE, and BRIDGE.

Tower.

THE Tower is remarkable on several Accounts, 1. As it is a *Fortress*. 2. For its grand *Magazine of Arms*, and Office of *Ordnance*. 3. For its *Mint*, wherein all our Coin is milled. 4. For its *Jewel-house*. 5. For being the *Repository* of the ancient *Records* of the Nation. 6. And the usual Place of Confinement for Persons of Quality, charged with Misdemeanour, or any Capital Crime.

This *Fortress*, called the *Tower*, from its great white square Tower in the Middle, built by *William the Conqueror*, stands near the *Thames*, below *Bridge*, on the East-Side of the City. 'Tis about a Mile in Compass, surrounded with an old Wall, and this with a very broad and deep Ditch. It commands both the City and River; and for its Security, has a constant *Garrison* in it, commonly of eight Companies of Foot. But, in case of Danger, there are 21 *Hamlets* belonging to the *Tower*, and lying out in several Parishes of large Extent, whose Trained Bands consisting of two *Regiments* of Foot, form a Body of between 3 and 4000 Men; who (by Command of the *Constable* of the *Tower*, Lord-Lieutenant of the *Hamlets*) are bound to come in, and strengthen the Garison. The *Artillery-Garden*, and the *Little Minories*, are also within the *Tower* Liberties. Here are *Batteries* planted with Cannon, and *Gunners* to look after them; which *Guns* go off on all Days of Rejoicings. All Ships that come before

before this Fortrefs, falute it with their Guns. If with three Guns, the *Tower* returns one, and fo in Proportion.

As it is the *National Magazine* for Arms and Ammunition, I fhall refer the Account of it to another Place, where I am to fpeak of the *Strength* of the *Nation*, both by Sea and Land.

As to the *Mint*, there belong feveral *Officers*, whose *Salaries* Mint in the Tower. altogether amount to above 2000 l. yearly.

In the *Jewel-Houfe* are to be feen all the *Regalia*, befides *Plate*, Jewel-Houfe. and other rich Things. 1. The *Imperial Crown*, which all the Kings of *England* have been crowned with, ever fince *Edward the Confeflor's* Time. 2. The *Diadem*, or *Circlet*, which her late Majesty wore in the Proceeding to her Coronation. 3. The *Orb*, or *Globe*, held in the King's Left-Hand at his Coronation, on the Top of which there is a Jewel near an Inch and half in Height. 4. The *Royal Scepter*, with the *Crofs*, which has another Jewel of a great Value under it. 5. The *Scepter* with the *Dove*, being the Emblem of Peace. 6. *St. Edward's Staff*, all beaten Gold, and carry'd before the King at his Coronation. 7. *Cur-tana*, or the Sword of Mercy, born between the two Swords of Juftice, the Spiritual and Temporal, at the Coronation. 8. The *Golden Spurs*, and the *Armilla's*, that are wore at the Coronation. 9. The *Ampulla*, or *Eagle of Gold*, which holds the holy Oil the Kings and Queens are anointed with, and the *Golden Spoon* the Bifhop pours the Oil into. 10. The rich *Crown of State* His Majesty wears on the Throne in Parliament, in which is a large Emerald, feven Inches round, the fineft Pearl in the World, and a Ruby of ineffimable Value. 11. An *Ivory Scepter* with a *Dove*, made for the late King *James's* Queen. 12. The *Coronation Crown*, made for the late Queen *Mary*. 13. A *Globe* and *Scepter*, made for the fame Queen. 14. A rich *Saltfeller of State*, the Figure of the *Tower*, ufed on the King's Table at his Coronation. 15. A noble *Silver Font*, double gilt, for the Ufe of the Royal Family. 16. A large *Silver Fountain*, prefented to *K. Charles II.* by the Town of *Plimouth*.

The *Records* of the *Tower* are a perpetual Evidence of the Records of the Tower. Rights of the Crown, and of the Subjects of *England*.

Amongft other Things, here are to be found the *Original* of all the *Laws* that have been enacted and recorded. All the *Atchievements* of this Nation in *France*, and other Parts. *Leagues* and *Treaties* with foreign Princes. The eftablifhing of *Ireland* in *Laws* and *Dominion*. The *Dominion* of the *British Seas*. The *English Title* to the Kingdom of *France*. The *Foundation* of *Abbeys*, and other Religious Houfes. The *Tenure* of all the *Lands* in *England*. *Extents* or *Surveys* of *Manors* and *Land*, and *Inqui-fitions post mortem*, of great Advantage upon Trials of Interest or Defcent. *Grants* from the Crown to the Subject both at Home and Abroad. *Writs*, *Pleadings*, and *Proceedings* in *Chan-cery*, the Courts of Common Law, and *Exchequer*. *Deeds* or *Contrasts* between Party and Party. The juft *Eftablifhments* of

all the Offices in the Nation. The Bounds of all the Forests in England, with several respective Rights of the Inhabitants therein to Common or Pasture, &c.

The Records are from time to time transmitted into the Tower, by virtue of a Writ to that purpose, from the Chapel of the Rolls in Chancery-lane, and the Petty-Bag-Office, as these fill with Records out of other Offices.

Except Sundays, Holy-Days, publick Fasting and Thanksgiving Days, the Office of the Records is kept open, and constantly attended for all Resorters, from seven a Clock in the Morning to 11, and from one to five in the Afternoon. Only in December, January, and February, the same is open but from eight in the Morning till 11, and from one till four in the Afternoon.

Church.

For publick Devotion here's a Parochial Church, called *St. Petri ad Vincula*, which is in the King's Gift, and exempt from all Jurisdiction of the Archbishop.

Officers of the Tower.

For the Government of this important Place, there is a Constable, and a Lieutenant, and under them a Gentleman-Porter. The Constable's Salary is 1000*l.* per Annum, and the Lieutenant's 200*l.* besides Fees and Perquisites, arising chiefly from such as are sent Prisoners to the Tower, and from his Privilege of disposing of the Warders Places. A Duke being sent Prisoner to the Tower, pays 200*l.* as his Fee, every Peer under the Degree of a Duke 100*l.* and every Commoner 50*l.* Both the Constable and Lieutenant are, by Virtue of their Office, in Commission for the Peace for the Counties of *Middlesex*, *Surrey*, and *Kent*.

The Gentleman-Porter has the Charge of the Gates, the Keys whereof he is every Night to deliver to the Constable, and in his Absence to the Lieutenant, and to receive them of him in the Morning. He commands the Warders that are upon the Day's Wait, and at the Entrance of a Prisoner has his Upper Garment for his Fee, or else 30*l.* from a Peer, and 5*l.* from a Commoner. In the Court of Record kept here every Monday for Debts, Trespasses, &c. he has the Power of a Sheriff.

The Warders, forty in Number, are to wait at the Gates, and admit no Stranger to come in with a Sword. When a Prisoner comes into the Tower, he is confined in one of the Warden's Houses, and attended by him as a Guard. Their Habit is like that of the Yeomen of the Guard at the King's Court, and they are accounted the King's Domestick Servants, being sworn by the Lord High Chamberlain, or by the Clerk of the Checque.

For Ecclesiastical Causes, and Probate of Wills, the Tower and Liberties thereof have a Royal Jurisdiction; from which there is no Appeal, but to the King in his Court of Chancery.

Custom-house.

The Custom-House, being the Place where the Custom is received for all Merchandize imported to, and exported from this City, lies between the Tower and the Bridge. 'Tis a stately, uniform, and commodious Building, which cost the late King Charles 10000*l.* the former House having been destroy'd in the great

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great Conflagration. Here a World of Officers, superiour and subordinate, are employ'd, of which you will find a *List*, in its proper Place.

The *Bridge*, over the River, consists of 19 Stone Arches, 20 ^{Bridge} Foot between each Arch. 'Tis 800 Foot long, 30 broad, and 60 high, and has a *Draw-Bridge* almost in the Middle. Here is on each side a fine Row of *Tradesmens Houses*, with *Shops* well stock'd, and driving a good Trade in divers Commodities.

As it stands over a broad and deep River, with the Tide constantly flowing or ebbing, 'tis almost unimaginable, how the Building of it could be brought to Perfection. Certainly it must be with a vast Expence, considering how chargeable it is to keep it in Repair. For which there is a large *House*, a great *Revenue* in Lands and Houses, and several *Officers*, the principal of which are two *Bridge-Masters*.

MONUMENT.

THIS Master-Piece of Building, the *Monument*, was erected ^{Monument} in perpetual Memory of the Fire of *London*, which hap- pen'd about 50 Years since. It broke out Sept. 2. 1666. in a Baker's House, near the Place where stands the *Monument*, and continued burning three Days together. During which it consumed 13200 Houses, *St. Paul's Cathedral*, 87 *Parish Churches*, six *Chapels*, the *Custom-House*, the *Royal Exchange*, *Guild-Hall*, and many other stately *Halls*; several *Colleges*, *Schools*, and other publick *Edifices*; and yet, 'tis said, there were but eight Persons burnt.

Several Reasons are given for the Prevalency of this dreadful Fire, which made it almost invincible. 1. The *dead Time* of the *Night* when it began; that is, between One and Two of the Clock in the Morning, upon a *Sunday*. 2. The *Closeness* of the *Buildings* in the Place where it began, and their *Combustible Matter*, being generally wooden, and of old Timber, very much dryed by the long Drought of the preceding Summer. 3. An *Easterly Wind*, (the dryest of all others) which blew then very strong. 4. *Want* of *Water* to extinguish the Fire, the *Thames Water-Tower*, not far off, being presently burnt down, and most *Water-Pipes* become dry. 5. The *combustible Wares*, such as *Oils*, *Pitch*, *Tar*, *Rosin*, *Wax*, *Brimstone*, *Brandy*, *Sugar*, *Hemp*, *Cordage*, *Cheese*, and *Butter*, of which the greatest Store-Houses were in those Parts. 6. The general *Consternation* and *Despondency* of People, when the Fire had spread it self far and near, which made them chuse rather to save their Goods than their Houses. 7. *Not blowing up* of Houses, which has been found ever since the most effectual Way to stop a raging Fire.

Incredible is the *Loss* the Citizens sustained by this Conflagration. The most Moderate compute it at *Nine Millions Sterling*.

The Monument, which was erected in Memory of it, stands near the fatal Place where the Fire began, on the North-side of the Bridge. 'Tis a round Pillar, and is, perhap, one of the boldest Pieces of Architecture that ever was attempted, all built of solid Portland Stone, 202 Foot high from the Ground, the Diameter 15. It stands on a Pedestal 40 Foot high, and 21 Foot square, the Front of it being adorn'd with ingenious Emblems. Within-side is a fair winding Stair-Case, with Iron Rails up to the Top, and this graced with a fair Iron Balcony round the Pillar, yielding a pleasant Prospect all over the City.

The North and South-sides of the Pedestal have each a Latin Inscription, one describing the Desolation of this City laid in Ashes, and the other its glorious Restoration. That on the North-side runs thus :

Anno Christi CXCCLXVI. Die IV. Nonis Septembris, hinc in Orientem, pedum CCII. Intervallo (quæ est hujusce Columnæ Altitudo) erupit de mediâ Nocte Incendium, quod Vento spirante hausit etiam longinqua, & partes per omnes populabundum ferebatur cum impetu & fragore incredibili; XXCIX. Templâ, Portas, Prætorium, Ædes publicas, Ptochotrophia, Scholas, Bibliothecas, Insularum magnum Numerum, Domum CCICCCOCCOCC, Vicos CD absumpsit: De XXVI Regionibus XV funditus delevit, alias VIII. laceras & semi-ustas reliquit. Urbis Cadaver ad CDXXXVI. fugeva, hinc ab Arce per Thamisis Ripam ad Templariorum Fanum, illinc ab Euro Aquilonali Portâ secundum Muros ad Fossæ Fletanæ Caput, perrexit; adversus Opes Civium, & Fortunas inestum, erga Viros innocuum, ut per omnia reserret supremam illam Mundi Exustionem. Velox Clades fuit; exiguum Tempus eandem vidit Civitatem florentissimam, & nullam. Tertio die, cum jam evicerat humana Consilia, & Subsidia omnia, calitus, ut par est credere, jussus stetit fatalis Ignis, & quaquaversum elanguit.

Thus Englished.

In the Year of Christ 1666. the Second Day of September, Eastward from hence, at the Distance of Two hundred and two Foot (the Height of this Column) a terrible Fire broke out about Midnight; which, driven on by a high Wind, not only wasted the adjacent Parts, but also very remote Places, with incredible Noise and Fury. It consumed eighty nine Churches, the City-Gates, Guild-Hall, many publick Structures, Hospitals, Schools, Libraries, a vast Number of stately Edifices, Thirteen thousand two hundred Dwelling-Houses, Four hundred Streets. Of the Six and Twenty Wards, it utterly destroy'd Fifteen, and left Eight others shatter'd and half burnt. The Ruins of the City were Four hundred thirty six Acres, from the Tower, by the Thames-side, to the Temple-Church, and from the North-East Gate along the City-Wall,

to *Holbourn-Bridge*. To the Estates and Fortunes of the Citizens it was mercilefs, but to their Lives very favourable, that it might in all Things resemble the laſt Conflagration of the World. The Deſtruction was ſudden, for in a ſmall Space of Time, the ſame City was ſeen moſt flourishing, and reduced to nothing. Three Days after, when this fatal Fire had baffled all humane Counſels and Endeavours, in the Opinion of all, it ſtop'd, as it were, by a Command from Heaven, and was on every Side extinguiſhed.

The South-Side Inſcription thus ;

Carolus II. C. Mart. F. Mag. Brit. Fran. & Hib. Rex. Fid. P. Princeps clementiſſimus, miſeratus luſtuſam Rerum facient, plurima ſumantibus jam tum Ruinis, in ſolatium Civium & Urbis ſue Ornamentum providit, Tributum remiſit. Preces Ordinis & Populi Londinenſis retulit ad Regni Senatum ; qui continuo decrevit ut publica Opera Pecuniâ publicâ, ex Veſtigalia Carbonis ſoſſilis oriunda, in meliorem formam reſtituerentur ; utique Aedes Sacre & D. Pauli Templum à Fundamentis omni Magnificentia extruerentur ; Pontes, Portæ, Carceres novi fierent ; emundarentur Alvei, Vici ad regulam reſponderent, Clivi complanarentur, aperirentur Angiportus, Fora & Macella in Areas ſepoſitas eliminarentur. Cenſuit etiam uti ſingule Domus Muris intergerinis concluderentur, uniuerſæ in frontem pari altitudine conſurgerent, omneſque Parietes Saxo quadrato aut coſto Latere ſolidarentur ; utique nemine liceret ultra Septennium ædificando immorari. Ad hæc, Lites de Terminis orituræ Lege lata præſcidit ; adjecit quoque Sapplicationes annuas, & ad æternam Poſteriorum Memoriam H. C. P. C. Feſtinatur undique, Reſurgit Londinum, majore celeritate an ſplendore incertum, unum Triennium abſolvit quod Saculi Opus credebatur.

In Engliſh thus.

Charles II. Son of Charles the Martyr, King of Great Britain, France and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, a moſt gracious Prince, commiſerating the deplorable State of Things, whilſt the Ruins were yet ſmoaking, provided for the Comfort of his Citizens, and the Ornament of his City ; remitted their Taxes, and referred the Petitions of the Magiſtrates and Inhabitants to the Parliament, who immediately paſſed an Act, that publick Works ſhould be reſtored to greater Beauty with publick Money, to be raiſed by an Impoſition on Coals ; That Churches, and the Cathedral of St. Paul's, ſhall be rebuilt from their Foundations, with all Magnificence ; That Bridges, Gates and Priſons ſhould be new made, the Sewers cleaned, the Streets made ſtrait and regular, ſuch as were ſteep levelled, and thoſe too narrow made wider, Markets and Shambles removed to ſeparate Places. They alſo enacted, That every Houſe ſhould be built with Party-Walls, and all in Front

The Present STATE of Part I.

raised of equal Height, and those Walls all of Square Stone, or Brick; and that no Man should delay Building beyond the Space of seven Years. Moreover, Care was taken by Law, to prevent all Suits about their Bounds. Also, anniversary Prayers were enjoined; and, to perpetuate the Memory hereof to Posterity, they caused this Column to be erected. The Work was carried on with Diligence, and London is restored; but whether with greater Speed or Beauty, may be made a Question. At three Years time the World saw that finished, which was supposed to be the Business of an Age.

The East-side of the Pedestal has also an Inscription, expressing the Times in which this Pillar was begun, continued, and brought to Perfection. The Words are these,

*Incepta**Richardo Ford, Eq.**Prætoræ Lond.**A. D. CLODCLXXI.**Perducta altius**Geo. Waterman, Eq. Præ.**Roberto Hansen, Eq. Præ.**Gulielmo Hooker, Eq. Præ.**Roberto Viner, Eq. Præ.**Josepho Sheldon, Eq. Præ.**Perfecta**Thomâ Davis, Eq. Præ.**Urb.**Anno Dom.**MDCLXXVII.*

That is,

This Pillar was begun,
Sir Richard Forde Knight, being Lord-Mayor of
London, in the Year 1671.

Carried on,
In the Mayoralties of

*Sir George Waterman, Kt.**Sir Robert Hanson, Kt.**Sir William Hooker, Kt.**Sir Robert Viner, Kt.**Sir Joseph Sheldon, Kt.*

} Lord-Mayors.

And finished,

Sir Thomas Davies being Lord-Mayor, in the
Year 1677.

And

And whereas, upon Evidence, it was made out, that this dreadful Fire was contrived and carried on by the *Popish Faction*, the same is expressed in *English* round the Pedestal, under the said Inscriptions, in these following Words.

This Pillar was set up in perpetual Remembrance of the most dreadful Burning of this ancient City, begun and carried on by the Treachery and Malice of the Popish Faction, in the beginning of September, in the Year of our Lord 1666, in order to the carrying on their horrid Plot for extirpating the Protestant Religion and old English Liberty, and introducing Popery and Slavery.

Which Inscription being razed out by Order of the late King *James*, was set up again since the late Revolution.

'Tis observable, this *Conflagration* happen'd with two other grand Calamities, *viz.* a most devouring *Pestilence*, and a burdensom *War*; so that 'tis Matter of Wonder, how this City came to be rebuilt in a few Years after, much more beautiful and commodious than before. But what is most amazing, not only the City was (like a *Phoenix*) raised from its Ashes, but there has been since so vast an Increase of Buildings, especially on the Court-Side, as amounts to at least 20000 Houses. Which is an invincible Argument of the great *Wealth* and *Populousness* of this Place.

EXCHANGES.

NOT far from the Monument, stands the *Royal Exchange* in *Cornhill*, the noblest Building of this Kind in the Universe: Founded by Sir *Tho. Gresham*, a rich Merchant in *Q. Elizabeth's* Reign, Anno 1566. just 100 Years before it was burnt down. 'Tis now rebuilt much more stately than it was before the Fire, of *Portland Stone* within and without, with curious Architecture. This is the general Place of Meeting for all Merchants, and others, concerned in Trade and Commerce.

Above Stairs are *Walks*, with near 200 *Shops*, full of choice Commodities, especially for Mens and Womens Apparel, besides other *Shops* below along the Portico; and under Ground, great vaulted *Cellars*.

The whole *Fabrick*, tho' standing upon less than an Acre of Ground, cost 50000 *l.* building, and yields near 4000 *l.* yearly; Which makes it perhaps the richest Spot of Ground in the World, for the Bigness of it.

The *New-Exchange* in the *Strand*, has been worth as much to the Earls of *Salisbury*, when its Trade was more flourishing than it has been of late. *Robert Cecil*, Earl of *Salisbury*, and Lord High Treasurer in the Reign of King *James I.* was the Founder of it. It consists of two long *Walks*, even with the Street, and two more above Stairs, each of 'em paved with

free Stone, and having two Rows of Shops, in which Goods are sold as in the *Royal Exchange*.

*Exeter-
Change.*

Not far from which, in the *Strand*, stands *Exeter Change*, of a late Erection, but not like to thrive in the Neighbourhood of so great a Rival.

HALLS.

*Halls.
Westminster-
Hall.*

AS no foreign City can boast of so many *Squares*, so none can shew so many fine *Halls*, amongst which *Westminster-Hall* has got the Pre-eminency, a Building not to be equalled by any *Hall* in Christendom. 'Tis 270 Foot in Length, 47 in Breadth, and the Height proportionable, all paved with Free-Stone, and (which is wonderful) the Roof supported without any Pillar. This Hall is the common Thorow-fare to the *Parliament* when sitting. In *Term-Time*, the *Courts of Chancery*, *King's Bench*, and *Common Pleas* sit here. 'Tis in this *Hall* the *Coronation-Feast* is kept, and where a *Court* is erected for the solemn Trial of any Peer charged with a Capital Crime. This Place is adorned with a vast Number of *French Colours* and *Standards*, taken at the ever famous Battle of *Blenheim*.

*Cottonian
Library.*

Near this *Hall* stands the famous *Cottonian Library* of *Manuscripts*, consisting of at least one Thousand Volumes, most of 'em relating to the History of *England*.

Guild-Hall.

Guild-Hall, the *Town-House*, where the *City Courts* are held, is also a stately Piece of Building, finely adorned with *Pictures*, and the *Colours* and *Standards* taken at the Battle of *Ramillies*.

*Blackwell-
Hall.*

Blackwell-Hall, the greatest Store-House for all sorts of *Woollen-Cloth*, brought hither to be sold from all Parts of the Kingdom, is a noted Place for that, and is adjoining to *Guild-Hall*.

*Halls of Com-
panies of
Tradesmen.*

The *Traders* of *London* being divided into 62 *Companies*, of so many several Trades, every *Company* has a *Hall*, that is a stately House, so called from the largest Room of it, where they regulate Matters belonging to their Trade. Most of these *Halls* look like Palaces, with fine Frontispieces, spacious Courts, and beautiful Rooms, set off with carved Work in Stone or Wood, fine *Pictures* and *Wainscoat*, some of them *Cedar Wainscoat*; the *Hall*, properly so called, being large enough to entertain at once 2 or 300 People, and fit to receive a Crowned Head. *Draper's Hall*, among the rest, has a fair Garden well kept, and open for all People of a genteel Appearance. *Mercer's Hall* has a fine Chapel, and *Merchant Taylor's* is noted for the yearly Festivals of great Societies kept here, particularly that of the *Artillery-Company*.

*Bank of Eng-
land in Gro-
cers Hall.*

At *Grocers-Hall* in the *Poultry* is kept the *Bank of England*, erected in the late Reign, to supply, by Loans, the Exigencies of the State, paying 8 per Cent. Interest. But the Capital Stock was not to exceed Twelve Hundred Thousand Pounds: Till the Credit of the *Bank* sinking in 1696, upon the Calling of the hammer-

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hammered Coin to the *Mint*, the *Bank* recover'd it self, by ingrafting 800000 Pounds on its Capital Stock, and continuing the *Bank* (by Act of Parliament) till the Year 1710. The Stock being thus enlarg'd by admitting new Subscriptions, these were to be made good by Tallies, and Bank-Notes. Whereupon the Credit of the *Bank* recovered a-pace, so that in a short Time their Notes, which bore no Interest, were equal with Money; and their Bills, that bore Interest, were look'd upon as better than Money. Which quickly changed the Face of Affairs for the better, when Credit began to revive, and Money to circulate upon moderate Terms. In the Year 1709. the *Bank* doubled their Stock by new Subscriptions, and lent the Government about Three Millions more, at 6 per Cent. Upon which Consideration they were continued for 21 Years longer, by Act of Parliament. This *Bank* is under the Direction of a Governor, Deputy-Governor, and 24 Directors of the Company, being all together a Body Corporate.

Inns of Court, and Inns for Lawyers.

FOR the Common Law and Chancery, here are 2 *Sergeants* Sergeants Inns *Inns*, one in *Fleet-street*, and the other in *Chancery-Lane*; besides 4 *Inns of Court*, viz. the *Inner*, and the *Middle Temple* in *Fleet street*, *Grays-Inn* in *Holbourn*, and *Lincolns-Inn* in *Chancery-Lane*. In all which *Inns* the Lawyers live in a Collegiate manner, in Term-time, having their Chambers, in which they follow their Business, free from Noise and Disturbance. There are reckoned in *England* Forty Thousand Men that live by the Profession of the Law, many of 'em getting Hundreds of Pounds, and some Thousands yearly. They are certainly the most wealthy Part of the Nation, and some of 'em have been advanced to be Peers of the Realm, as the late Lord Keepers and Chancellors, *Coventry*, *Finch*, *North*, *Jefferies*, *Sommers*, *Harcourt*, and the present Lord Chancellor.

Such as are arrived to the highest Degree in the Study of the *Common Law*, are admitted by the Sovereign as *Sergeants at Law*, Sergeants at Law which is a Degree answerable to that of Doctor in the Civil Law. These are the Gentlemen who wear a Black Silk Coif on their Head, and plead with Party coloured Gowns. At the Court of *Common Pleas* they stand without the Bar, but in all other Courts within. But whereas Doctors of Law are allowed to be covered, the *Sergeants* are uncovered, they being *Servientes ad Legem*, and *Servitutis Appellatio est Ministerii*, *Doctoris vero Magisterii*. However all the Judges of the *Kings Bench*, *Common Pleas*, and *Exchequer*, are chosen by the King out of their Number.

The *Inns of Court* are the largest, and most beautiful, accommodated with a vast Number of fair and convenient Chambers, each *Inn* having a Hall to eat in together, in Term-time; a Church

Church or Chapel for publick Devotion, a Garden and other convenient Places to walk in. Amongst which, the two Temples have the Conveniency of the River, which the others have not.

The two
Temples.

The two Temples were heretofore the House of the English Knights-Templars, who being dissolved above 300 Years ago, their House was purchased by some Professors of the Common-Law. One of these Temples is call'd the Inner, and the other the Middle-Temple, in Relation to Essex-House, which was Part of the House of the Knights-Templars, and call'd the Outer-Temple, as being seated without Temple-Bar.

The Inner-Temple has a noble Garden facing the Thames, besides the King's-Bench Walks, which are kept well gravell'd. The Middle-Temple has also a fine Garden facing the River, but of a lesser Compass; besides several flat Stone-Walks. Here is also a fair Fountain, rail'd in, and shaded with tall Trees. For Study, a publick Library. But the Glory of the Middle-Temple lies chiefly in its Hall, a spacious and beautiful Fabrick.

To these two Temples belongs a fine Church, in which are to be seen the Monuments (or Effigies in Stone) of some of the old Knights-Templars: The Minister of this Church is call'd Master of the Temple.

Lincoln's-Inn.

Lincoln's-Inn and Gray's-Inn stand upon a higher Ground, and in a gravelly Soil, which makes 'em the healthfuller. These two were formerly Noblemen's Houses; the first belonging to the Earls of Lincoln, and the other to the noble Family of the Grays.

The first has two Gardens, with a fine Terrass Walk facing the whole Breadth of Lincoln's Inn Fields, the greatest Square in Town. It has been of late Years enlarged and beautified with a noble Court, call'd Serle's Court; in the midst whereof stands a Pillar of Stone, with a Clock at the Top of it, shewing the Hours of the Day three several Ways, and a Fountain rail'd round with Iron-Rails. In the outer Garden, there is also a Fountain. This Inn has a fine Chapel, about twenty Steps above-ground, which affords under it the Conveniency of a dry Walk in wet Weather.

Gray's-Inn.

Gray's-Inn in Holbourn, is particularly remarkable for its fine Square, commonly call'd Coney-Court; and for its stately Garden, with a large Terrass Walk on the North-side, yielding a charming Prospect into the Fields. In these four Inns of Court are reckon'd about 600 Students.

Inns of
Chancery.

There are, besides, Eight Inns of Chancery belonging to the aforesaid Inns, viz. Clifford's Inn in Fleet-street, Clement's Inn, New-Inn, and Lyon's-Inn, without the Liberties, belonging to the two Temples; Thavies and Furnival's-Inn in Holbourn, to Lincoln's-Inn; Bernards and Staple-Inn, likewise in Holbourn, to Grays-Inn.

The whole Company of Gentlemen in each Society, consists of Benchers, Outer-Barristers and Inner-Barristers.

The

The *Bencher*s, or *Seniors*, are commonly of the longest standing in the House, to whom the Government thereof is committed. Out of which Number, a *Treasurer* is chosen yearly, who receives, disburſes, and accounts for all Monies belonging to the House, and is chiefly intruſted with the Government. He is chosen by a *Parliament*, that is, an Assembly of *Bencher*s and *Outer-Barristers*, who meet quarterly in a Room called the *Parliament-Chamber*, for the good Ordering of the House. In this *Parliament* they also nominate the *Readers* for *Lent* and Summer Vacation, and the *Auditors* to take the Accounts of the old *Treasurer*. Here Offences committed by any of the Society are punished.

Outer Barristers are those who being of a long standing in the House, and well skill'd in the Law, are call'd by the *Bencher*s to plead in the *Hall*, and argue upon doubtful Cases and Questions. For which publick *Exercises* (commonly called *Mootings*) they have two *Vacations*, one call'd *Lent Vacation*, and the other *Summer Vacation*; each continuing three Weeks and three Days: the first begins on the first *Monday* in *Lent*, and the other the *Monday* after *Lammas Day*.

Out of these *Outer Barristers* (or *Moot-Men*) are chosen *Readers* for the *Inns of Chancery*, belonging to the *Inns of Court*, of which they are Members. In which *Inns of Chancery* they argue Cases, in the Presence of *Attorneys* and *Clerks*, both in Term-time, and long Vacations.

Lastly, all the rest are accounted *Inner Barristers*, who for want of Time or Learning, are not to argue in those *Moots*.

Near St. Paul's Cathedral is a *Society of Civilians*, call'd *Doctors-Commons*, and founded by Dr. *Harvey*, formerly Dean of the *Arches*: There did commonly reside the *Judges* of the *Arches*, *Admiralty*, and the *Prerogative Court*, with divers other eminent *Civilians*; from whose former Living and Commoning together in a Collegiate manner, this Place got the Name of *Doctors-Commons*. Here the *Proctors* (wearing black *Robes* and *Hoods*, lin'd with *Furs*) make themselves Parties for their Clients, produce the Witnesses, prepare the Causes, and attend the *Advocates* with their Proceedings.

In the Common Hall of *Doctors Commons* are held several Courts rul'd by the *Civil Law*; particularly the *High Court of Admiralty*, the Court of *Delegates*, the *Arches Court of Canterbury*, and the *Prerogative Court of Canterbury*; whose Terms for sitting, differ not much from those at *Westminster*, every one of them holding several Court Days, most of them fix'd, and known by preceeding Holy Days, and the rest appointed by the Judge's Pleasure.

In *Warwick Lane*, near *Newgate*, is the *College of Physicians*, a fine Building, with a spacious Court, an Amphitheatre over the Gate for Anatomical Lectures, and a fair Library of Books.

The

The Number of Physicians belonging to this College, ought not to exceed 80. The chief of 'em are call'd *Fellows*, and the next *Candidates*, who fill up the Places of *Fellows*, as they become vacant by Death or otherwise. Next to these, are the *Honourary Fellows*; and lastly, the *Licentiates*, that is, such as being found capable, upon Examination, to practise Physick, at least, in some sort of Diseases, are by the College allow'd to practise.

This College has many great *Privileges*, granted by Charters, and Acts of Parliament: By Virtue whereof, no Man (tho' a *Graduate* in Physick of Oxford or Cambridge) may without License under the College-Seal, practise Physick in London, or within seven Miles of it. Nor ought any Man, that is not a *Graduate*, practise it in any Part of England. All Offenders herein, as in divers other Particulars, they may fine and imprison. And there is a *Law* still in Force, which forbids any one to practise Physick or Surgery, that is not qualify'd for it, or expressly allow'd to practise; and makes it Felony, if the Patient die under his Hand. They have Authority to search all the *Apothecaries* Shops in and about London, and to see if their Drugs and Compositions be wholesome and well made. And, that they may be able at all Times to attend their Patients, they are freed from all Parish-Offices.

However, London, like other populous Cities, swarms with *Empyricks*, *Mountebanks*, and others that practise Physick without Authority.

But the prudent Method taken of late by the College of Physicians, will probably conduce very much to the lessening of their Number: For, in 1696, 42 Fellows of the College, made a Subscription, to contribute themselves to the necessary Charge of Relieving at easy Rates, the Sick, Poor, and the meaner House-keepers and Servants (after many fruitless Attempts upon the *Apothecaries Company* to do it) according to the lowest Prices of Medicines to be noted on the Bill. In order to which the College has since erected, besides the *Dispensary* at the College, two other *Dispensaries*, one in St. Peter's in Cornhill, and the other in St. Martin's-Lane, Westminster. In which *Dispensaries*, the Patients are advised every Day but Sunday, and Medicines sold at intrinsic Value. Thus the City and Nation are inform'd of the low Prices of the most useful Medicines, and what Doses must be taken in all Diseases.

To conclude, this College is governed by a *President*, four *Censors*, and twelve *Electors*, who are all principal Members of the Society. The *President* is yearly cholen out of 'em at Michaelmas: But the *Honourary-Fellows* and *Licentiates*, have no Share in the Government, tho' they enjoy the Privileges of the College.

By a new Charter granted by the late King James to this College, those who have taken their Degree in foreign Universities are qualify'd to become *Fellows*.

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Gresham College, in *Bishopsgatestreet*, comes next under our ^{*Gresham College*} Consideration. The same is so called from its Founder *Sir Thomas Gresham*, who built the *Royal Exchange*, and gave in Trust one Moiety of the Revenue thereof to the Mayor and Commonalty of *London*, and their Successors for ever? and the other Moiety to the Company of *Mercers*. The first, to find four able Persons to read within this College, *Divinity*, *Astronomy*, *Musick*, and *Geometry*; and the last, three able Men to read *Rhetorick*, *Civil Law*, and *Physick*: Which *Lectures* are to be read in Term Time every Day in the Week (except *Sundays*) in *Latin* in the Forenoon, and the same in *English* in the Afternoon; except the *Musick Lecture*, to be read only in *English*. For this Service, each *Lecturer* has 50*l.* per Annum, besides a fair Lodging in the College.

This College is noted besides for being the Meeting Place of ^{*Royal Society*} the *Royal Society*, establish'd by a Charter of King *Charles II.* in April 1663. for promoting *Natural Knowledge*, and useful Arts, by Experiments: In which Charter, His Majesty declared himself to be Founder, and Patron, Sovereign, and Companion of the Society.

Accordingly, several Discoveries in Nature have been made by this Society; some for Use or Profit; and others for the Satisfaction of the Curious, which may prove, in Time, of great Use and Benefit. They have very much improved the *Naval*, *Civil* and *Military Architecture*, the Art of *Husbandry*, and that of *Navigation*. Which has put the whole Commonwealth of Learning in *Europe* upon the same Practical Studies, new Inventions and Discoveries; which have been always recommended by the Authors thereof, to be examined and approved by this Society.

In this College is to be a *Library*, already begun, and to consist only of the choicest Books of *Philosophy*, and especially such as are most proper for the Design of this Society. Here was lately a *Repository* of many Curiosities of Nature, as *Beasts*, *Birds*, *Fishes*, *Serpents*, *Flies*, *Shells*, *Feathers*, *Mummies*, *Gums*, *Minerals*; some Things petrify'd, and others ossify'd, &c. 'Tis true, there are two Collections that rather exceed that, than fall short of it: One is *Dr. Sloan's Collection* in *Bloomsbury*, and the other *Mr. Du Puy's* in *Long Acre*, which has more Choice and Variety than any.

The *Royal Society* consists of near 200 Fellows, most *English*, and the rest of several Nations; some of 'em Persons of the highest Rank, and many eminent Gentlemen and Doctors. All generally Men of Parts, and Lovers of Philosophical Learning.

Their Meeting Time is upon *Wednesday*, at Three of the Clock in the Afternoon; and their Business is to discourse upon the Productions and Rarities of Nature and Art, and to consider how the same may be improved for the Good of Mankind.

Here

Here are also read *Letters*, and others *Papers*, about Philosophy-Matters, which the *Society* does frequently receive from foreign Parts, and discourse upon them. Without affecting *set Speeches*, they express themselves in few Words, and in the plainest manner; and laying aside all Distinction, they amicably apply themselves to promote experimental Knowledge.

This *Society* is govern'd by a *Council*, consisting of 21 *Members*, ten of 'em going out yearly, and others being put in to fill up their Places; whose Election is made, Nov. 30. in the Morning, being St. Andrew's Day; after which, they dine together at a Venison Feast.

The Chief of the *Council* bears the Title of *President*, whose proper Office is to call and dissolve the *Meetings*, to propose the *Matter* to be debated, put *Questions*, call for *Experiments*, and admit such *Members* as shall be elected, &c.

To be admitted into this *Society*, the *Candidate* is proposed at an Assembly, by some of the *Members*. In the next Assembly he must carry it at least by 21 Votes, which is done by Balloting; and then, or at the next Assembly, he is introduced as a Member by the President: Whereupon he is to subscribe, That he will endeavour to promote the Good of the Royal Society of London, by the Improvement of Natural Knowledge. At his Admittance he pays 40 s. and afterwards, 13 s. a Quarter, as long as he continues a Member of the *Society*.

Here is also a *Treasurer*, to receive and disburse all Moneys. Two *Secretaries* to read all Letters and Informations, and return Answers; to register all Experiments, and certain Informations, and to publish what Transactions the *Society* thinks fit.

Lastly, this *Society* has *Curators*, or *Experimentors*, who receive the Directions of the *Society*, and at another Meeting bring all to the Test: Upon which the *Society* give their Judgment.

Non College.

Sion College, near *Cripplegate*, was formerly a Religious House, next a Spittal or Hospital, and now 'tis both a College and an Hospital, since the Year 1631. both founded by Dr. White of *Bristol*, Vicar of St. Dunstan in the West. The College, for the Use of all the London Ministers of the Church of England; and the Hospital, for 10 poor Men, and 10 poor Women; the first within the Gates of the House, and the last without. The Founder purchased the House at the Rate of 3000 l. settled 40 l. a Year for necessary Repairs, and other common Charges, and 120 l. per Annum to maintain the Hospital.

Here is a Hall, lately built by the Contributions of the Fellows of this College, and other well disposed Persons; and a fair Library of Divinity Books, principally for the Use of the City Clergy.

College of Heralds

The College of *Heralds*, commonly called the *Heralds Office*, stands upon St. Bennet's Hill, near Doctors Commons, and is subordinate to the Earl Marshal of England.

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Heralds are Messengers of *War* and *Peace*, skilful in *Descents*, *Pedigrees*, and *Coats of Arms*, and are employ'd in marshalling and ordering *Coronations*, *solemn Marriages*, *Christenings*, *Funerals*, *Interviews*, *Feasts of Kings and Princes*, *Cavalcades*, &c.

They are all the King's Servants in ordinary, and there are three Degrees of 'em in *England*: The first called *Kings of Arms*, the second *Heralds*, and the third *Pursuivants*.

There are three *Kings of Arms*, the first called *Garter*, the second *Clarencieux*, and the third *Norroy*.

Garter, principal King of Arms, was instituted by *Henry V.* to attend the *Knights* of the *Garter* at their Solemnities, to advertise those that are chosen of their new Election, call on them to be installed at *Windfor*, and cause their *Arms* to be put up over their Seats in the Chapel. He also carries the *Garter* to foreign Kings and Princes that are chosen to be Knights of this Order, being joined in Commission with some Peer of the Realm. He likewise marshals the solemn *Funerals* of the higher Nobility of *England*.

At the Time of his *Creation*, there is, in the first Place, a *Sword* and *Book* provided, on which he takes a solemn *Oath*; next a *Crown of Gold*, a *Collar of S's*, and a *Bowl of Wine*; then a *Velvet Coat of Arms* richly embroidered, and a *Badge of Gold*, enamelled in a *Gold Chain*. While he kneels down before the *Earl Marshal*, and lays his Hand on the *Book* and *Sword*, another King of Arms reads the *Oath*: Which being taken, the *Patent* of his Office is read, and while 'tis reading the *Earl Marshal* pours the *Wine* on his Head, gives him the Name of *Garter*, puts on him the *Coat of Arms*, and *Collar of S's*, and the *Crown* on his Head.

His *Oath* binds him to obey the *Sovereign* of the most Noble Order of the *Garter*, and the Noble *Knights* of the Order in all Things belonging to his Office, to make an Enquiry of all the Noble *Acts* of the Order, and certify thereof to the *Register*, that he may record the same; and to give Notice to the King, and the *Knights* of the Order, of the Death of any of the Society. He is also to have an exact Knowledge of all the Nobility, to instruct *Heralds* and *Pursuivants* in all Doubts concerning the Office of Arms, and be more ready to excuse than to blame any Nobleman, unless call'd by Authority to witness against him. Lastly, he is bound to shun all Persons of ill Reputation.

Clarencieux and *Norroy*, the other two King of Arms, are called *Provincial Herald*s, the Jurisdiction of the one being on the South Side, and that of the other on the North Side of *Trent*. Both created by *Letters Patents*, a *Book* and a *Sword*, &c. as *Garter*, and with almost the same Ceremonies.

Clarencieux is so called from *George Duke of Clarence*, Brother to King *Edward IV.* to whom he properly belonged. Which Dukedom falling to the King by his Brother's Death, he made this

this Herald a King of Arms, named him *Clavencieux* in French, and *Clavencius* in Latin. His Province is to marshal the Funerals of all the lower Nobility, viz. *Baronets, Knights, Esquires, and Gentlemen*, on the South Side of *Trent*. And *Norroy* is to do the like on all the North Side of that River.

They are both empower'd by Charter to visit *Noblemens Families*, and distinguish their *Arms*; to appoint others what *Arms* they think fit, and with *Garter* to direct the *Heralds*.

The *Heralds* are six in Number, besides one extraordinary, and are distinguish'd by the Names of *Richmond, Lancaster, Chester, Windsor, Somerset, and York*. They were formerly called *Dukes at Arms*, when their Office was to attend *Dukes* in Martial Executions. Their Office is to wait at Court, attend publick Solemnities, proclaim Peace and War, &c.

The *Pursuivants* are four, called *Blue-Mantle, Rouge-Cross, Rouge-Dragon, and Port-Cullice*, probably from the Badges they wore heretofore. But there are two besides, called *Pursuivants extraordinary*.

Whatever concerns Honour is the chief Care and Study of this College, being *tanquam sacrorum Custodes, & Templi Honoris Aeditui*. They are Assistants to the *Earl Marshal* in his Court of Chivalry, usually held in the Common Hall of the College of *Heralds*, where they sit in their rich *Coats of His Majesty's Arms*.

They must be all *Gentlemen born*, and the six *Heralds* are, at their Creation, made *Esquires* by the King.

They all have a *Salary* out of the King's *Exchequer*. But *Garter, King at Arms*, has a double *Salary, Fees* at the Instalments of *Knights*, and yearly *Wages* given him by all the *Knights of the Garter*. He has also a *Composition* for the uppermost Garment of each *Knight* at his Instalment.

SCHOOLS.

Schools.

FOR the Education of Youth, there are in *London* and *Westminster* several famous publick *Schools*, besides an infinite Number of private Ones. I call those *Publick (or Free) Schools*, that stand upon a Foundation, and whose Scholars are taught *gratis*, or at a small Charge.

Such is, 1. The *Royal School* at *Westminster*, commonly called *Westminster School*, founded by *Queen Elizabeth* for 40 *Scholars*, taught and maintained here at the Charge of the *School*, and brought up for the *Universities*. Out of which a certain Number is yearly elected, four Weeks after *Easter*, some for *Christ-Church-College* in *Oxford*, and others for *Trinity-College* in *Cambridge*, where they have good *Allowances*.

[Note,

[Note, That there are two such Schools in the Country, viz. Eaton-School in Buckinghamshire, opposite to Windsor, being a fair College, and famous School of Literature, with a fine Chapel to it, founded, and libera'ly endowed, by King Henry VI. And Winchester-School in Hampshire, founded by William of Wickham, for a Seminary to New-College in Oxford.]

2. St. Paul's School, which stands near the East-End of St. Paul's Cathedral, and is a very fair Building. This School was founded in 1512. by Dr. Collet, Dean of St. Paul's, for 153 Children to be taught here gratis: To which End he appointed a Master, an Usher, and a Chaplain, with large Stipends for ever.

3. Merchant-Taylor's School, near Cannon-street, founded by Sir Thomas White, Alderman, and Merchant-Taylor of London, the noble Founder of St. John's College in Oxford. In this School alone 300 Scholars are taught, viz. 100 gratis, 100 for 2 s. 6 d. a Quarter each, and 100 more for 5 s. a Quarter. In order to which, there is a School-Master, who has a large House here, and three Ushers under him, with an Apartment to each. One side of this School stands upon great Pillars of Stone, in a large Court, paved with Free-Stone. Here is also a fair Library; and to this School belong 46 Fellowships in St. John's College afore-said, to which Scholars are yearly elected from hence, as Places become vacant.

4. Another excellent School at Mercer's Chapel in Cheapside, founded by the Company of Mercers.

To which add two other Schools, one in Christ-Church Hospital, the other in the Charter-house, of which more hereafter.

5. A School, with a publick Library, near the upper Gate of the Mews, in the Liberties of Westminster, founded by Dr. Tenison, the late Lord Arch-Bishop of Canterbury.

6. And another at Ratcliff, founded by Nicholas Gibson, Grocer, of London; who also built there an Alms-House, for 14 poor aged People.

In and about London and Westminster, and within 10 Miles of the same, there are 64 Charity-Schools; of which, all but two have been lately set up by charitable Persons, within the Compass of 12 Years, for the Education of poor Boys and Girls; whose Number, when they met in 1706. at Gresham-College, and went orderly to St. Sepulchres Church to hear a Sermon, amounted to 573 Boys, and 915 Girls; besides several of both Sexes, that had been put out Apprentices. Of these last there were then reckoned 685 Boys, and 280 Girls, put out from the Beginning of this charitable Undertaking.

HOSPITALS.

Hospitals.

BESIDES a great many *Alms-Houses*, or small *Hospitals*, founded by private Men, for the Relief of poor People, here are eight great *Hospitals*, including *Greenwich* and *Chelsea*, a little way out of Town.

Christ's Hospital.

1. *Christ's Hospital* by *Newgate-street*, formerly a *Convent* of *Gray Fryars*, being dissolved by King *Henry VIII.* was converted in 1553. by his Son *Edward VI.* into an *Hospital* for poor *Children*, which some call the *Blue-Coat-Hospital*, from the *Blue Coats* worn by its Boys and Girls, whose Number has formerly amounted to above *One Thousand*, the greatest Part maintained in the House, and others out at Nurse, at the Charge of this Foundation. Of which six or seven Score Boys were yearly put out to Trades, and the Maidens to some honest Services.

Here the Boys have a *Grammar School*, from which the aptest Scholars are sent to the University; and among those that have been put to Trades, some have been preferred to the highest Dignities in the City, and one of 'em has been a *Lord Mayor*. Here is also a stately *Writing School*, built at the Charge of Sir *John Moor*, Alderman, which it said to have cost him upwards of 4000 *l.* There is also a *Mathematical School*, founded by the late King *Charles*, for 40 of the most forward and proficient Boys, to be taught all Parts of the *Mathematicks*, but chiefly *Navigation*. Of these, 10 or 12 at a time are yearly sent to Sea, for the practical Part, and some of 'em have proved excellent Commanders.

St. Bartholomew's Hospital.

2. *St. Bartholomew's Hospital*, at a small Distance from the former, and facing *West-Smithfield* of one side, formerly belonged to the *Gray Fryars*, and is now a great *Hospital* for sick, maimed, or wounded Poor, who resort hither for Cure, and are well accommodated, and provided with able *Physicians* and *Surgeons*, careful *Nurses* to look after 'em, and all other Necessaries.

This *Hospital* was founded first by one *Raybere*, in 1102. in the Reign of *Henry I.* and after the Dissolution of the Monasteries, it was re-founded by *Henry VIII.* in 1546. The same was lately beautify'd with a stately *Gate*, on the side of *Smithfield*: And in the *Cloysters* there's a kind of *Exchange*, with Shops on both sides, for the Sale of small Wares.

There are two other *Hospitals* at the Charge of this, one at *Kingsland*, and the other called the *Lock* in *Southwark*. And 'tis computed, these three *Hospitals* have entertained yearly 300 *Patients* for many Years last past. For the better Government of this *Hospital*, here is a *President*, *Treasurer*, and several *Governors*, out of which *Committees* are yearly elected to order the Affairs of the House. The *Treasurer*, and divers *Governors*, meet

meet twice a Week in the *Hospital*, and order the *Almoners* to buy what's fitting for the Patients.

For the Cure and Maintenance of poor *Lunatics*, or distracted Persons, there is in *Moor Fields* a stately *Hospital*, commonly called *Bedlam*; which for Greatness, Beauty, and Conveniencies, is not to be matched in *Europe*. 'Twas built about 10 Years after the Fire of *London*, and the Building alone (besides the Ground) cost 17000 *l.* to which many rich Citizens and others were Benefactors. It stands in a good Air, and has proper Accommodations. In the Compass of one Year, 40, 50, and sometimes 60 *Lunatics* have been cured here.

St. Thomas's Hospital in *Southwark*, on the South Side of the River, was few Years since an old and ill contriv'd Building: But it has been pulled down, and most Part of it rebuilt to convenient, so uniform, and stately, that it deserves (as well as *Bedlam*) the Curiosity of Strangers. Sir *John Fleet*, when Lord Mayor, laid the first Stone, and has largely contributed to it; and 'tis now carry'd on by other generous and eminent Persons, who design to make it a most compleat Building. The Use of this *Hospital* is for the Sick, Maimed, or Wounded, as *St. Bartholomew's*; and does not fall short of it in the Number of those that are here yearly cured and relieved.

But the noblest Foundation of any private Gentleman, and which redounds much to the Honour of *England*, is *Sutton's Hospital*, commonly called the *Charter-house*, as having been a Convent of *Carthusian Fryars*, in the Times of *Popery*: Of which sort of Monasteries there were eight in *England*, besides this, viz. at *Sheen* in *Surrey*, *Hindon* in *Wiltshire*, *Fair-Valley* in *Nottinghamshire*, *St. Anne* near *Coventry*, *Kingston* and *Mount-grace* in *Yorkshire*, *Epworth* in *Lincolnshire*, and *Witham* in *Somersetshire*.

When all the Monasteries in *England* were dissolved by King *Henry VIII.* this *Charter-house* was given to Sir *Thomas Audley*, then Speaker of the House of Commons; from whom it devolved to *Thomas Howard* Duke of *Norfolk*, who marry'd *Mary*, the sole Daughter of Sir *Thomas*. In the Reign of King *James I.* this House was come by Descent to *Tho. Earl of Suffolk*, and Mr. *Sutton* purchased it from him, Anno 1611. at the Rate of 13000 *l.* To fit it up for this Use, it cost him about 7000 *l.* more, in all 20000 *l.* This done, he endowed it with 4000 *l.* per Annum, now improved to near 6000. The House is old, but large and convenient, kept in good Repair, and having the Conveniency of a *Green*, besides a noble Garden, called the *Wilderness*, for the walking Exercise. Here is also a fine square Court, with a large Hall at one side of it, where the *Pensioners* eat together at several Tables; besides a fair Chapel, with Organs, for publick Devotion. This House stands near *Aldersgate-street*, has a large Yard before it, graced with three Rows of new built Houses, that make it a kind of a Square.

This noble Foundation was settled by Mr. *Sutton* for 80 *poor Gentlemen*, commonly called *Pensioners*, there to be maintain'd with a liberal Allowance, and in a Christian Preparation for their latter End, by a regular Life, and daily frequenting the Chapel. Also for 40 Boys, to be taught *Latin* and *Greek*, with a Provision for some to be put out to *Trades*, and others qualify'd for Learning to be sent to *Cambridge University*, where they are allowed each 20*l.* a Year for eight Years together. And whereas there are nine *Church-Livings* belonging to this *Hospital*, such as are best qualify'd have an immediate Right to 'em.

By the Rules and Statutes of this Foundation, whoever is admitted *Pensioner*, ought to be a decay'd Gentleman, military Man, or Merchant, and not under 50 Years of Age. Before Admittance, he must take the Oaths of Allegiance and Supremacy, and another Oath, that he has not promised or given any Bribe, directly or indirectly, to procure the Warrant for his Admission. And by a *Statute* made since by the Governors, not by the Founder's Settlement, he must be unmarried, and so ought to be all the Officers and Servants belonging to the House. But I take their frequent *Dispensing* with it as an Act of Prudence, and a great Piece of Charity.

The *Governors* of this famous *Hospital* are 16 in Number, and most of 'em Persons of the greatest Quality. The *Master* of the *Hospital*, who resides in the House, is one of 'em. As Vacancies fall out, they take their Turns in the Choice both of *Pensioners* and *Scholars*; and the Election is to be signify'd by a *Warrant* from the Governor, directed to the *Master* and *Register* of the *Charter-house*. The *King* has a Right of Election; and His Majesty alone chuses two *Pensioners*, and two Boys, when His Turn comes. There are several *Officers* and *Servants* belonging to this House, for which see the List.

Mr. *Sutton*, the noble Founder of this *Hospital*, after a numerous Train of charitable and religious Actions, died at *Hackney*, December 11. 1611. being 70 Years of Age. From thence his Corps was removed to Dr. *Law's* House (one of his Executors) in *Pater-Noster-Row*, and thence convey'd in great Pomp to *Christ-Church*; 6000 People attending his Funeral, which made the Procession last five or six Hours. There his Body lay three Years, till his Foundation at the *Charter-house* was finish'd, when it was decently removed thither, December 12: 1614. and buried on the North Side of the Chapel. Thus being brought to his Place of Rest, a noble *Monument* was erected, with an Inscription in golden Letters upon a fair Marble Stone.

On the same Day his *Commemoration* has been kept yearly ever since, and a Sermon preached: After which the Auditors repair to the publick *Hall*, where the Founder's Beneficence is set forth in a *Latin* Speech by a Youth of the Foundation, as the greatest Example, and a most glorious Monument of Protestant Charity from

from a private Gentleman, not to be parallell'd by the *Roman Church* any where.

I cannot but mention here with Honour, Mr. *Edward Cresset*, Master of the *Charter-house* in the time of the Usurpation, and a standing Model of Justice and Honour to his Successors; who increased the Revenue to 5000 *l.* and took so provident a Care of his Family (as he used to call the *Pensioners* and *Scholars*) that they never wanted any part of their Due. As he performed the Duties of his Place to the Satisfaction of all, and to the Advantage and Benefit of the House, so he took effectual Care to prevent all Abuses from the Officers. And when the Government went about to dissolve this *Foundation*, and seize upon its *Revenues*, this worthy Gentleman laid the Storm by his Interest; for which he receiv'd the *Thanks* of the Lords-Governors upon the *Restoration*.

At *Hoxton* is another *Hospital*, lately erected, which looks more like a Palace than an Hospital. This was founded by Alderman *Ask*, of the Company of *Haberdashers*, for the Maintenance of 20 poor old Men of that Company, and 20 poor Boys, to be there educated: For the Building and Indowing of which he left an Estate, and by his last Will made the aforesaid Company his Trustees. Here each old Man has an *Apartment* to himself, consisting of several Rooms, fitter indeed for decay'd Courtiers than Tradesmen. For publick Devotion there is a *Chaplain*, who is also *School-Master* to the Boys: And there is a *Matron* to look after the Sick.

Chelsea College, a Royal Hospital, for the Entertainment of disabled, or superannuated Officers and Soldiers, stands by *Chelsea*, about a Mile out of Town, Westward. It was founded by King *Charles II.* carry'd on by his Brother *James II.* and perfected by *William III.* being a neat and stately Edifice, on the River's side, with a convenient Landing Place. The *Front Side*, opposite to it, contains a very fine *Hall* of one side, and *Chapel* on the other, with a noble *Pavilion* between them. Here is also a fine *Stone Walk* or *Gallery*, facing the River, and supported with stone Pillars. The two other *Sides*, being four Stories high, have two *Galleries* or *Wards* in each Story, and each *Gallery* 26 neat *Bed-Rooms* for so many Soldiers. Each Corner of this main Building is set out with a fair *Pavilion*, one containing the Governor's Lodgings, and the Council Chamber; and the other, three fair Lodgings for several Officers of the House, both Civil and Military. In the middle of the Square stands a brazen *Statue* of the Founder King *Charles II.* upon a Marble Pedestal.

Besides this main Building, there are four large and uniform *Wings*, or *Out-Buildings*. One call'd the *Infirmery* for the Sick, another for the Use of maim'd Officers, the third for several Officers of the House, and the fourth for the Servants.

The Number of Pensioners or private Soldiers maintain'd by this Hospital, is about 400, who all wear red Coats lin'd with blue, and are provided with all other Clothes, both Linnen and Woollen; besides their Lodging, Diet, Washing and Firing, and one Day's Pay weekly for Spending Money. As to the Officers, their annual Money-Allowance is thus:

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
To an Adjutant,	20	00	00
To a Captain of Foot, a Lieutenant and Ensign,	09	02	06
To a Serjeant,	05	04	03
To a Corporal and a Drummer,	02	03	04
To a Captain and a Lieutenant of the Light Horse,	09	02	06
To a Gentleman of the Light Horse,	05	04	03

To defray the Charges of the Hospital, there is a considerable Sum paid yearly out of the Poundage of the Army, besides one Day's Pay of each Officer and common Soldier once a Year, which amounts now to above 3000 *l.*

To order all Things relating to the Maintenance and well Government of this College, there are five Commissioners, and several proper Officers, for which I refer you to the List.

Greenwich
Hospital.

If *Chelsea* Hospital may be call'd Stately, that of *Greenwich* deserves the Title of Magnificent. This Hospital was founded by the late King *William*, of glorious Memory, for the Encouragement of Seamen, by making Provision for them, when by Age, Wounds, or other Accidents, they are disabled from farther Service by Sea, and not in a Condition to maintain themselves. As also, for the Widows or Children of such disabled Seamen, and others that happen to be slain or drowned in the King's Service.

In order to which, his Majesty granted a Parcel of Ground in this Place, containing near nine Acres, with the *Royal Palace* erected thereon by King *Charles II.* which alone cost that King 36000 *l.* And tho' King *William* was then engaged in an expensive War with *France*, yet his Majesty was pleased to grant 2000 *l.* a Year, payable out of the *Exchequer*, towards the edifying, perfecting, and endowing this Hospital, relying for the rest upon the voluntary Assistance and Contribution of his well-disposed Subjects: for the receiving of which, as well as for the constituting and establishing the Foundation of this Hospital, and the framing of Rules and Statutes for the Government thereof, His Majesty did also appoint Commissioners. This Commission was renewed and enlarged by the late Queen.

The present Number of Pensioners in this Hospital is about 300. Each Hundred is allow'd six Nurfes, being Seamen's Widows, at 60 *l.* per Annum, and 2 *s.* per Week more to them that attend in the Infirmary.

Their Commons is the same as in *Chelsea* Hospital; and their Spending Money 1 *s.* per Week, paid them every Monday Morning by the Steward.

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The common Warrant-Officers entertain'd amongst them, wear a Gold Edging round their Hats, have the best Cabbins in the Wards, and sit at the upper End of the Tables. Their weekly Allowance for Spending-Money is 1 s. 6 d.

As to the Men and Women-Servants, their Provision is the same with the Pensioners.

WORK-HOUSES, or HOUSES of CORRECTION.

There are in London two *Work-houses* of Note, one call'd *Bridewell*, which stands near St. Bride's Church, on the back-side of *Fleet-street*; a stately House, built by K. Henry VIII. for the Reception of Charles V. Emperor and King of Spain, and afterwards converted to this Use by King Edward VI. Here are, at this Time, 140 poor Boys provided for, and brought up to Mechanick Trades, under 22 Masters, who have each of 'em a convenient House, *gratis*, for themselves and the Boys, besides the Benefit of the Boys Work; for each of 'em is bound to his respective Master for the Term of seven Years; which being expir'd, he is made a Freeman of the City. The House finds the Boys Cloaths and Bedding, and the Masters Vi&uals.

This House is also a *House of Correction* for sawcy and unruly Servants, Pick-pockets, Night-walkers, Strumpets, and the like, who are sent thither to work, and receive daily such Number of Stripes as the President thinks fit. These have only Bread and Water allow'd 'em, unless by their Industry and good Behaviour they procure themselves better Fare.

This House is govern'd in chief by a President, who from time to time keeps a Court, for the Punishment of Offenders; and in his Absence, the Treasurer keeps the Court.

The other *Work-house* is in *Bishopsgate-street*, erected not long since by the City, for employing the Poor, Old and Young, and all grown Vagrants, sturdy Beggars, and other idle and disorderly Persons; by which means the City has, in a great measure, been clear'd of Vagrants.

Here the Boys and Girls are provided with *Lodging, Cloaths, and Diet*. They are also taught to sow, spin, and knit Stockings, to read and write, and the Catechism, or Principles of Religion. The grown Vagrants are employ'd in beating Hemp, rasping of Log-wood, and such sort of hard Labour, having no Provision allow'd them, but what they earn by it. Therefore many of 'em, to get out of the *Work-house*, have voluntarily enter'd themselves in the King's Service by Sea and Land, and others got themselves transported to the Western Plantations. About eight Years since, this *Work-house* kept 260 Boys, and 154 Girls, in all 414 Children; besides 44 Beggars and Vagabonds.

PRISONS and SESSIONS-HOUSE.

Prisons.

AS for *Prisons*, *Newgate*, the County-Goal, is both for Debtors and Malefactors: Besides which, there are the two *Compters* for Debtors, and *Ludgate* particularly for such as are Freemen of London. Also, *New-Prison* in *Clarkenwell*, the *Gate-house* for *Westminster*, and the *Marshalsea* in *Southwark*.

There are, moreover, two great *Prisons* for Debt, one call'd the *King's-Bench* in *Southwark*, from the Court of *King's-Bench*, to which it properly belongs; and the other, the *Fleet*, near *Fleet-bridge*, belonging to the Courts of *Chancery*, *Common-Pleas*, and *Exchequer*: Into either of which a Prisoner for Debt in *England* may remove himself by a Writ of *Habeas-Corpus*, except in case of a former Escape from thence. These two *Prisons*, and that of *Ludgate* for Freemen, are the least noisom.

To avoid this miserable Confinement of Debtors, without any Provision for such as are destitute, there were formerly many Places, pretending to be privileg'd from Arrests, particularly the *Savoy* in the *Strand*, *White-Friars*, *Ram-Ally*, and *Miter-Court* by *Fleetstreet*, and the *Mint* in *Southwark*; where all Debtors whatsoever, especially fraudulent Debtors, were protected by Force against Law. Which Abuse grew so intollerable, that to put a stop to it, an Act of Parliament was made in the late Reign, against all those Places, which put an end to their pretended Privileges: Only the *Mint* has stood it out hitherto, suffering no Officer to come there with Impunity. Nor do *Inns of Court*, and *Hospitals*, tho' not nam'd in the Act, suffer the Disturbance of Arrests. Moreover, no Person can be arrested within the Verge of his Majesty's Court, without Leave from the *Green-Cloth*.

Sessions-house.

The *Sessions-house*, the Place appointed for the Trial of Malefactors, stands in the *Old-Baily*, between *Ludgate* and *Newgate*; from which last, the Prisoners are brought openly in Fetters. Here the Lord-Mayor sits as Chief Magistrate of the City, and the Trials are managed by Three of the Twelve Judges, taking their Turns each Session, and directing the *Jury* in Point of Law.

Of the Government of London and Westminster.

And First of London.

HERE I must part these two Contiguous Cities, by reason of their distinct Government; the Lord-Mayor of London having nothing to do with *Westminster*, nor the High-Steward of *Westminster* with *London*, except a Street call'd *St. Martins-le-Grand*,

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Grand, near *Cheapside*, which is under the Jurisdiction of *West-minster*.

I begin with the *Civil Government*, of which the *Lord Mayor* The Civil Government of London, by the Lord Mayor, &c. is chief: A mighty Magistrate, yearly chosen by the Citizens out of their own Body, upon *Michaelmas-Day*, *Sept. 29.* and who enters upon his Office with great Solemnity, upon the 29th of *October* following.

The *City Government* is every way answerable to the National: For, as *England* is governed by King, Lords, and Commons; so is the *City* by the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council.

So great is the Lord Mayor of *London's* Magistracy, that of all the Mayors in *England*, none but he, and of latter Times the Mayor of *York*, bear the Title of *Lord*. Grandeur of the Lord Mayor.

His Authority reaches, not only over the *City*, and Part of the Suburbs, (except some particular Places) but also on the *Thames*, as far as the Mouth of it; and Westward, as far as *Stanes-bridge*. He is the chief Judge of *London*, and has a Power to Summon and to Imprison.

His House is a Court, and his Table open to all Comers of Quality. He has under him both great and small Officers, and among the first a Sword-Bearer, who has 100 *l.* allowed him yearly for his Table. For his Diversion, he has got a Kennel of Hounds always maintained, and the Privilege to hunt not only in *Middlesex*, but also in *Surrey* and *Suffex*. On the King's Coronation Day, he claims to be the chief Butler. And 'tis observable, that when King *James I.* was invited to take Possession of the Crown of *England*, *Robert Lee*, then Mayor of *London*, subscribed in the first Place, before all the Nobility.

When he appears abroad on Horseback, 'tis with rich Caparisons, and always in long Robes, sometimes Purple, sometimes Scarlet, with a great Chain of Gold, and a rich Jewel to it, hanging from his Neck downwards; he is also attended by several Officers, walking before, and on both sides of him. But the Greatness of this Magistrate, upon his Installation Day, is beyond any Thing of this Nature elsewhere.

Before I give an Account of this, 'tis nor improper to speak of his Election, which is made at *Guildhall* on the Day aforesaid, in the Court of *Hustings*. First, the Livery-men, being chosen Members of the several Companies of Tradesmen within the *City*, do usually put up four Candidates, Aldermen of the *City*; out of which Number they chuse Two by the Plurality of Voices: Then the Aldermen elect whom they think fit out of these two, but most Times (tho' free in their Choice) they have regard for the Senior Alderman, that has not been Lord Mayor. The Election being fix'd, the Lord Mayor Elect is proclaim'd, and sworn to maintain the *City Privileges*. 'Tis observable, that the Lord Mayor Elect must be Free of one of the Twelve Companies of Tradesmen; and if he be of any other Company, he presently removes to one of these. His Election. On

The Solemnity
of the Day,
when he enters
upon his Office.

On the 29th of October, the Day he enters upon his Office, he goes by Water from *Black Friars Stairs* to *Westminster*, in his Barge of State, accompanied by the Aldermen, in all their Formalities. The Twelve chief Companies, and some others, attend him also in their Furred Gowns; in their several Barges, set out with their Arms, Colours, and Streamers on both sides. In his Way, he is saluted both from the Shore and the Water, with the Noise of great Guns. The Landing-place is *Westminster-Bridge*, where the said Companies land first, and march in order to the Hall. After them comes the Lord Mayor, and the Aldermen, with the Sword and Mace before them, the Sword-Bearer with his Cap of Maintenance on his Head. At their Entrance into the Hall, a Set of Hautboys march before them, and play all the Way. They walk round the Hall, paying their Respects to each Court of Judicature then sitting; and so proceed to the Court of Exchequer, where the Lord Mayor is sworn by the Barons. This done, they walk again in Procession round the Hall, to invite the Judges of each Court to Dinner at *Guild-hall*. Then the whole Procession returns in the same manner by Water to *Black-Friars*. From whence the Livery-men march first to *Guild-Hall* in good Order. Next, the Artillery-men in their best Appearance, with Granadeers, handsomely accouter'd. And after them, the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, all mounted upon Horses richly caparisoned. There were formerly divers Pageans in motion, one of 'em representing the Trade of the Lord Mayor, to divert the Spectators. The Procession ending at *Guild-Hall*, and the Cavalcade being over, the Solemnity concludes with a splendid Dinner: To which not only the Judges are invited, but also many Persons of the greatest Quality, Privy-Counsellors, foreign Ambassadors, and even the King or Queen themselves.

Aldermen of
London.

For the better Government of the City, it is divided into 26 Wards, and there is an Alderman assigned to every Ward. These 26 Aldermen are next to the Lord Mayor in Power and Dignity, and each has under him a certain Number of Common-Council Men, one of them his Deputy, besides Under-Officers. By the City-Charter, the Aldermen that have been Lord-Mayors, and the three eldest next to 'em, are Justices of the Peace of the City. Upon an Alderman's Decease, the Lord Mayor issues out his Precept to the Ward of which he was Alderman, to chuse two substantial Men of the City, and return their Names to the Court of Aldermen; which being done, the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen elect one of the two, such as they think fittest for that Station.

Recorder.

There is also a Recorder, who is an Assistant to the Lord Mayor, as to the Laws and Customs of the City, in which he ought to be well versed. His Place in Councils, and in Court, is before any Alderman that has not been Mayor. 'Tis the Recorder that delivers the Sentences of the Court.

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The two Magistrates are yearly men; but their Office the Penalties worth six Clerks a Yeoman.

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The two Sheriffs of *London* and *Middlesex* are also considerable *Sheriffs*. Magistrates, especially in their Power to impanel Juries. They are yearly chosen at *Guild-Hall* on *Midsummer-Day*, by the Liverymen; but not sworn till *Michaelmas-Eve*, when they enter upon their Office. And if either of them refuse to hold, he is liable to the Penalty of 420 *l.* unless he takes his Oath, that he is not worth 10000 *l.* Each Sheriff has under him an Under-Sheriff, six Clerks, a certain Number of Sergeants, and every Sergeant a Yeoman. The Under-Sheriffs have also Clerks under them.

Lastly, there is a Chamberlain, an Officer of great Trust, *Chamberlain*, being intrusted with the City Cash, and the Orphans Money. Therefore, when he takes his Office upon him, he must give good Security to the Court of Aldermen, and is accountable to Auditors appointed to examine his Accounts. Part of his Office does also relate to Apprentices, over whom he has a great Authority. None can be bound without his Licence, nor can any Man set up Shop, or follow his Trade, without being sworn before him. If an Apprentice proves disorderly, or has committed any great Offence, Mr. *Chamberlain*, upon Complaint made thereof, and the Fact proved, may send him to *Bridewell*, or punish him otherwise, according to the Nature of the Offence. And if a Master misuse his Apprentice, he may relieve him, or leave him to take his Remedy against his Master in the Lord-Mayor's Court. Mr. *Chamberlain* may also make an Apprentice Free, if his Master refuse to do it, when his Indenture is expired: But if a Master combines with his Apprentice to make him Free, before he has serv'd him the full Term of seven Years, upon Proof thereof, they may be both fined at the Pleasure of Mr. *Recorder*, and Mr. *Chamberlain* will in such a Case order the Master's Shop to be shut up. To turn over an Apprentice to another Master of the same Trade, it must be done first before the Company where he was bound, and then before the Chamberlain. Thus the first Master is discharg'd, and the second oblig'd to keep the Apprentice; who on his part is bound to serve him, till his Time be up.

The Places in the Gift of the Lord-Mayor, and Aldermen, are,

The Recorder.	Two Secondaries.
Sword-Bearer.	Clerk of the Chamber.
Four City-Counsel.	Hall-Keeper.
A City-Remembrancer.	Three Sergeant-Carvers.
The Common-Hunt.	Three Sergeants of the Chamber.
Water-Bayliff.	Sergeant of the Channel.
A City-Solicitor.	Yeoman of the Chamber.
Comptroller of the Chamber.	Four Yeomen of the Water-side.
Four Attorneys of the Lord-Mayor's Court.	

Yeoman

Yeoman of the Channel.	Thirty six Yeomen.
Under Water-Bayliff.	A Gauger.
Clerk of the City's Works.	Sealers and Searchers of Leather.
Two Clerks of the Papers.	
Eight Attorneys in the Sheriff's Courts.	A Measurer.
Eight Clerk-Sitters.	Meal-Weighers.
Two Prothonotaries.	Keeper of <i>Newgate</i> .
Clerk of the Bridge-House.	Keeper of <i>Ludgate</i> .
Clerk of the Court of Requests.	Keepers of the <i>Compters</i> .
Beadle of the Court of Requests.	Keeper of the <i>Green-Yard</i> .
Thirty six Sergeants at Mace.	Steward of <i>Southwark</i> .
	Bayliff of the Hundred of <i>Os-sulston</i> .

Other Places in the Gift of the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen, and Sheriffs.

The City-Carpenter, and other Artificers.	Ten Corn-Meters.
Fifteen Coal-Meters.	Four Salt-Meters.
	Two Fruit-Meters.

In Mr. Chamberlain's Gift.

The Rent-Gatherer.

Courts of
London.
Common-
Council.

As to the *City Courts*, most of 'em held in *Guild-Hall*, I shall begin with the *Common Council*, which is the *City-Parliament*, consisting of two Orders, viz. the *Lord-Mayor* and *Aldermen*, representing the House of Lords, and the *Common-Council Men*, which represent the House of Commons. These last are in all 231, belonging to their respective *Wards*, of which some have more, some less. In this Court all *By-Laws* are made, which bind all the Citizens. A Stranger may be made free of *London* by this Court, and not otherwise. For the Dispatch of City-Affairs, this Court appoints *Committees*, who make their Report, as Occasion requires. By this Court the *Commissioners* for the Sewers and Pavements, a *Governor*, *Deputy Governor*, and *Assistants*, for the Management of the Cities Lands in *Ulster* in *Ireland*, the *Garbler*, *Coroner*, *Bayliff* of *Southwark*, *Common-Serjeant*, *Town-Clerk*, and *Common-Crier*, are annually elected.

Court of
Lord-Mayor.

The Court of the *Lord-Mayor* is a Court of Record, held in the Chamber of *Guild Hall*, where all Actions may be entred, and try'd by a Jury, as in other Courts, for Debt, Trespas, &c. arising within the Liberties of *London*, and to any Value. The Recorder is the proper Judge of this Court, to which belong four Attorneys, and six Sergeants at Mace; one of these constantly attending at the Lord Mayor's House, and the rest at the Attorney's Offices. Tuesday is the Day for Trials. The Charge of entring an Action is but 4 d. besides the King's Duty. It may be brought to a Trial for 30 s. Charge, and in 14 Days Time. An Action entred here remains in force for ever, tho'

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no Proceedings be had thereupon: Whereas it dies in the *Compters*, and may be crossed after 16 Weeks.

The *Court of Aldermen* is also a Court of Record, held in the Inner Chamber every *Tuesday* and *Thursday*, except Holy-Days, and in the Time of Sessions of Goal-Delivery. This Court does constantly appoint the Assize of Bread, and determines all Matters touching Lights, Water-Courses, and Party-Walls. Here must be sealed all Bonds and Leases, that pass under the City-Seal: And by this Court the *Rulers* of the *Company of Watermen*, are annually elected and appointed.

The *Hustings* is a most ancient Court of Record, always held in *Guild Hall*, before the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs, the Recorder sitting as Judge with them. Here Deeds may be enrolled, Recoveries passed, Wills proved, and Outlawries sued out, Replevins, and Writs of Error, &c. determined. In this Court also is made the Election of the four Citizens of *London*, to be the Representatives of the City in Parliament.

The *Court of Goal-Delivery*, usually held eight Times a Year, at the *Old-Baily*, for the Trial of Malefactors in the County of *Middlesex*. The Lord Mayor is the chief Judge of this Court, assisted by some of the *Judges*, the Recorder, and the two Sheriffs.

The *Two Sheriffs Courts*, held in *Guild Hall*, the one by one Sheriff, every *Wednesday* and *Friday*, for Actions entred at *Woodstreet Compter*; the other, by the other Sheriff, every *Thursday* and *Saturday*, for Actions entered at the *Poultry Compter*. In these Courts may be try'd Actions of Debt, Case, Trespass, Account, and Covenants broken, Attachments, and Sequestrations. And if either Party shall have a Witness that cannot stay in *London* till the Day of Trial, his Testimony taken in Writing will be allowed as good Evidence. To these Courts belong eight Attorneys, whose Office is only to assist their Clients. Two *Secondaries*, who allow and return all Writs brought to remove all Causes out of these Courts. Two *Clerks of the Papers*, who draw the *Subpenas*, for Witnesses to appear, file and copy all Declarations upon Actions in these Courts. Two *Prothonotaries*, who draw and engross all such Declarations. Eight *Clerk-Sitters*, who enter Actions and Attachments, and take Bails and Verdicts.

The *Chamberlain's Court*, or Office, kept in the Chamber of *Guild-Hall*, where he attends commonly every Forenoon, to enroll and turn over Apprentices, and to make such free as have duly served the full Term of seven Years, and have not married, nor taken Wages in that Time. See his Office, p. 139.

The *Court of Conscience*, or *Request*, erected by Act of Parliament in the Reign of King *James I.* both for the Relief of poor Debtors that cannot make present Payment of their Debts under 40 s. and of poor Persons having small Debts owing to them, but

but not able to sue for 'em. This Court sits in *Guild-Hall* every *Wednesday* and *Saturday* in the Forenoon, and consists of two *Aldermen* and four *Commoners*, monthly appointed by the Lord-Mayor and Court of Aldermen. But any three of 'em make a Court.

Orphans
Court.

The *Orphans Court*, held before the Lord-Mayor and Aldermen, who are Guardians to the Children of all Freemen of London, that are, or shall be under the Age of 21 Years, at the Time of their Father's Decease. This Court meets but once a Year, viz. at *Guild-Hall*, on the *Monday* Morning after *Mid-Lent Sunday*, which is termed *Call-Day*. The Chamber of London was always counted the best Security, till in the Reign of the late King Charles, the *Orphans Money* (among others) being lent to the King, was shut up in the *Exchequer*, neither Principal nor Interest being paid in that, nor the following Reign: Whereas before this Money was lent, when Orphans came to Age, or were married with the Consent and Approbation of the Court of Aldermen, they might at an Hours Notice receive their Portions, if paid into the Chamber, Mr. *Chamberlain* and his Clerks attending daily for that Purpose. The Use-Money likewise was duly paid.

At last, for Relief of the *Orphans*, and the other Creditors of the City of London, an Act was made in the late King and Queen's Reign, which settled a *Perpetual Fund* to pay to the said Orphans, and the other Creditors, the yearly Interest of *Four per Cent.* principal Money. Towards which the City is charged with the annual Sum of 8000 *l.* for ever, to be raised and paid out of the City's Revenue.

Court for the
Conservation
of the Thames.

The Court for the Conservation of the Thames, held before the Lord-Mayor at such times as he appoints, within the adjacent Counties to London and Westminster. The *Water-Bayliff*, being the Lord-Mayor's Deputy in this Case, ought, by his Office, to give his Lordship Notice of all Offences committed by any Persons, contrary to the Orders made for the Preservation of the Brood and Fry of Fish in the said River. The Punishment whereof is in the Power of the Lord-Mayor, and has been so Time out of Mind.

Pie-Powder
Court.

The *Pie-Powder Court*, held every Hour during the first three Days of *Bartholomew-Fair*, by *Stewards* appointed by the Lord-Mayor and Court of Aldermen. Here are tried all Suits for petty Matters, and Offences there committed, contrary to the Proclamation made on *Bartholomew-Eve* in the Afternoon, for the better regulating this Fair. In this Court Justice ought to be summarily administred within three Floods and Ebbs.

Wardmote.

Besides the Courts aforesaid, every Alderman keeps a Court in his Ward, called a *Wardmote*, for Things relating to his Ward; particularly for the Election of Common-Council Men, and other Officers: For which the Lord-Mayor issues out yearly his Precept to every Alderman to hold his *Wardmote*.

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Maries

The Traders Companies have also their Courts, called *Hall-motes*, from their respective *Halls*; where they meet once a Month, to regulate what belongs to their several Trades.

From the *Civil Government* of London, I proceed to the *Military Government*. This City being by Charter a *County Corporate*, and a *Lieutenancy* of it self, the Power of a *Lord Lieutenant* is in the *Lord-Mayor* and *Aldermen*, with other *principal Members* of the City, commissioned from the King to act as his *Lieutenants* in London, and order the *City Militia*, with the same Power that other *Lord Lieutenants* have in their respective Counties.

Which *Militia* consists of 6 *Regiments* of Foot, making about 9000 Men, besides 2 *Regiments* of the *Hamlets* of the *Tower*, and the *Regiment* of *Southwark*. But in Case of Necessity, the *Auxiliaries* are raised, consisting of *Apprentices*, which make 6 *Regiments* more; every *Freeman* that has two *Apprentices* being oblig'd to find one for that Purpose.

For a *Nursery* of *Commanders*, there is a *Company* of 600 choice Men, commanded in chief by a *Leader*, appointed by the Sovereign. This *Company*, called the *Artillery-Company*, is exercised every Tuesday Fortnight in the *Artillery-Ground*, a spacious Place, near *Moer-Fields*, walled about for that purpose. They have a *Court Martial*, consisting of a *President*, *Vice-President*, *Captain*, and 24 *Members* of the *Company*. On the second Tuesday in February every Year, they chuse their Officers, viz. 2 *Lieutenants*, 2 *Ensigns*, 2 *Sergeants*, a *Provost-Marshal*, 3 *Gentlemen of Arms*, &c.

Lastly, in *Church-Matters*, this City is governed in chief by the *Lord Bishop* of London; to whom is committed the Care of the whole *Clergy* of this Place: For whose Maintenance there is in most *Parishes* a *Parsonage*, or a *Vicarage-house*, with a competent Allowance; besides the Profits of *Christnings*, *Marriages* and *Burials*. As to those *Parishes*, whose Churches were destroy'd by the dismal Fire in 1666, no *Parson* thereof is to have less than 100 *l.* and none above 200; but most have between 100 and 150 *l.* Which in lieu of *Tythes*, is raised, by rating the Houses and Shops therein proportionably to their respective Rents. But where-ever there is, either in City or Suburbs, a *Lecturer* and a *Reader*, besides the *Incumbent*, they have their Maintenance by a voluntary Contribution from the *Parishioners*.

II. Of Westminster.

I Come now to the Government of Westminster, I mean the City and Liberties thereof, reaching towards London as far as Temple-Bar. The City it self has but one *Parish*, called *St. Margaret's*, which is of a large Extent. But the *Liberties* consist of 6 *Parishes*, viz. *St. Martin's* in the *Fields*, *St. Clement's*, *St. Maries Savoy*, *St. Paul's Covent-Garden*, *St. James's*, and *St. Anne's*.

Anne's. As for *St. Giles's Parish*, which is of a vast Extent, it belongs neither to *London* nor *Westminster*.

*Its Government
in Civil Mat-
ters.*

The *Dean and Chapter of Westminster* are vested with all manner of Jurisdiction, Civil and Ecclesiastical: But the Management of the Civil Part, since the Reformation, is left in the Hands of *Laymen*, chosen for that Purpose, or confirmed by the *Dean and Chapter*.

*By the High-
Steward.*

The principal of which is the *High-Steward*, who is usually a Nobleman of the first Degree, chosen by the *Dean and Chapter*, and holds his Office during Life.

*Under-
Steward.*

To officiate for him in that Station, he chuses an *Under-Steward*, a Man versed in the Law, who is confirmed by the *Dean and Chapter*. He, with the other Magistrates, keeps the *Court-Leet*, or *Town-Court*, is commonly Chairman at the *Quarter-Sessions*, and holds his Office *durante vitâ*.

Head-Bayliff.

Next to whom is the *Head-Bayliff*, chosen by the *Dean and Chapter*, he is instead of a *Sheriff*, for he summons the *Juries*, has all the *Bayliffs* of *Westminster* subordinate to him, and manages the Election of *Members of Parliament* for the City of *Westminster*. In the *Court-Leet*, he sits next to the *Under-Steward*: All Fines and Forfeitures belong to him, which makes his Place very beneficial.

*High-Con-
stable.*

There is also a *High-Constable*, chosen by the *Court-Leet*, and having all other *Constables* under his Command. He usually continues many Years in his Office.

*Fourteen
Burgesses.*

Lastly, here are 14 *Burgesses*, viz. seven for the City, and seven more for the *Liberties*, each having an *Assistant*. Their Office is much like that of the *Aldermen* of the City of *London*, having each a proper *Ward* under his Jurisdiction. Among which, two are elected by the Title of *Head-Burgesses*, one for the City, and the other for the *Liberties*. These take Place in the *Court-Leet*, next to the *Head-Bayliff*.

C H A P. X.

Of the English BRITAINS. And first of their Original, Language, Complexion, Constitution, Temper, and Genius, and their most famous Men in former Ages.

AS Great Britain is divided into *England*, *Scotland*, and *Wales*, so its Inhabitants (especially since the late Union) may be divided into *English*, *Scotch*, and *Welch Britains*.

*Original of the
English.*

The *English Britains* are an aggregate Body of several Nations; But chiefly of *Saxons*, *Danes*, and *Normans*, not without some Mixture of *Roman* and *British* Blood.

Their

Their *Speech* is likewise a Compound of several Languages, <sup>Their Lan-
guage.</sup> but chiefly the *Saxon*, *Latin*, and *French*; the first being properly the Stock in which the other two are ingrafted.

When the *Romans* were possessed of *England*, they caused the *Latin* Tongue to be generally used in this Country: And 'tis made use of to this Day, in *Court-Rolls*, *Records*, *Charters*, *Patents*, *Commissions*, *Writs*, *Bonds*; and some *Statutes* are still kept in *Latin*.

The *Saxons* next introduced their Language (a Dialect of the *Teutonic*) where-ever they settled: Such are to this Day, most *English* Monosyllables, besides the Names of *Shires*, *Cities*, *Towns*, *Villages*, and *Men*.

The *Normans* afterwards getting Possession of *England*, caused the *Norman* or *French* Tongue to be learnt at School by the *Saxons*: And till the 36th Year of *Edward III*'s Reign, the *Statutes* of *England*, *Pleadings*, *Sermons*, and *Writings*, were in *Norman*. The same has been hitherto the Language of our *Common-Law*, all *Moots* and *Law-Exercises*, *Pleadings* and *Reports*, being made in *Norman*; which puts our young Students of the Law upon the Necessity of learning it. The very *Assent* and *Dissent* to Bills in Parliament, is expressed in the *Norman* Tongue. As for our Terms in *Heraldry*, *Singing*, *Dancing*, *Dicing*, *Cookery*, *Hunting*, *Hawking*, and the Art of War, they are for the most part *French*. The Learned, on the other hand, have introduced a great many *Latin* Words, by which the *English* Tongue is very much improved, and refined at present, wonderful copious, expressive, and significant. It even exceeds the *Latin* in a peculiar Grace of making *Compounds* and *Derivatives*, one of the greatest Beauties of a Language. In point of Sweetness, 'tis true, the *French* and *Italian* run smoother; but they want Sinews, the last especially; whereas the *English* is both sweet and manly; but most agreeable to the Ear, when spoken by the Fair Sex.

From the *English* Language, I proceed to their Complexion, ^{Complexion} which answers to their Climate: For they are neither Sun-burnt as in hot Countries, nor Weather-beaten as in cold Regions: And I dare presume to say, that no Country in *Europe* can outvy *England*, for Charmingness of Youth, comely Stature, and graceful Countenance in Men, or Beautifulness in Women. Which is to be attributed not only to the Clemency of the Air, but chiefly to their easie Lives, under the best of Governments. A Woman therefore is one of the six Things in which *England* excels, according to the Verse,

Anglia, Mons, Pons, Fons, Ecclesia, Famina, Lana.

The *English* are generally of a strong Constitution, but it is ^{Constitution} commonly spoiled by Education: For when they want their usual Food, good Bread and Meat especially, they are presently

to seek, and cannot make such Shift as other Nations. Therefore, 'tis commonly said, that a *Scotsman will soon starve an Englishman*. And 'tis observed, the *English* lose more Soldiers in their first Campaign, if they be put to hard Shifts, than any other Nation in *Europe*.

Temper,

Their Temper is naturally suitable to their Climate; not so fiery as the *French*, nor so cold as the *Northern* People.

They are for the most Part reserved, and less Communicative than the *French*: And as their Friendship is not easily gained, so when once got, not easily lost.

Their Flegm is of great Use to allay that Fire, which makes Men volatile, and prompts 'em to Rashness. It makes 'em apt to meditate, fit for improving Inventions, and the Learned amongst them to fathom the Depth of all Arts and Sciences. 'Tis observed, that an ingenious *Frenchman*, who has suck'd in, for some Years, the Air of *England*, and imbibed its flegmatick Quality, is an excellent Compound.

So great is the Respect and Tenderness of *Englishmen* for the Fair Sex in general, that every where they give 'em the Precedency, and put them the least of any Nation to Hardship and Drudgery. Women are not mew'd up here as in *Italy* and *Spain*; but have more Liberty allowed them than any where else.

In short, such is their Complaisance for the Sex in general, that it is not to be paralleled, and has given Birth to the Proverb, that *England is the Paradise of Women*.

Valour is a peculiar Character of the *English*, who never draw their Sword in vain: And their Conduct answers to their Courage. Witness their Conquest of *Wales* and *Ireland*, but especially that of *France*, in the Reigns of those renowned Kings, *Edward III.* and *Henry V.* The Monarchy of *Spain* has also experienc'd the *English* Valour, to her Cost, in *Queen Elizabeth's* Reign. Nor did the late *Queen ANNE* fall short of that great Princess, who (in Conjunction with her Allies) gave so great a Check to an aspiring Monarch, in his full Career towards an Universal Monarchy.

Genius,

I conclude with the *English* Genius, wherein they yield to no Nation in *Europe*. None has been more industrious to improve the *Mechanick Arts*; and the World to this Day, is obliged to 'em for many of their useful Inventions and Discoveries. Here are made the best *Clocks*, *Watches*, *Barometers*, *Thermometers*, *Air-Pumps*, and all sorts of *Mathematical Instruments*. *Clocks*, with all the Motions of the Celestial Bodies, and various *Musical Automata*, in which a very agreeable Consort is perform'd by Clock-Work. *Watches* of 50 or 60 *l.* a Watch. *Locks* of Iron and Brass, of 50 *l.* They have found out the Way to polish the Insides of great Iron-Guns, and to weigh up Ships that are sunk to the Bottom of the Sea. They have invented the Use of Cane-Chairs, and several useful Engines for printing
Stuffs

Stuffs and Linnen, &c. Glafs, Earthen, and Horn-ware, they have improved to Admiration. They make the beſt woollen Cloth, Stockings, Knives, and out-do *France* it ſelf in making all ſorts of rich Silks. They excel all Nations in poliſhing Iron, and making many uſeful and bright Utenſils thereof. For Merchandizing and Navigation, the *Hollanders* alone can match 'em; and their great Wealth ariſing from Trade, is a plain Proof and Demonſtration of it. For building neat and convenient Houſes, upon a little Spot of Ground, they have a ſingular Talent; and in the Art of Scaffolding, they ſurpaſs all Nations.

As to Liberal Arts, where ſhall one find a People ſo generally knowing? Here Experimental Philoſophy is improved to a Wonder, and no foreign Church is better ſtock'd with Divines than *England* is, which makes their learned Works ſo much in Requeſt beyond Sea. 'Tis well known how they baffled and ſilenc'd the Popiſh Clergy, in the late King *James's* Reign.

To have great Men in all Profeſſions, *England* haſte the greateſt Help, viz. two famous Universities, not to be match'd in *Europe*; an infinite Number of learned Men, and a World both of publick and private Libraries. And the *English* generally are ſuch Lovers of Learning, that among People of any Subſtance, a Cloſet of choice Books is a Thing commonly ſeen. In ſhort, there are few Perſons but what can read, if not write, and caſt Accounts.

C H A P. XI.

Of the Religion of the English.

TIS the Opinion of the learned Dr. *Stillingfleet*, late Biſhop of *Worceſter*, that St. *Paul* was the firſt Founder of a Church in this Iſland. But by reaſon of Perſecutions, or for want of a Supply of Preachers, Chriſtianity did not flouriſh here till the Reign of *Lucius*, the firſt *British* Chriſtian King, towards the End of the ſecond Age: By whoſe Example, and the Diligence of the firſt Preachers, Chriſtianity ſoon ſpread over his Dominions, and ſome Time after over all the Iſland. 'Tis obſervable, that the *Britains* had Biſhops of their own, without any Juridical Dependency on the See of *Rome*, the *British Church* continuing a diſtinct and independent Church from all others: But, when the Heathen *Saxons* came to be poſſeſſed of this Iſland, and the Natives forced to take Shelter amongſt the Mountains of *Wales*, the *Chriſtian Faith* fled with them, and this Country (ſays the Biſhop) was again darkened with Heatheniſm. Till about the Year 596. *Auſtin* the Monk being ſent by Pope *Gregory the Great*, to preach the Goſpel here, the

*Religion of
the English.*

Work prospered so well by his Diligence and Zeal, that all the Saxons were by degrees converted to the Christian Faith, and *Austin* made the first Archbishop of *Canterbury*, but with a Subjection to the Church of *Rome*. Thus the Church of *England* continued subject to the *Roman* Church, and suck'd in her Errors and Superstition, till the Reign of *Henry VIII.* who, being justly disgusted at the Pope, re-assumed the Power of the Christian *British* Kings, his ancient Predecessors, and by that means laid the Ground for a *Reformation* : In which a great Progress was made in the next Reign, being that of *Edward VI.* Son and Successor to *Henry*. But the Popish Queen *Mary*, succeeding next to her Brother *Edward*, overthrew the *Reformation*, and restored Popery. Her Reign was bloody, but of short Continuance ; and her Sister the famous Queen *Elizabeth*, coming next to the Throne of *England*, restored the Reformed Religion, by the Authority of the Three Estates in Parliament.

The Doctrinal Points, consisting of 39 Articles, being the Confession of Faith of the Church of *England*, and a Summary of her Doctrine, not only the *Episcopal Government* is retained, but also such Rites and Ceremonies as are appointed by the Church, both for Decency's sake, and to invite the *Papists* to come over, are allowable. Such as the Use of the Surplice, the Bowing and Kneeling before the Altar, the Sign of the Cross at Baptism, and a few others. A great Number of *Papists* nevertheless kept to their Religion, and those *Extrinsicals* proved such a stumbling Block to others of the *Reformed Party*, as made at last a Schism in the Church : For many, in those Days called *Puritans*, rather than comply to those Ceremonies, separated themselves from the Church, keeping her Fundamentals, but renouncing both her Discipline and Rites. Therefore called *Dissenters*, or *Nonconformists*, or *Separatists* ; some of 'em *Presbyterians*, some *Independents*, and others *Anabaptists* ; all which together make no inconsiderable Party.

Dissenters.

Presbyterians.

The most considerable are the *Presbyterians*, so called from their Ecclesiastical Government by *Presbyters* or *Elders*. These come nearest, in point of Doctrine, to the Church of *England*.

Independents.

The *Independents*, or *Congregationalists*, are so called, because each *Congregation* amongst them governs it self independently from all others.

Anabaptists.

The *Baptists*, or *Anabaptists*, from their Re-baptizing as many as come into their Communion, who were baptized in their Infancy. For they are against *Pedo-Baptism*, or baptizing of Children.

These *Sects* however agree in most Fundamentals with all the *Protestant Churches*, but come nearest to the *Calvinists*. 'Tis true, they use no *Liturgy*, as the *Calvinists* do, but only *extemporary Prayers* ; the very *Lord's Prayer* being disused amongst them, which is not so amongst the *Calvinists*.

Among

Among these *Sects*, but chiefly the *Independents*, some are *Millenarians*, or *Fifth Monarchy Men*. So we call those who expect Christ's Temporal Kingdom upon Earth for a Thousand Years, grounding this their Opinion upon some Places of Scripture, which others take to be understood in a spiritual Sense.

Besides those before-mention'd, there is another particular *Sect* ^{*Quakers*} of those we call *Quakers*, from their former way of *quaking* and *groaning* at their Meetings, when they wait for the Spirit. They are a sort of *Enthusiasts*, that pretend to Inspiration. 'Tis true, they own the *Trinity*, and that the *Writers* both of the Old and New Testament were divinely inspired; but they reject all *Ministerial Ordinances*, use no *Sacrament*, and pretend to a *Light* within that leads 'em to the Way of *Truth*.

In Civil Matters they would have all Men *equal*, and think all *Oaths* unlawful. Therefore they only use *Yea* or *No*, to affirm or deny a Thing. They ridicule the Civility of the Hat, and their way is to *Thou* all Men without Distinction, the *Prince* as well as the *Cobler*. And whereas most Names of Days and Months are of a Pagan *Origine*, they never name 'em but thus, the Day called *Tuesday*, the Month called *January*, &c. They affect *Plainness* in their *Garb*, but in the way of *Trade* they are as subtle as any.

The *Preciseness* and *Strictness* of Discipline used by *Dissenters*, is that which keeps up their Party in a great measure. And 'tis observable, how great is the Influence of *Education* upon People, which makes the *Church of England-Men* and the *Dissenters* differ so much as they do, not only in their Behaviour, but even in their Countenances, so that one would take them to be of different *Climates*. The *first* have generally a free and genteel Way with them: The *Dissenters*, on the contrary, are much upon the Reserve. One side is generally open-handed, and the other close-fisted; the first most inclined to Profuseness and Gallantry, and the other to Penuriousness. I could wish the *first* less guilty of publick Immoralities, while the last keeps a fair and decent Out-side, however it is within. In short, of all Protestants, the *Dissenters* are the strictest Observers of the *Lord's Day*, and fall little short of the *Jews* in their Sabbath. In their Devotions, both publick and private, they have a way of expressing their *Contrition*, and *Fervency* of *Zeal*, which is not very taking. But of all *Sects*, the *Quakers* are most singular; for I have seen some of them foam again, when they held forth.

To prevent the Growth of *Dissenters*, and bring them into the *Pale* of the *Church*, severe Laws were made against them, that have sometimes been strictly put into Execution. This created a Feud among the *Churchmen* and *Dissenters*, that lasted till the late happy Revolution; when the *Dissenters* joining with the *Church* against the illegal Proceedings of the late King *James*, obtained by her means an *Indulgence*, which stands on the Foundation of an Act of Parliament.

Papists.

I come now to the *Roman Catholicks*, commonly call'd *Papists*, and by the Law, *Popish Recusants*, who grew so formidable in the Reign of the late King *James*. There are divers Laws in Force against them, but seldom put in Execution. If they could but keep within Bounds, and behave themselves peaceably, they need not fear to be molested by so gentle a Government. Nor has the Government any Cause to fear them, while their Party is so inconsiderable, having lost a great deal of Ground since the Fall of King *James*. For now wereckon 200 *Protestants* in *England* to one *Roman Catholick*; of which Number the Church of *England*, as by Law established, makes two Thirds, and the *Dissenters* and *Papists* the other Third.

Jews.

As for *Jews*, we have some in *London*, where they are tolerated by Royal Permission. They were of old banish'd *England*, but *Cromwell* re-admitted them. Then they were inconsiderable, but now they are so increas'd, that they have built near *Duke's-Place*, within the City, a very fair *Synagogue*.

Morals of the English.

In Point of *Morals*, the *English* have their Share in the Corruption of the Age, and Vices as well as Virtues. As they live generally at Ease and in Plenty, so *Luxury* seems to predominate with them. 'Tis the unhappy Effect of the loose and licentious Reigns of the late King *Charles* and *James*. But if good Examples could make as strong an Impression as bad, what a happy Change should we see under so great, so good, and religious a King, as our present Sovereign?

But, whatever be the Corruption of Manners in this depraved Age, among the *English*, as well as foreign Nations, Virtue is not yet banish'd out of the Land. Far from it, there are still Persons of both Sexes (and, I hope, good Numbers of 'em) Temperate in their way of Living, Just to their Neighbours, Kind-hearted to their Friends, Inoffensive to their Enemies, Charitable to the Poor, and of a fervent Zeal in the Practice of Christian Duties.

C H A P. XII.

Of the English Way of Living, as to Lodging, Food, Raiment and Fuel, Exercises and Recreations, Festivals and Fasting-Days, and some particular Customs. Their Computation of Time. The Diseases they are most subject to.

Modern Way of Building.

ONE would think the Men of former Ages were afraid of Light and good Air, when they made small Windows to their Houses, with little more Glass than Lead, and the Ceiling very low. Their Country-Seats, most commonly, at the Bottoms of Hills, for fear the Winds should blow 'em away; and

and the Rooms at random, often with Steps from one to another. But now the Case is alter'd, and nothing can be neater than the modern Buildings, with lightsome Stair-Cases, lofty Cielings, Closets in most Rooms, and Sash-Windows as high as the Cieling; by which means the Air has a free Entrance, very conducive to Health. And such is their Compactness and Uniformity, that the same Quantity of Ground will afford double the Conveniencies of an old-built House.

The Use of *Hangings*, whether Tapestry or other, is partly laid aside, since Wainscotting came into Fashion; much fitter for a moist Country, to keep off the dangerous Impression of damp Walls.

In Point of Diet, the *English* live most upon *Butchers Meat*, as English Diet. the most proper Nourishment for this Country, and all edible Roots and Herbs are used only as a Supplement. They are indeed great *Flesh-Eaters*, and that without Kitchen Sophistry; plain boiled, roasted, or baked, being the general Way of Dressing it. *French Soops* and *Kickshaws*, *Venison*, *Fish* and *Fowl*, are seldom eaten but by the better Sort. In *Pastry-Work*, but chiefly *Venison-Pasties*, they excel all Nations. Their Variety of *Puddings*, and on *Christmas* Holy-Days, their rich *Plum Porridge*, *Christmas-Pies*, and *Brawn*, are properly *English* Dishes, hardly known to other Nations.

'Tis not many Years since a little *Bread* served their Turn, and some I have known, who scarce did eat any: But they begin now to eat a good deal, tho' not so much as the *French*.

Tho' *Malt-Drink* be their usual Liquor, yet vast Quantities of *Wines* are consumed here, notwithstanding the Dearness of them, by reason of the Custom. Before our Rupture with *France*, upon the late Revolution, *French Claret* was the Wine most used: But the Scarcity of them is now supply'd by *Florence* and *Portuguese Wines*.

For Fineness of Colour, Strength, and Palatableness, they have *Beer* and *Ale*, little inferior to *Wine*; besides *Cyder*, *Punch*, and other Liquors.

Formerly they used to eat three or four Meals a Day, and *Supper* was the best Meal. But the Civil Wars in the Reign of *Charles I.* made them confine themselves to a *Dinner*, making up the rest with slight Things. Thus the less Time is spent in *Eating*, and the more saved for *Business*. Besides that this Way is found to be more conducive to Health, at *London* especially.

Coffee and *Tea*, two sober Liquors, are of common Use in *England*, and take off People very much from drinking of those distilled strong Liquors, which are apt to confound and disorder the Brain. But *Punch* is much used, especially by Sea-faring Men.

The Use of *Tobacco* is very universal, and indeed not improper for so moist a Climate.

For *Raiment*, the common Wear amongst Men is plain *Cloth* Raiment; and *Drugget*, without any Thing of costly Ornament.

But the fair Sex spare for nothing to make the best Appearance ; the best able in the richest Silks, of 8 or 10 l. a Yard, with all the Set-offs that Art can possibly invent.

Dring.

England is too temperate a Country to use Stoves, as in cold Climates. A Chimney-Fire, of Wood or Pit-Coals, is much better, and apter to cheer up the Spirits.

From these necessary Things for human Life, I proceed to the English Exercises and Recreations.

Exercises and Recreations.

I pass by such as are common with other Nations, as Hunting, Hawking, Fowling, Fishing, Shooting with Bow and Arrows, Dancing, Musick, Stage-plays, &c.

Playing at Mall, so frequent in France, is out of date in England ; and Playing at Tennis, much disused.

But Bowling is very much used, for which there are Bowling-Greens kept very neat, peculiar to the English. And so is the Recreation of Paddock-Courses, Horse-Races, Cock-Fighting ; and with the common People Leaping, Wrestling, Bear-baiting, Bull-baiting, Prizes, Cudgels, Foot-ball in frosty Weather, and Throwing at Cocks about Lent. Amongst which, the Races shew the wonderful swiftness of English Horses ; Cock-fighting the Courage of their Cocks ; Bear and Bull-baiting that of their Dogs ; and Prizes the Dexterity and Courage of some Men in the Use of Weapons.

The Musical way of Ringing the Bells was formerly peculiar to the English, whence this Island was called in French, *l'Isle sonnante*, the Ringing Island : But the Dutch now excel the English in their Chimes of Bells.

Festival Days.

I proceed to give an account of the English Festival Days, particularly the Holy Days at Christmas, Easter, and Whitsuntide. The first continue in a manner from Christmas-Day, December 25th, to Twelfth-Day, Jan. 6. being Days of Entertainment among Friends and Relations, in which also the Landlords generally feast their Tenants. As for the Holy-Days at Easter and Whitsuntide, they are each of 3 Days Continuance.

They have also publick Days of Rejoycing upon a civil Account ; particularly, His Majesty's Birth-Day, May 28. His Proclamation-Day, August 1. and Coronation-Day, October 20. when the Tower-Guns go off, the Bells ring, and in the Evening there are Illuminations and Bonfires. The 5th of November, being Gunpowder-Treason Day, is also a Thanksgiving-Day for the wonderful Deliverance of King James I. and the Parliament then sitting, at the point of being blown up by the Popish Conspirators ; as is also May 29th. for the Restauration of Monarchy and the Royal Family of Stuarts.

The City of London has a particular Day of Rejoycing, viz. the 29th of October, when the new Lord Mayor enters upon his Office, with the usual Solemnity.

Many Societies likewise have their Feasting-Days ; but none to be compared in this point to the Inns of Court for State and Magnificence, when they kept their Readings. In

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In private Families, especially of the better Sort, 'tis usual to celebrate their Birth and Wedding-days, with their most intimate Friends.

As to Fasting-Days, the Church of *England* has, indeed, appointed *Lent*, as a particular Time of Fasting and Humiliation, but not (as the *Roman Church*) wholly to abstain from Flesh all that Time. However, many Members of the Church of *England* abstain from Flesh on *Wednesdays* and *Fridays* in *Lent*; but *Good Friday*, particularly, is observed with Fasting, till the Evening.

The 30th of *January*, being the Day when King *Charles I.* was put to Death, is appointed by Law to be devoutly observed with Fasting, in Detestation of that horrid Act. The 2d of *September*, being the Day when the City was burnt, in the Year 1666, has been yearly observed as a Fast ever since, by the Citizens thereof.

To deprecate God's Judgments, and implore his Mercy, the Sovereign appoints solemn Fasts, when he thinks proper; as he does publick Thanksgivings, for signal Blessings.

To speak of the particular Customs of the *English Britains*, I shall begin with *Valentine's Day*, *Febr. 14.* when young Men and Maidens get their several Names writ down upon Scrolls of Paper rolled up, and lay 'em asunder, the Men drawing the Maidens Names, and these the Mens; upon which, the Men salute their chosen *Valentines*, and present them with Gloves, &c. This Custom (which sometimes introduces a Match) is grounded upon the Instinct of Animals, which about this Time of the Year, feeling a new Heat by the Approach of the Sun, begin to couple.

Upon *March 1st*, being *St. David's Day*, the Patron of *Wales*, the *Welsh* wear a Leek on their Hats, to perpetuate (as 'tis said) the Memory of a signal Victory they got of old on that Day, when each Soldier took up a Leek, to know their Friends from their Foes. The common Sort wear Garden-Leeks on that Day, but the better Sort wrought ones. The King himself wears one.

November 30. being *St. Andrew's Day*, the Patron of *Scotland*, the *Scots* wear a Blue Cross on the fore-part of their Hats.

As to the *English* Computation of Time, the Natural Day begins with them, as with most Parts of *Europe*, at Midnight; counting Twelve Hours from that Time to Noon, and Twelve Hours more, beginning at One of the Clock, till the next Midnight.

But the Year begins with them properly on *Lady-Day*, *March 25th*, being the Conception-Day of the *B. Virgin*, and they date accordingly all their publick Writings; tho' they allow the Year, by the Cycles of the Sun and Moon, to begin *January 1.* and commonly call it *New-Year's-Day*. To distinguish therefore the Time from the 1st of *January* to the 25th of *March*, 'tis a common

common Practice, to set down both Years in the Date of Letters thus, 17 $\frac{1}{2}$, as before *Lady-Day*.

Lastly, the *English Epoch* is from the Time of our Saviour's Birth. But they keep the *Old* (or *Julian*) *Style*; whereas, all Popish, and some Protestant States, go by the *New*, otherwise called the *Gregorian Style*, from Pope Gregory XIII. who above 1000 Years since, undertook to correct the *Calendar*, by the Advice and Direction of *Antonius Lilius*, and other great Mathematicians. By this *New Style*, or *Gregorian Account*, they go now eleven Days before us, as they have done ever since the Beginning of the present Age.

Diseases.

The *Diseases* the *English* are most subject to, are chiefly the *Rickets*, the *Scurvy*, and the *Consumption*. The first incident to Children, the *Scurvy* to most People more or less, and the *Consumption* to many. All of 'em proceeding chiefly from the Constitution of the Air; the *Rickets* from its Moistness, the *Scurvy* from its Saltness, the *Consumption* from its Grossness.

There is no Country, perhaps, where Rheums and Coughs are more predominant, especially in the Winter; which are often attended with ill Consequences, if not timely prevented.

Agues and *Rheumatisms* are also very rife, especially near the Sea: But *Fevers* are not so frequent, as in hot Countries.

From the *Gout*, *Stone*, *Gravel*, *Cholick*, and other Diseases, *England* is no more free than other Nations: But *Surfeits* are more frequent, the *English* being commonly too apt to indulge their Appetites.

The *Plague*, formerly so frequent in *England*, as to return once in 20 or 30 Years, has not afflicted it since the Years 1665 and 1666. when it swept away near 500000 Souls in City and Country.

In the three successive Reigns of *Henry VII.* *Henry VIII.* and *Edward VI.* this People was visited with an odd Kind of Disease call'd the *Sweating Sickness*, thus described: 'Twas a pestilential Fever, but without any Carbuncle, purple, or livid Spots. A malignant Vapour, generally conceived to proceed from a Malignity in the Constitution of the Air, which seizing upon the vital Spirits, Nature strove to send it forth by extreame Sweat. They that escaped dying of it in 24 Hours, were look'd upon as out of Danger. But it killed great Numbers of People, before the Manner of Cure and Attendance was known. And, which is most remarkable, it wreaked it self chiefly upon robustious People, and spared commonly old Men, Women, and Children. Another Thing very strange of this Disease, is, That it affected the *English* any where beyond Sea, without touching the Natives. Whence it came to be called in *Latin*, *Sudor Anglicus*, as being peculiar to the *English*.

C H A P. XIII.

Of the vast Trade of ENGLAND, both at Home and Abroad.

THE Trade of *England* is carried on two Ways, at Home and Abroad, in *Britain* and foreign Countries.

At Home, by Land and Water. By Land, all Provisions and Commodities are convey'd in Waggon, and upon Pack-Horses; by Water, either by Sea, or upon navigable Rivers.

This vast Transport of Provisions and Commodities, both by Land and Water, employs a World of Waggoners, Seamen and Watermen. And whereas *London* is in a manner the Center of this Trade, hence comes the great Concourse there is of Carts and Waggon by Land, of Ships and Lighters, &c. by Water. To receive what comes by Land, we may reckon 150 Inns at *London*, where the Country-Waggon come to unload, and from whence they return at set Times, loaded with *London*-Commodities, by which means, a vast Number of Porters are employ'd to load and unload the Waggon, and to carry the Parcels where they are directed. But among the Inns aforesaid, I do not reckon such as take in nothing but Coaches, and others that entertain only Livery-Horses.

As to the Conveyance by Water, one may judge of the vast Number of Ships, Mariners, and Watermen employ'd in *England*, by the Sea-Coal Trade only, which takes up constantly 500 great Vessels, that sail to and from *Newcastle* almost all the Year round, and whose Seamen are counted the best in *England*. This Trade therefore is kept on foot, and the Coals fetch'd 300 Miles by Sea, which might be had in the Neighbourhood of *London*, in order to encourage Navigation, and to have always a constant Supply of able Seamen, ready for the Service of the State.

But if the Carriage only employs so many People both by Sea and Land, how great must be the Number of such as are employ'd in Manufactures, both in the City and Country? *London* swarms with them, and there are many Towns in the Country full of Manufacturers of several Sorts.

The Difference between the Trade carried on at Home and Abroad, lies in this, that the first makes the Money circulate, whereas the other is carried on chiefly by bartering of Commodities.

If the Home-Trade be so prodigious, and of so great Benefit to the Nation, we may reasonably conclude our Foreign-Trade to be far beyond it.

Not but that *England* may very well subsist without it. For she wants for nothing, but yields all Things necessary for Life, and might

might make good Shift without the Help of Foreign Countries; which cannot be said of *Holland*, her Rival in Point of Trade. But as Foreign Trade is very useful to employ Artifts, set the Poor to work, and improve Manufactures; so 'tis an effectual Means to enrich the Nation, to strengthen the State, and make it formidable. *England* therefore trades in all Parts of the World, nor does any Nation whatsoever drive such a Commerce as she does with her own Commodities. This makes her strong in Shipping, multiplies the Number of her Mariners, makes the Nation rich, and procures her whatever the whole World can afford to gratifie the Fancy, or please the Appetite. In short, 'tis by the Foreign Trade, that *Britain* is become the Support of her Friends, and a Terror to her Enemies. And whereas the *Dutch* Trade does chiefly consist in the Transportation of Foreign Commodities from one Country to another, the *English* Trade consists principally in exporting their own Commodities, not only over all *Europe*, but also to *Asia*, *Africk*, and *America*. Tho' the *English* make a greater Consumption of Foreign Commodities than any other Nation, yet they keep not only the Balance of Trade even, by the Excellency and Quantity of their own Commodities, but also come off great Gainers, by transporting what they cannot consume into other Countries. With *France* only they were formerly Losers, when that Crown laid exorbitant Customs upon *English* Commodities; and *England* was so kind to *France*, as to pass it by without any Retaliation: Infomuch, that by a modest Computation, *England* remained yearly indebted to *France* in above half a Million of Pounds Sterling, and that for Gugaws, and other Commodities, which *England* made good Shift without, during the Course of her late War with *France*.

The principal Commodities of the Growth of *England* are her Wool, of which vast Quantities of Cloth and Stuffs are made, to the Sum of Two Million Sterling *per Annum*. Her Tin, Lead, Copper, Pit-Coal, great Guns, Bombs, Carcasses, &c. for one Million. Moreover, she exports abundance of Corn, Red Herrings, smoak'd Pilchards, and Salmon; besides abundance of Leather and Saffron. Many of her Manufactures are also in great Request, particularly her Sattin, Damask, Velvet, Plush, Locks, Pendulums, and Watches; Barometers, Thermometers, Spectacles, Prospective-Glasses, Telescopes, Microscopes, and all Sorts of Mathematical Instruments, &c. great Quantities of which are exported.

Besides the great Consumption *England* makes of the Products of her vast Countries in the New World, particularly Sugar, Indigo, Coco-Nuts, Tobacco, &c. she spares to the Sum of half a Million a Year for other Parts of *Europe*. Her Trade with *Ireland*, and Fishery with *Newfoundland*, is also very beneficial to her. With *Ireland*, by exporting her Wool, Beef, Hides, Tallow, Butter and Fish.

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It has been already observ'd, that *Holland* has the Advantage of *England* in Point of Transportation. But *Holland* being but a narrow Country, full of Water, her Merchants find there but little Land to purchase with their Wealth gotten by Trade; whereas *England* being a spacious, beautiful, and fruitful Country, her Merchants find Opportunities enough to purchase Estates for themselves and their Heirs; where they go to enjoy the Fruits of their Industry, and take their Ease, when tired and fatigued with the Hurry of Trade.

The foreign Trade is regulated chiefly at *London*, by several Companies (or Societies) of Merchants, empowered by Royal Authority, to make, from time to time, such Regulations for the Improvement of their respective Trade, as they shall think convenient. By which Companies, the Poor are set to work, many great Ships are built, and a vast Number of Seamen employ'd.

The principal are the *East India* Companies, the Old and the New, not long since united together, and whose Stock is One Million and an Half. Their Trade extends from *Persia* to *China*. In *Persia* they have two Factories, one at *Ispahan*, and the other at *Gambroon*. In *India* a great many, particularly at Fort St. George, Fort St. David, *Achim*, and *York* Forts in the Isle of *Sumatra*. *Callicut*, *Surat*, and *Pettipolee* on the Coast of *Coromandel*, *Rhajama* in *Malabar*, and the Isle of *Bombay*, &c. And in *China*, *Amoy*, *Canton*, and *Tunqueen*.

The *Levant*, or *Turkey* Company, settled by the famous Queen *Elizabeth*, and whose Privileges were increased by her next Successor, *James I.*

The Company of *Merchants Adventurers*, the ancientest of all; first settled by King *Edward I.* near 400 Years since, for the exporting of Wool; but now they are only allow'd to export Cloths ready made.

The *Russia* Company, established in the Reign of *Edward VI.* upon the Discovery made by the *English* of the Way to *Archangel* upon the Northern Ocean, which formerly was counted impracticable: Which Discovery proved much to the Prejudice of *Narva* upon the *Baltick*, the Trade whereof turned to *Archangel*, to the great Benefit of the *Czar* and his Dominions. Therefore *John Basilovitz*, who reigned at that Time, granted great Privileges to this Company, which made it flourish in few Years: But the late *Czar*, *Alexey Michailovitz*, being disgusted at the Company, abolished their Privileges, and set the *English*, in Point of Custom, on the same Foot with other Nations.

The Company called the *East-Land* Company, whose Trade is upon the *Baltick*, in *Denmark*, *Sweden*, and *Poland*.

The *Royal African* Company, settled by the late King *Charles*, who gave 'em full Power to trade all over the Western Coast of *Africk*, from *Sally* in the South of *Barbary*, as far as the *Cape of Good Hope*, forbidding all his other Subjects to interfere with them

them in that Trade. This Company has built, at their own Charge, many Forts upon that Coast, for the Security of their Trade, namely, *James Fort* upon the River *Gambo*, *Sherborough* in *York Island*, *Sierra Leona* in the Isle of *Bence*, *Fort-Royal*, &c. but their Stock is at present low.

I pass by several other Companies, as the *Greenland Company* for Whale Fishing; *Hudson's Bay Company*, and others.

To shew the Advantages *Great Britain* reaps from this foreign Trade, 'tis computed, that what is brought in only by the *East-India Company*, as Pepper, Salt-Petre, Callicoes, Drugs, Diamonds, and Pearls, &c. after we have supplied our selves, amounts to 500000 *l. per Annum*. And what is transported hither from the *British Plantations* in *America*, viz. Sugar, Indigo, Tobacco, Coco Nuts, &c. besides Fish, Pipe-Staves, Masts, Beaver, &c. from the North Parts of that Continent, 400000 *l. per Annum*.

Note, That some of the aforesaid Companies trade in Joint-Stocks, as the *East-India* and *African Companies*, the *Morea Company*, being part of the *Levant*, and the *Greenland Company*; others in separate Stocks, but in Common as to Publick Expences, keeping out Interlopers, and the like.

For promoting the Trade of *Great Britain*, and for inspecting and improving His Majesty's Plantations in *America*, and elsewhere, there is a Council of Trade established.

Council of
Trade.

C H A P. XIV.

Of the Coin, Weights, and Measures, which by the Union with Scotland, ought to be the same all over Great Britain.

Coin.

THE *British Coin* is of two Metals, Gold and Silver. The Gold is either a *Guinea*, or *Half Guinea*; the first going for 21 *s. 6 d.* the *Half Guinea* proportionably. 'Tis called *Guinea*, from a Country of that Name in *Africk*, whence most of the Gold is brought of which this Coin is made.

But we have, besides *Guineas*, two sorts of old Gold, one called a *Broad Piece*, and the other a *Jacobus*; the first going for 23 *s. 6 d.* and the last for 25 *s. 6 d.* They are both a fine Sort of Gold, coined in the Reigns of King *James I.* and *Charles I.*

The Silver Coin now current in *Great Britain*, is of the best Silver, called *Sterling*; of which there have been formerly many Species, now reduced to four, viz. *Crowns*, *Half Crowns*, *Shillings*, and *Six Pences*. There are also Silver *Groats*, or *Pieces of Four Pence*; and Silver *Three Pences*, *Two Pences*, and *Pennies*: But these are seldom seen in Trade. We have likewise abundance of *Copper Farthings*, and *Half Pence*, which have been allowed to be coined for the Conveniency of small

small Change: But no Man is bound to receive 'em in Pay for Rent or Debt.

What we call a *Noble*, is 6 s. 8 d. a *Mark*, 13 s. 4 d. an *Angel*, 10 s. but they are not to be seen in Specie.

Sometimes we call 20 s. a *Piece*; and we don't use the Word *Pound* under 3 l. which is 60 s.

'Tis presumed there are in *England* Six Millions of coined Gold, and Ten Millions of Silver; in all, Sixteen Millions.

The Office of the *Mint*, where all our Money is coined, and to which belong several Officers, is kept in the *Tower of London*. But when the hammered Coin was called in to be milled, five other *Mints* were erected, viz. at *Bristol*, *Chester*, *Exeter*, *Norwich*, and *York*; both for quicker Dispatch, and for the Convenience of People in the Country to carry their Bullion to the nearest *Mint*.

That which gave Occasion to this general Reformation of our Coin, was the common and gross Abuse of it by Clipping, tho' High Treason by Law, for which a Multitude of Clippers suffered Death. The mischievous Trade of false Coining, besides, grew at the same time to that height, that no Nation, perhaps, was ever so hard put to it by Clippers and false Coiners; and this, when we were engaged in a Burdensome War with *France*. But, with God's Blessing, and to the great Disappointment of *France*, the Nation was in a short Time supplied with New Coin, the finest and most beautiful of any State in *Europe*. When you were under those Distractions upon the Account of your Coin, said a French Plenipotentiary to one of ours at the *Hague*, upon the Peace of *Reswick*, we expected no less than a Convulsion in the State; but when we found how wonderfully you overcame Difficulties that were thought insuperable at so critical a juncture, we stood amazed, and concluded nothing impossible for *England* to do. Thus the reforming of our hammered Coin into milled, sunk the Clippers Trade, and that of false Coiners is very much discouraged, it being much more difficult to counterfeit mill'd Money than hammer'd.

The Weights and Measures are the same all over *England*; ^{Weights} that is, according to the King's Standard kept in the *Exchequer*.

The Weights are of two Sorts, one called *Troy Weight*, and the other *Averdupois*; the first containing 12 Ounces, and the other 16 in the Pound. But then the Ounce *Averdupois* is lighter than the other by almost a 12th Part, 51 Ounces of *Troy* being equal to 56 of *Averdupois*; but the *Averdupois* Pound is more than the *Troy* Pound, for 14 Pounds of that are equal to 17 *Troy*.

By *Troy Weight* are weighed Jewels, Gold, Silver, Bread, Corn, and Liquors; and by the other, Mercery and Grocery Ware, Wool, Metals, Tallow, and the like, of which a Hundred Weight comes to 112 Pounds, and Half a Hundred to 56
propor-

proportionably. In *Troy Weight* 24 Grains of Wheat make a Penny Weight Sterling, 20 Penny Weight one Ounce, and 12 Ounces a Pound.

Measures.

Measures are either applicative, or receptive; that is, for Things measured outwardly, or inwardly.

Of the first Sort we have a Yard, consisting of three Foot, this of 12 Inches. An Ell, being one Yard and a Quarter. A Geometrical Pace, reckoned at five Foot; a Fathom at six; a Rod, Pole, or Perch, at 16 Foot and a half.

Now 40 Rods make a Furlong, and eight Furlongs an *English* Mile. By a Statute of *Henry VII.* an *English* Mile ought to be 1760 Yards, or 5280 Foot; that is, 280 Foot more than the *Italian* Mile.

An Acre of Land in *England* consists of 40 Rods (or Perches) in Length, and four in Breadth. A Yard-Land is commonly 30 Acres, and an Hide 100.

The Receptive Measure is either for liquid, or dry Things.

Of the first, we have a Pint, of which two make a Quart, two Quarts a Pottle, and two Pottles a Gallon. Now eight Gallons make a Firkin of Ale, and nine a Firkin of Beer, two Firkins a Kilderkin, and two Kilderkins a Barrel. A Barrel and a half of Beer, being 54 Gallons, makes a Hogfhead, two Hogfheads a Butt, and two Butts a Tun.

Wine Measures are shorter than those of Ale and Beer, four Gallons of these making five of Wine-Measure. A Rundlet of Wine holds 18 of these Gallons, a Tierce 42, a Hogfhead 63, a Punchion 84, a Pipe or Butt 126, a Tun 252.

For dry Things, such as Corn or Grain, the Gallon is of a Size between the Wine and Beer Gallon, two of which make a Peck, four Pecks a *Busbel*, four *Busbels* a Comb, or *Curnock*, two Combs a Quarter, ten Quarters a Last, or *Wey*.

I shall conclude this Chapter with an useful Explication of some Terms in the Way of Trade, used for Things sold by Tale or Weight.

1. By Tale; as speaking of Paper, a *Quire* is 24 or 25 Sheets, a *Ream* 20 *Quire*, and a *Bale* 10 *Reams*: Of Parchment, five Dozen of Skins make a *Roll*.

Of Fish; a hundred of *Cod Fish*, *Ling*, *Haberdine*, and the like, contains 124; and of *Herrings*, 120. Twelve Hundred go to one Thousand, being a *Barrel*, and 12 *Barrels* to a *Last*. Speaking of *Eels*, a *Strike* is 25, and a *Bind* 10 *Strikes*, that is, 250 *Eels*.

Of Hides, 10 are a *Dicker*, and 20 *Dickers* a *Last*. Speaking of Gloves, a *Dicker* is 10 *Pair*.

Of Furs, as *Sables*, *Filches*, *Martins*, *Grays*, *Minks*, and *Fannets*, 40 *Skins* make a *Timber*; of other *Skins*, five Score go to the Hundred.

2. By Weight, thus; a *Tun* is 20 Hundred; except *Lead*, of which a *Tun*, or *Fodder*, is but 19 Hundred and a Half.

A Stone of Beef at *London* is 8 Pounds, but in the Country most commonly 14. Horse-racers do likewise reckon 14 Pounds to a Stone. A Stone of Iron, Shot, or Wool, is also 14 Pounds; and the double Quantity of Iron or Shot, is called a Quarter. But a Stone of Sugar, Cinnamon, Nutmegs, Pepper or Allum, is but 13 Pounds and a Half.

A Ferkin of Butter is 56 Pounds, of Soap 60, and a Barrel of either is 2 Ferkins.

In *Essex*, a Clove of Butter or Cheefe is 8 Pounds; and a Wey 31 Clove, or 256 Pounds. But in *Suffolk*, a Wey is 42 Cloves, or 336 Pounds.

A Clove of Wool is 7 Pounds; a Stone of the same 14, a Tod 28, a Wey 182, a Sack 364, a Last 4568.

A Faggot of Steel is 120 Pounds, a Burden of Gad-Steel 180.

A Barrel of Gun-powder 100 Pounds, and a Last of the same is 24 Barrels.

A Seam of Glas is 24 Stone, or 120 Pounds, at 5 Pounds the Stone.

A Truss of Hay 56 Pounds, and a Load of the same 36 Trusses.

C H A P. XV.

Of the Conveniencies for Travelling. Of the Post, and Pacquet-Boats, for Intercourse of Letters.

BESIDES the *Conveniency* of Travelling by Sea, or on Rivers, no Nation in the World is better accommodated, either with *Horses* or *Coaches*, for Land-Travel. *Conveniencies for Travelling.*

The first so common in *England*, as to be used even by the vulgar Sort, amongst which few will go a long Journey on Foot: If a Man's Occasions require the utmost Speed, he has the *Conveniency* of *Post-Horses*, to be shifted at every *Post-Stage*, for 3 Pence a Mile, besides the same Allowance to the *Post-Boy* for conducting.

The Roads are also much frequented with *Coaches*, especially for the Neighbourhood of *London*; some belonging to Gentlemen, and others being either Hackney or Stage-Coaches. These set out from *London* at certain Times for all the most noted Towns in *England*, and return from thence with so much speed, that some will measure 60 Miles in a Summer-Day, at the common Rate of 13 Pence every 5 Miles.

Since by Act of Parliament 40 l. are allowed for the apprehending of a Highway-man, the Roads have been less infested than before with those Robbers; who, however, are not so cruel as in *Germany*, where they kill first at a venture, that they may strip

with more Security. Here they never take away one's Life, but in case of *Resistance*, when their own lies at Stake. Nay, some of them have been so generous as to return Part of the Booty, rather than leave the *Traveller* destitute.

Post.

As to the *Post*, for Intercourse of Letters, there is a *General Office* in *Lombard-street*, *London*, formerly managed in chief by one *Post-master General*, and now in the Hands of two, who have under 'em 182 *Deputy Post-masters* in *England* and *Scotland*, most of 'em keeping regular Offices in their *Stages*, and *Sub-Post-masters* in their *Branches*. There is also a *General Office* in *Ireland* for that Kingdom, which is kept in *Dublin*.

And such is the Disposition of *Postages*, by the good Regulations of the Governours of the *General Post-Office* in *London*, that there is no considerable *Market-Town* in *England*, but has an easie and certain Conveyance for all Letters to and from the said Office, in the due Course of the Mails every *Post*.

The *Charge* thereof is easie, and the *Expedition* very great and convenient. For a Letter containing a whole Sheet of Paper is conveyed 80 Miles for 3 Pence, if a double Letter for 6 Pence, and an Ounce of Letters for 12 Pence. If above 80 Miles, a single Letter is 4 Pence, a double 8, and an Ounce 1 s. 4 d.

The Conveyance is so *expeditious*, that every 24 Hours the *Post* goes six score Miles; and in 5 or 6 Days an Answer may be had from a Place 300 Miles distant from the Writers.

The *Post-days* to send Letters from *London* to any Part of *England* and *Scotland*, are *Tuesdays*, *Thursdays*, and *Saturdays*. And the Returns certain on *Mondays*, *Wednesdays*, and *Fridays*.

But to *Wales* and *Ireland*, the *Post* goes only twice a Week, viz. *Tuesdays* and *Saturdays*; and comes from *Wales* every *Monday* and *Friday*: But from *Ireland* the Return is uncertain, because it depends upon Winds.

When the *Court* is in the Country, the *Post* goes every Day to the Place where it resides. The same it is with *Kent*, and the usual Stations of the Royal Fleet, as the *Downs*, *Spithead*, &c. To which Places one may send every Day but *Sunday*, and from whence one may also hear every Day but *Sunday*.

For *Foreign Intelligence* in Times of Peace, *Mondays* and *Thursdays* are the *Post-days* for *France*, *Spain*, and *Italy*: *Tuesdays* and *Fridays* for *Holland*, *Germany*, *Denmark*, and *Sweden*.

On *Mondays* and *Fridays*, the *Post* goes also for *Flanders*, and from thence to *Germany*, *Denmark* and *Sweden*.

For the Transport of Letters and Pacquets over Sea, there are in Time of Peace,

Between <i>England</i> and	{	<i>France</i> ,	3	} Pacquet-Boats.
	{	<i>Spain</i> ,	2	
	{	<i>Flanders</i> ,	2	
	{	<i>Holland</i> ,	3	
	{	<i>Ireland</i> ,	3	

The *Pacquet-Boats* for *France* go from *Dover* in *Kent* for *Calais*, 7 Leagues over, on *Tuesdays* and *Fridays* in the Evening, if the Wind serves. For *Spain*, one goes every Fortnight from *Falmouth* in *Cornwall* to *Corunna*, or the *Groyne*. For *Flanders*, from *Dover* to *Newport*, 20 Leagues over, on *Tuesdays* and *Saturdays* in the Evening. For *Holland*, from *Harwich* in *Essex* to *Helvoetsluys*, about 30 Leagues over, on *Wednesdays* and *Saturdays* in the Evening. And for *Ireland*, from *Holy-Head* in *Anglesey* (a *Welsh* County) to *Dublin*, about 20 Leagues over, on *Mondays* and *Thursdays*.

But, during our Rupture with *France* and *Spain*, the *Pacquet-Boats* for those two Kingdoms were discontinued; and at the same time those for *Flanders*. And the *Pacquet-Boats* that went for *Corunna* were ordered for *Lisbon*, the Capital City of *Portugal*.

Since the late *Queen's* happy Accession to the Crown, Her Majesty was pleased, for the Encouragement of Trade and Commerce, to appoint *Boats* to convey Letters and *Pacquets* from *England* as far as the *West-Indies*, which never was done before. One of these *Boats* sets out from the *Thames* on the last *Thursday* of the Month, particularly for the *Isles* of *Barbadoes*, *Montserrat*, *Nevis*, *St. Christopher*, *Antego*, and *Jamaica*. The Rate for every Letter is 9 Pence a Sheet-Letter, a double Letter 18 Pence, a *Pacquet* weighing an Ounce, 2 Shillings 6 Pence, and so in Proportion.

The *General Post-Office* in *London* is managed by a *Deputy*, and several *Officers*, &c. to the Number of near 80 Persons. Some employ'd in the *Inland-Office*, for *Inland Letters*; and others in the *Foreign-Office*, for *Foreign Letters*.

For the Convenience of those who live far from the *Post-Office*, there are particular *Post-houses* appointed to take in the Letters till 9 of the Clock at Night, to be sent from thence in due time to the *General Post-Office*: Which is done *Gratis* for *Inland Letters*, and for *Foreign Letters* or *Pacquets*, they take for each *Letter* one Penny. (m)

C H A P. XVI.

*Of the several Orders and Degrees among the English.
And first of the NOBILITY.*

THE People of England are generally divided into *Laity* and *Clergy*; and the first sub-divided into *Nobility*, *Gentry*, and *Commonalty*.

I begin with the *Laity*, not out of any Disrespect to the *Clergy*, but because it seems most natural, and that the greatest Honours conferred upon the *Laity* are hereditary, which is not so with the *Clergy*.

I own, the Law of England makes no Distinction of *Laity*, but that of *Nobles* and *Commons*: So that the *Gentry* of England are look'd upon, by the Eye of the Law, but as the Flower of the *Commonalty*. However, I shall follow my Division, in its several Branches, according to the *Courtesie* of England, and not the Rigour of the Law.

Nobility.

By the *NOBILITY*, I mean only the *Temporal Peers* of the Realm, being *Lords* of Parliament. Of whom there are five Degrees distinguished by the several Titles of

DUKE, EARL, And
MARQUIS, VISCOUNT, BARON.

Of Dukes in Particular.

A Duke is created by Patent, Cincture of Sword, Mantle of State, Imposition of a Cap and Coronet of Gold on his Head, and a Veige of Gold put into his Hand. He is girt with a Sword, to put him in mind, that he is bound to defend the King and Kingdom in time of War: And his Head is adorned with a Crown of Gold, as a Token that he is Counsellor to the King and Kingdom in Time of Peace.

A Duke's Coronet has Leaves without Pearls, and his Mantle of State four Gards faced with Ermine. He is called, *His Grace*, a Title formerly given to the Kings of England, before they assumed the Title of Majesty.

A Duke's Eldest Son is called *Lord Marquis*; the Younger Sons by their Christian Names, with the Title of *Lord* prefix'd, as *Lord Thomas*, *Lord William*, &c. and all his Daughters *Ladies*.

Marquisses and Earls.

A *Marquis* and an *Earl* are created as a Duke, by Cincture of Sword, &c. but with this Difference in their Coronets, that a *Marquis's* has a Pearl and a Strawberry Leaf round, of equal height; and an *Earl's* has the Pearls raised upon Points. Their Mantles of State are (as a Duke's) faced with Ermine; but, whereas a Duke's has four Gards, a *Marquis's* Mantle has but three and a half, and an *Earl's* but three.

All the Sons of a *Marquis* are *Lords* by the Courtesie of *England*, and all his Daughters *Ladies*. And as a *Duke's* eldest Son bears the Title of a *Marquis*, so an *Earl's* bears that of a *Viscount*: But the younger Sons of an *Earl* are but *Esquires*, tho' all his Daughters be *Ladies*.

Viscounts and *Barons* are made by Patent, the last sometimes by Writ, when called to the House of Lords. The Difference in their *Coronets*, is, that a *Viscount's* has a Circle of Pearls without Number; and a *Baron's* six Pearls upon the Circle. Their *Maniles* are both faced with plain white Furr.

None of their Sons bear the Title of *Lord*, nor any of their Daughters that of *Lady*: Therefore the eldest Son of the first *Viscount* is look'd upon as the first *Gentleman*, and his eldest Daughter as the first *Gentlewoman*, without a Title in *England*.

In short, the Title of *Lord* is given to all the Sons of *Dukes* and *Marquisses*, and the eldest Sons of *Earls*; and the Title of *Lady* to all their Daughters.

Here follows the Rank the Noblemen, and their Sons keep among themselves.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. Dukes. | 8. Eldest Sons of Earls. |
| 2. Marquisses. | 9. Younger Sons of Marquisses. |
| 3. Eldest Sons of Dukes. | 10. Barons. |
| 4. Earls. | 11. Eldest Sons of Viscounts. |
| 5. Eldest Sons of Marqueffes. | 12. Younger Sons of Earls. |
| 6. Younger Sons of Dukes. | 13. Eldest Sons of Barons. |
| 7. Viscounts. | |

All Peers of *England* keep their Rank according to the Date of their Patents. Their *Ladies*, and their Sons *Ladies*, keep amongst them the Rank of their Husbands.

A *Scots Nobleman* takes Place next to the *English* of his Rank; and an *Irish Nobleman*, after a *Scots* Peer of his Rank.

But there are some *high Officers*, who by Virtue of their Office precede even all *Dukes* that are not of the Royal Blood, whatever be their Quality otherwise; viz. the *Lord Chancellor*, or *Lord Keeper*, the *Lord High Treasurer*, the *Lord President* of the *Privy-Council*, and the *Lord Privy Seal*. And others that take Place only of all that are of their Degree, particularly the *Lord Great Chamberlain* of *England*, the *Earl Marshal*, the *Lord High Admiral*, and the *Lord Chamberlain* of the King's Household.

A *Secretary of State*, being a *Baron*, takes Place of all *Barons*, that are not in any of these high Stations. But, if he be above a *Baron*, he only keeps the Rank his Quality gives him, according to his Creation.

The Privileges of the NOBILITY.

THE Nobility of England, enjoy many great Privileges, the Principal of which are these.

1. That they are free from all Arrests for Debts, as being the King's Hereditary Counsellors. Therefore a Peer cannot be Out-lawed in any civil Action, and no Attachment lies against his Person: But Execution may be taken upon his Lands and Goods.

For the same Reason they are free from all Attendance at Courts-Leet, or Sheriffs-Turns: Or in case of a Riot, from attending the Service of the *Posse Comitatus*.

2. In Criminal Causes, they are only tried by their Peers; who give in their Verdict, not upon Oath, as other Juries, but only upon their Honour. And then a Court is built on purpose in the Middle of Westminster-Hall, at the King's Charge; which is pulled down again when their Trials are over.

3. To secure the Honour of, and prevent the raising of any Scandal upon Peers, or any great Officer of the Realm, by false Reports, there is an express Law, call'd *Scandalum Magnatum*, by which any Man convicted of a false and scandalous Report against a Peer of the Realm, is condemned to an arbitrary Fine, and to remain in Prison till the same be paid.

4. Upon any great Trial in a Court of Justice, a Peer may come into the Court, and sit there covered.

They have other Privileges, which I pass by for Brevity's Sake: Yet none has that of the *Grandees* of Spain, to be covered in the King's Presence. And in case of a Poll-Tax, they bear the greatest Burthen, being taxed every one according to his Degree. (n)

C H A P. XVII.

Of the KNIGHTS of the GARTER.

OF all the Secular Orders in the Christian World, this is the most noble and most antient; for it was instituted in 1350. by the great Hero of that Age, Edward III. who conquered France and Scotland, and brought their Kings Prisoners, viz. John King of France, and David King of Scotland.

'Tis called, the Order of the Garter, because this was the only Part of the whole Habit of the Order worn at first, as a Tie of Affection and Love for one another. And that none might believe, that the Sovereign had any other Design but what was just and honourable, this Motto was order'd to be wrought on the Garter, *Honi soit qui mal y pense*, Shame be to him that Evil thinks.

thinks. The same was put in *French*, because the King being then possessed of a great Part of *France*, the *French* Tongue was very familiar with the Court of *England*.

This honourable Society consists of the Sovereign, the King or Queen of *Great Britain*, and 25 *Companions*, call'd *Knights of the Garter*. And whereas *St. George* is the Patron of *England*, 'tis upon *St. George's Day* (*April 23.*) they are usually installed in the noble Chappel of the Castle of *Windsor*, with great Pomp and Magnificence.

The *Garter* is daily worn by the Knights on the left Leg. The same is blue, deckt with Gold, Pearls, and precious Stones, with a Buckle of Gold. But, instead of it, they commonly wear but a large blue Ribbon. They also wear a broad blue Ribbon hanging over their left Shoulder, with *St. George's Picture* at the Bottom of it, enamelled upon Gold, and set with Diamonds. The left Side of their Cloaks or Coats, is adorned besides with the Sun in its Glory, of Silver Embroidery, commonly called the *Star*. And at high Feasts they wear a *Surcoat*, a *Mantle*, a high *Black Velvet Cap*, and a Collar of *Ss's*, composed of Roses enamelled red, within a Garter enamelled blue, with the *Motto* in Letters of Gold.

This Society is a College, or Corporation, having a great Seal belonging to it, besides the Seal of the Sovereign of the Order. The Bishop of *Winchester* is the Prelate of the Garter, the Bishop of *Salisbury*, Chancellor; and the Dean of *Windsor*, Register. The principal King at Arms, called *Garter*, is the chief Lay Officer of this Society. 'Tis he that marshals the Solemnity, at their Installations and Feasts. There is besides an *Usher of the Garter*, the same who is Usher of the Rod.

The *Feast*, made at the Charge of the new installed Knight, is always magnificent; and the Hall, built for that purpose, stately.

There is in the Castle of *Windsor* 26 decay'd Gentlemen, commonly called the *Poor Knights of Windsor*, who have a liberal Maintenance at the Charge of the College. They ought to be military and unmarried Men, that have served the Crown with their Sword; and 'tis their Duty to appear in the Chappel at Morning and Evening Prayers, in which the *Sovereign* and *Companions* of this most noble Order are prayed for particularly.

There have been of this Order since its Institution, 8 Emperors, above 20 foreign Kings, and many more inferior Princes; who formerly were placed according to their Creations, but now according to their respective Degrees. (o)

C H A P. XVIII.

Of the Gentry, and Inferior Sort. of People.

NEXT to the *Peers* of the Realm, viz. *Dukes, Marquisses, Earls, Viscounts, and Barons*, who properly are the Nobles of *England*, I come to what we call the *Gentry*, consisting of *Knights, Esquires, and Gentlemen* without Title.

Knights.

Besides the foresaid *Knights of the Garter*, here are 3 Sorts of *Knights*, viz. *Knights Baronets, Knights of the Bath, and Knights Batchelors*, all distinguished from the rest of the *Gentry* by the Title of *Sir*, prefix'd to their Christian Names, as *Sir John Shaw*.

Baronets are the first among the *Gentry*, and the only *Knight-hood* that is hereditary. This Honour was first instituted in the Year 1611, by King *James I.* who limited their Number to 200. But his Successors did not tie themselves up to that Rule; so that now there are above 700 of them. To be qualified for it, one must be a Gentleman born of good Reputation, and have an Estate of 1000 *l. per Annum*. He must pay to the Exchequer as much as will maintain 30 Foot-Soldiers 3 Years at 8 *d.* a Day, in the Province of *Ulster* in *Ireland*, which amounts to near 1100 *l. Sterling*: So that including the Fees, the whole Charge is about 1200 *l.*

The *Knights of the Bath* are so called from their Bathing, used before they were created. *Henry IV.* was the Founder of this Order, in 1399, when to grace his Coronation, he made 46 of these *Knights*, that were bathed in the *Tower*. There are now but a few left of this Order. They wear a *Scarlet-Ribbon*, belt-wise.

Knights Batchelors are the most common, and therefore the less esteem'd: Whereas formerly this Honour was bestowed only upon Sword-men for their military Service, or upon Noblemens Sons. Then they were knighted, being girt with a *Sword*, and having gilt *Spurs* put on, whence they came to be called in Latin *Equites Aurati*. But of later times this Honour has been so frequently confer'd upon Lawyers, Physicians, Merchants, Painters, Mathematicians, and others, that the Kingdom swarms with this Sort of *Knights*. Of whom no less than 1400 are reckoned in *England*, which one with another have a yearly Income of 600 *l.* each. The Manner of making these *Knights* is much alter'd from what it was formerly. The King bids the Gentleman (calling him by his Name as a Gentleman) to kneel down, upon which he lightly touches his left Shoulder with a naked *Sword*, then bids him rise up by the Title of *Sir* prefix'd to his Christian Name. Note, That all *Knights Wives* bear the Title of *Lady*, which gives 'em a Precedency over *Esquires* and *Gentlemens Wives*.

Esquires.

Esquires, from the French *Escuyers*, Lat. *Scutigeri*, are properly the younger Sons of *Earls*, the Sons of *Viscounts* and *Barons*, the eldest Sons of the younger Sons of *Peers*, the eldest Sons of *Knights*, and their eldest Sons for ever.

There

There are also *Esquires* created by the King, by putting about their Necks a Collar of *S's*, and bestowing upon them a Pair of Silver Spurs. And at the King's Court, there were formerly two considerable Officers, called, *Esquires of the Body*.

Those that are in publick Offices, or in any eminent Station, such as Justices of the Peace, Mayors of Towns, Counsellors at Law, Serjeants of the several Offices in the King's Court, and other noted Officers, are also reputed *Esquires*, or equal to them.

Gentlemen (Lat. *Armigeri*) are those properly, who, being descended of a good Family, bear a Coat of Arms, without any particular Title.

Of these, such as are of an ancient Family, and have where-withal to live like themselves, are as much regarded as some Knights and 'Squires, tho' of an inferior Rank; for in *England* all Noblemen are Gentlemen, tho' all Gentlemen be not Noblemen.

We reckon in *England* above 6000 Gentlemen, one with another, at 400 *l. per Annum*; besides 14000 younger Brothers, who having but a small Estate, get Preferments, some in the Church, others in the State.

Formerly, Trading degraded a Gentleman, and now a thriving Tradesman becomes a Gentleman by the happy Returns of his Trade.

As to Merchants, the Founders of Trade, and of the Nation's Wealth, they deserve indeed to be ranked amongst Gentlemen: For by their Means Land is improved, and inbred Commodities exported: They employ a World of Artificers and Seamen, and procure a good Livelihood to a vast Number of Tradesmen and Retailers. Therefore many Gentlemen born, some of them younger Sons of Noblemen, take upon them this Profession, without any Prejudice or Blemish to their Birth, as it has been of late the Practice in *France*. Nay, 'tis common with us, for Gentlemen and Merchants Sons and Daughters to intermarry.

In short, the Title of Gentleman is commonly given in *England* to all that distinguish themselves from the common Sort of People, by a good Garb, genteel Air, or good Education, Wealth, or Learning.

As the Gentry of *England* is very numerous, so their Wealth, upon the whole, far exceeds that of the Nobility; tho' most of these have great Estates, and some of 'em beyond Sovereign Princes. Here we have many Knights, 'Squires, and Gentlemen, that have each 2, 3, or 4000 *l. a Year*, more or less; and there are some of 8 or 10000 *l. a Year*.

Their Rank is thus.

- | | |
|---|-----------------------------|
| 1. The younger Sons of Viscounts, and Barons. | 4. Knights Batchelors. |
| 2. Knights Baronets. | 5. Esquires. |
| 3. Knights of the Bath. | 6. Gentlemen without Title. |

I have observed before, in the Rank of Peers, that certain great Officers (tho' of a lower Quality) have a Right of Precedency, by
Vir-

Virtue of their Office. 'Tis the same with the Gentry, for the younger Sons of Viscounts, and Barons, are preceded by such Privy Counsellors as are but Gentlemen, by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Chancellor of the Dutchy of *Lancaster*, the Lord Chief Justice of the *Kings-Bench*, the Master of the *Rolls*, the Lord Chief Justice of the *Common-Pleas*, the Lord Chief Baron of the *Exchequer*, and the other Judges.

inferior Sort of
People.

By the inferior Sort of People, I mean properly such as get their Livelihood either in a mechanick, or servile Way; as ordinary Tradesmen, Mariners, Husbandmen, inferior Servants, Labourers, &c.

But there is a middle Sort, between the Degree of a Gentleman, and these, *viz.* Yeomen, and Copy-holders.

Yeomen.

Those are called Yeomen, or Freeholders, that have Land of their own to a good Value, and husband it themselves. Great is their Number in *England*, many of 'em having Land that brings 'em an Income of 40 or 50 *l.* a Year, some 100, or 200; but which is almost incredible, there are Yeomen in *Kent* especially, that have 1000 *l.* and some more, *per Annum*; a Thing not easie to be found amongst Men of this Rank, any where else in *Europe*.

Copy-holders.

The Copy-holders are much of the same Nature, a Copy hold being a Kind of Inheritance. For tho' the Hold be void at the Tenant's Death, yet the next of Blood, paying the customary Fine, at 2 *s.* more or less, for each Acre of Land, gets Possession of it.

Not to insist upon the meaner Sort of People, I shall only observe, that they are the happiest People in *Europe*, and (by the Laws of the Land) the least liable to Oppression from the Sovereign. (p)

C H A P. XIX.

Of the English CLERGY.

And first of Bishops.

AS the Laity of *England* consist of Nobility, Gentry, and Commonalty; so the Clergy is divided into Bishops, Dignitaries, and inferior Clergy.

Of the Bishops,
and their Dio-
cesses.

England and *Wales*, consisting of 26 Diocesses; there are accordingly 26 Diocesans, or Bishops. Besides the Bishop of *Man*, which was made a Bishoprick by Pope *Gregory IV.* but the Bishop thereof is no Peer of the Realm, as the other Bishops are.

Two of those Bishops having a Super-intendency over the whole Church of *England*, and in some measure over the other Bishops, are therefore called Archbishops, one of *Canterbury*, and the other of *York*, and their Provinces accordingly. The first of which far exceeds the last; for of 26 Diocesses it takes up 22, *viz.* 18 in *England*, and 4 in *Wales*.

The

The Diocesses in the Province of Canterbury, with the Extent of each, and its Value by the King's Books, much short of the present Income.

In ENGLAND.

Valued in the King's Books.

l. s. d.

		The Extent and Value of each Bishoprick.		
Canterbury,	{	Most Part of Kent, with divers peculiar Churches in other Diocesses.	4233	08 08
London,	{	Middlesex and Essex, with Part of Hartfordshire.	1117	08 04
Winchester,	{	Survey and Hampshire, with the Norman Isles of Jersey and Guernsey.	3885	03 03
Ely,	{	Cambridgeshire.	2134	18 01
Lincoln,	{	The Counties of Lincoln, Leicester, Bedford, Bucks, Huntingdon, and Part of Hartford.	830	18 01
Lichfield & Coventry,	{	Darbyshire and Staffordshire, with Part of Warwickshire, and Shropshire.	703	05 02
Hereford,	{	Herefordshire, and Part of Shropshire.	768	10 10
Worcester,	{	Worcestershire, and Part of Warwickshire.	1049	17 05
Bath & Wells,	{	Somersetshire.	527	14 02
Salisbury,	{	Wiltshire and Berkshire.	1367	11 08
Exeter,	{	Devonshire and Cornwall.	1566	14 06
Chichester,	{	Sussex.	677	01 03
Norwich,	{	Norfolk and Suffolk, with a small Part of Cambridge-shire.	899	08 07
Gloucester,	{	Gloucestershire.	315	07 02
Oxford,	{	Oxfordshire.	354	16 04
Peterborough,	{	Northamptonshire and Rutland.	414	19 11
Bristol,	{	The City of Bristol, and County of Dorset.	383	08 04
Rockester,	{	Part of Kent only.	358	03 08

In

The Present STATE of Part I. In WALES.

Valued in the King's Books.

			l. s. d.
St. Davids,	} Containing {	Pembroke, Cardigan, and Carmarthen-shires.	486 05 08
Landaff,		Glamorgan, Monmouth, Brecknock and Radnor-shires.	154 14 01
St. Asaph,		The greatest Part of Flint, Denbigh, and Montgomery-shires, and some Part of Shropshire.	187 11 06
Bangor,		Anglesey, Carnarvan, and Part of Montgomeryshire.	131 16 04

The Diocesses in the Province of York.

York,	} Containing {	Most Part of Yorkshire, and all Nottinghamshire.	1000 00 00
Durham,		Durham, Northumberland, and two Parishes in Cumberland.	2821 01 05
Carlisle,		Two Parts in three of Cumberland and Westmoreland.	531 04 11
Chester,		Cheshire, Lancashire, Richmond in Yorkshire, and one third Part of Cumberland and Westmoreland.	420 01 08

To which add the Bishoprick of Man.

The *Bishops* are the Overseers of the Clergy and People committed to their Charge, each of them within the Bounds of his Diocese.

They have in chief the Power of *Ordination*, tho' they always perform it jointly with some other Priests. They are also empowered to grant *Institutions* to Benefices, and to command *Induction* to be given.

Thrice a Year each of them visits his *Diocese*, to enquire into *Offences*, especially against Justice, Piety, and Sobriety.

Dignity and Power of Bishops.

As the two *Arch-Bishops* have a Super-intendency over all the Church of England, and in some measure over the other Bishops, so the *Arch-Bishop* of Canterbury has a Kind of Super-eminency over the *Arch-Bishop* of York: For he has Power to summon him to a National Synod, or Convocation.

The *Arch-Bishop* of York is called *Primas Angliae*, Primate of England: But the *Arch-Bishop* of Canterbury is *Primas totius Angliae*, Primate of all England.

They

They are both stiled *Most Reverend*, in a superlative Manner, and honoured (as *Dukes* are) with the Title of *Grace*.

The Archbishop of *Canterbury* is the first *Peer* of the Realm, next to the Royal Family, and takes place, not only of *Dukes*, but also of the greatest *Officers* of the *Crown*. Nor does any of these, except the *Lord Chancellor*, or *Lord Keeper*, step between his *Grace* and the Archbishop of *York*.

Tho' the Archbishop holds his Place from the Sovereign, yet in his Royal Writs to him he is stiled, *Dei Gratia Archiepiscopo Cantuariensi*. And whereas other Bishops write, *Divina Permissione Episcopus*, he writes himself *Divina Providentia*.

To him it properly belongs to crown the King, to consecrate a new-made Bishop, and to call Provincial Synods, according to the King's Writ directed to him for that Purpose.

The Bishop of *London* is accounted his Provincial *Dean*, the Bishop of *Winchester* his *Chancellor*, and the Bishop of *Rockester* his *Chaplain*.

To decide all Differences in Ecclesiastick Matters, he holds several *Courts*, of which in its proper Place.

The Archbishop of *York* has also many *Prerogatives*, and holds several *Courts*, of which hereafter.

Next to them the Bishops of *London*, *Durham*, and *Winchester*, The Rank of Bishops. have always the *Precedence*; and all other Bishops according to the Priority of their Consecration. The Bishop of *London*, as being Bishop of the Capital City of *England*, and Provincial Dean of *Canterbury*. The Bishop of *Durham*, as Count *Palatine*, and Earl of *Sadberg*; and the Bishop of *Winchester*, as formerly, Earl of *Southampton*; whose Bishoprick is counted the richest in *England*, being yearly worth about 8000 *l.* tho' valued not half that in the King's Books.

But, whereas some Bishopricks have but a small *Income*, the Bishop in that Case is usually provided with some good Living besides. The Bishop of *Rockester*, being Dean of *Westminster*, has a much better Revenue from his Deanry, than from his Bishoprick; this being reckon'd but 500 *l.* a Year, and the Deanry at least 800 *l.*

All the Bishops (except the Bishop of *Man*) are Peers of the Realm, and sit as *Barons* in the House of *Lords*. They are called the *Lords Spiritual*, and being look'd upon as the Fathers and Guardians of the Church, they are accordingly stiled, *Fathers in God*. Their Titles and Prerogatives.

As the two Archbishops are called *Most Reverend*, and have the Title of *Grace* given them, so the inferior Bishops are called *Right Reverend*, and have the Title of *Lordship*.

These have not only the same *Privileges* as the Temporal Lords, but also some peculiar *Prerogatives*, and those of a high Nature.

Tho' all *Courts* are held by the King's Authority, yet the Bishops *Courts* are not properly accounted to be the King's *Courts*.

For

For a Bishop sends forth *Writs* in his own Name, *Teste* the Bishop; and not in the King's Name, as all other Courts do.

And, whereas in other Courts there are several Judges to each, a Bishop in his Court is the sole Judge. Nay, he may depute his Authority to another, as to a Suffragan Bishop, his Chancellor, or Commissary; which none of the Judges can do.

In a Trial of Bastardy, or Heresie, the Bishop's *Certificate* is sufficient. And if a Clergy-Man kills his Bishop or Ordinary, 'tis look'd upon as a Parricide, and is *Petty Treason* by Law.

Lastly, there is this Difference between an *Arch-Bishop* and a *Bishop*; That the *Bishop's* Authority is confined within the Bounds of his Diocese, but that of the *Arch-Bishop* extends it self over all his Province, he being Ordinary to all the Bishops thereof. Accordingly the *Bishop* visits his Diocese only, whereas the *Arch-Bishop* visits the whole Province. The *Bishop* can call only a Diocesan, but the *Arch-Bishop* may convene a Provincial Synod. The *Bishop* with other Priests, may ordain a Priest; but the *Arch-Bishop*, with other Bishops, consecrates a Bishop. (p)

C H A P. XX.

Of the Dignify'd, and Inferior Clergy. With an Account of the Ordination, the Method used to get a Living, and the Maintenance of the Inferior Clergy. Also of the Parish-Church Officers.

Dignify'd Clergy.

BY the *Dignify'd Clergy*, I mean, *Deans*, *Arch-Deacons*, *Rural Deans*, and *Prebendaries* or *Canons*; who are assistant to Bishops, and for the most part Men above the common Capacity of the Inferior Clergy. And, as among the Laity, the *Gentry* keep a middle Rank between the Nobility and the Inferior Sort of People; so these *Dignitaries* keep a middle Station between the Bishops, and the lower Clergy: So great is the *Harmony* of the *English Constitution*, both in Church and State.

Deans and Prebendaries.

In all Cathedral and Collegiate Churches (except at *St. Davids* and *Landaff*, in *Wales*) there is a *Dean*, who is the Head of the *Canons* or *Prebendaries*, and makes a *Chapter* with such as are *Canonici actu*. These *Dignitaries*, intended for a constant Supply of able and fit Persons to govern the Church, have each a Dwelling-house near the Cathedral or Collegiate Church, and a plentiful Maintenance; but the *Dean* has commonly a double Portion.

Both the *Dean* and *Prebendaries* ought to reside in their respective Church, to frequent publick Divine Service, to preach by Turns upon Sundays, and all Festival Days, and at due times to Administer the Lord's Supper. They ought to shew a good Example to the Inferior Clergy, direct the weakest Sort of 'em

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how to preach; and when summoned by the Bishop, to assist him in some Episcopal Functions, as Ordination, Deprivation, Condemnation of obstinate Hereticks, &c. Upon the King's Writ of *Conge d' eslire*, when the Bishop's See is vacant, they chuse their own Bishop, who is commonly the Person recommended to them by the King; or if not, they shew Cause to the contrary. Bishops are commonly chosen out of the Body of the Deans.

In the Cathedral of St. David's, and that of Landaff, the Bishop is Head of the Chapter; and in the Bishop's Absence, the *Chanter* at St. David's, and the *Arch-Deacon* at Landaff.

The Deans of the *Chapel Royal*, St. George's Chapel at Windsor, Rippon, and Guernsey, are only honorary Deans, without any Jurisdiction. The Deans of Croydon in Surrey, Battel in Sussex, and a few others, are Deans without any Chapter, but with a Kind of Jurisdiction.

Among the *Prebendaries* of the old Foundation, some are *Canonici actu*, such as have Right to vote in the Chapter. Others *Canonici in herbâ*, having a Stall in the Choir, but no Vote in the Chapter.

The *Arch-Deacons* are so called from their Charge over the Deacons. There are of these 60 in all England, each Diocese having in it one Arch-Deaconry, or more, for Dispatch of Ecclesiastical Business: And whereas the Bishop makes the Visitation of his Diocese once in three Years, 'tis the Arch-Deacon's Office to visit the same the other two Years; and then to enquire into Reparations and Moveables belonging to the Churches under his Jurisdiction; and to reform Abuses in Ecclesiastical Matters, and bring the more weighty Affairs before the Bishop. Therefore he is called *alter Episcopi Oculus*, the Dean making the other. He is also, upon the Bishop's Mandate, to induct Clerks into their Benefices, and so give 'em Possession of all the Profits thereof.

The *Rural Deans* were called of old *Archi-Presbyteri*, as having the Oversight of a certain Number of Priests. Their Office now is, upon the Bishop's Order, to convocate the Clergy, and signify to them the Bishop's Pleasure. A *Rural Dean* may also give Induction in the Arch-Deacon's Place, when the Arch-Deacon lives too far off.

Every Arch-Deaconry is sub-divided into Rural Deanries.

By the Inferior Clergy, I mean such as are not Dignify'd, whether Rectors, Vicars, Curates, or simply Deacons.

We call Rector a Clergyman possessed of a Living, the predial Tythe whereof is not impropriated; Vicars, that officiate in those Livings which are called Impropriations; Curates, that attend the Service of the Church in the Room of Incumbents disabled, or of Rectors holding several Livings; and Deacons, such as are admitted into some Part of the Service of the Church, till they be fit for the Priestly Office.

For the Church of England has three distinct Orders, viz. Bishops, Priests, and Deacons. By the Canon-Law, to be admitted a Deacon, one must be 23 Years of Age; to be a Priest, 24; and a Bishop, 30.

The

The Office of Deacon is but ministerial to the Priestly Office, and to fit him for it: He may baptize, read in the Church, and assist the Priest at the Lord's Supper, only by giving the Cup.

of the Ordina-
tion.

To be admitted into Holy Orders, one must have a Testimonial from the Master and Fellows of the College where he last resided; or under the Hands and Seals of at least three Divines of good Repute, who knew him well for 3 Years last past, so as to give a good Account of his Virtue, Uniformity, and Learning.

The Ordination of Priests and Deacons is performed four times a Year, viz. upon the 4 *Sundays* in the Ember-Week, called *Quatuor Tempora* by the ancient Fathers, and of great Antiquity in the Church. These 4 Weeks are, by the Laws of the Church, a Time of Prayer and Fasting for the whole Nation, to recommend to God all that are to be Ordained.

The Ordination is performed in a most solemn, grave, and devout manner, by a Bishop, assisted by some of the Dignified Clergy, or others in priestly Orders. After Morning Prayer, there is a Sermon preached concerning the Duty and Office both of Deacons and Priests. The Sermon ended, those that stand for Deacons, being decently habited, are presented to the Bishop by the Archdeacon, or his Deputy, whom the Bishop asks, if he has made due Enquiry of them; And then asks the People, if they know any notable Impediment or Crime in any of them? Then follow certain Prayers, with the Collect and Epistle appointed for this Solemnity: After which, the Oath of Supremacy is administered to every one of 'em, and the Bishop puts to 'em divers godly Questions: Which being answered, they all kneel, and he laying his Hands upon them severally, does ordain 'em Deacons. Then he delivers the *New Testament* to every one of 'em, giving them Authority to read the same in the Church: Upon which the Bishop appoints one of them to read the Gospel. This done, the Bishop and they proceed to the Communion; after which, they are dismissed with the Blessing pronounced by the Bishop.

The Priests are ordained much after the same manner, only the Epistle and Gospel are different; and after the Questions and Answers made, the Bishop puts up a particular Prayer for them: Which ended, he desires the Congregation to recommend them to God in their private Prayers; for doing of which there is a competent time of general Silence. After this, *Veni Creator Spiritus* is sung in Meter: Then follows another Prayer, which ended, the Bishop (with one or two Divines present) lays his Hands upon the Head of every one of 'em severally, they all kneeling, and so ordains 'em in a set *Form of Words*, different from that of Deacons.

The Method
used to get a
Living.

To get a Benefice or Living, a Clergyman must fairly procure a Presentation from the true Patron of the Church, without any Agreement by himself, or any in his behalf, for any Sum of Money, Reward, Gift, Profit or Benefit, directly or indirectly in Hand paid, or yearly to be allowed, which is called *Simony*.

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Patrons of Churches are those who, by first building of Churches, or first endowing them with Lands, have obtained for them and their Heirs, a Right of Advowson or Patronage: Therefore, when the Church is void, the Patron is to propole a fit Clerk to the Bishop, to be by him canonically instituted.

The Presentation being in due Form signed and sealed by the Patron, the Clerk presented must carry it to the Bishop of that Diocese in which the Church is, or to his Vicar-General; and if the Bishoprick be vacant, to the Guardian of the Spiritualities. He ought also to bring with him, and (if required) exhibit the Testimonial he had, before he was admitted into Orders.

Hereupon he is examined by the Bishop, or his Chaplain, and if he be found duly qualify'd, he must declare in express Words, *That no foreign Prince, Person, Prelate, State or Potentate, has, or ought to have any Jurisdiction, Power, Superiority, Pre-eminence, or Authority, Ecclesiastical or Spiritual, within this Realm; And, that he will conform to the Church of England, as it is now by Law Established: Which Declaration he must subscribe unto, and have a Certificate of it from the Bishop, or the Person deputed by him.*

Before he can be admitted into the Benefice, he must also take this solemn Oath against *Simony*, viz. *That he is not directly or indirectly privy to any such Agreement; and if any one unknown to him has made any such Simoniackal Contract in his Behalf, that he will in no wise stand by it.*

These Things being done, the Bishop, or his Surrogate, gives him the Institution in these, or the like Words; *Instituo te Rectorem Ecclesiæ Parochialis de C. & habere Curam Animarum. Accipe Curam tuam & meam.*

Upon which a *Mandate* is issued out under the Bishop's Seal to the Arch-deacon of the Place, to give the Clerk Induction into his Living; which is done either by the Arch-deacon himself, or some Clergyman appointed by him, by Delivery of the *Bell-rope*: Then the new instituted Clerk, being left alone in the Church, tolls the Bell, which compleats the Induction.

Within two Months after, upon some Lord's Day, he must read in the Church the 39 Articles, being the Confession of the Faith of the Church of England, and declare aloud his unfeigned *Assent* and *Consent* to all the Contents thereof. And within the same space of Time he must also read the whole Service of the Church appointed for that Day, both Forenoon and Afternoon, and declare his *Assent* and *Consent* to all Things contained and prescribed in the Book of Common-Prayer and Administration of the Sacraments, according to the Use of the Church of England.

Within three Months after his Institution, he must likewise, upon some Lord's Day, during Divine Service, publicly read his Certificate from the Bishop (or his Deputy) of his Subscription to the Declaration aforesaid, and at the same Time the Declaration it self.

The Duties of a new Incumbent.

All which must be *attested* by some of the most intelligent Parishioners under their own Hands. And if he fails in any of those Duties, he thereby forfeits his Living.

As to the Maintenance of the inferior Clergy, some have very good Livings yielding 200, or 300 *l. per Annum*. But many yield but 100 *l.* and too many short of that; which, besides the Glebe Land, is raised by way of Tythes, and the Duties paid for Christnings, Marriages, and Funerals.

The Plurality of Benefices allowed by the Church of *England*, for the Encouragement of worthy and eminent Divines, makes Room for many Curates to officiate for them in those Churches where they do not keep their Residence: For which they have such an Allowance as they think fit to agree upon.

The Condition of Vicars was much the same with that of Curates, if not worse, till her late Majesty parted with the Tenth, a good Branch of the Revenues of the Crown, for the Relief of the poor Clergy.

C H A P. XXI.

Of the several Parties that are now in England.

IF any thing can allay the Happiness of *England's* Constitution, 'tis its being divided into *Parties*, when nothing but Peace and Union can secure it from Distractions at Home, or of Invasions from Abroad. How narrowly we lately escaped returning into former Confusions, by the Heat of *Parties*, and trying *Experiments*, is sufficiently known.

But, Thanks to Heaven, Things are now brought into a better Temper, and 'tis hoped all *Parties* will lay aside their private Animosities, to advance the publick Good jointly, as they did in the late happy Revolution. The best way to bring us to it, is, for *Judah* to vex no more *Ephraim*, and for *Ephraim* to envy no more *Judah*. This was the hearty Wish of the late King *William*, in his last immortal Speech to the Parliament, witness these Words in it, which deserve to be written in Letters of Gold. 'I should think it, *says he*, as great a Blessing as could befall *England*, if I could observe you as much inclined to lay aside those unhappy fatal Animosities which divide and weaken you, as I am disposed to make all my Subjects safe and easie, as to any (even the highest) Offences committed against me. Let me conjure you to disappoint the Hopes of your Enemies, by your Unanimity. I have shewn, and will always shew how desirous I am to be the common Father of all my People. Do you in like manner lay aside *Parties* and *Divisions*. Let there be no other Distinctions heard of among us for the future, but of those who are for the *Protestant Religion*, and the *present Establishment*;

'blishment ; and of those who mean a *Popish Prince*, and a *French Government*.

' We are all of one Blood, *says an ingenious Divine*, the same Hands have fashioned us. We walk on the same Earth, breathe in the same Air, are lighted with the same Sun, covered with the same Canopy, depend on the same Providence, and are all Sheep of the same Pasture. What therefore God hath thus joined together, let neither Folly nor Malice, Men nor Devils, put asunder. Our Enemies Maxim is, *Divide & Impera*, Divide and Subdue ; let ours be, *Quos Deus conjunxit, nemo separat* ; Those whom God has joined together, let no Man attempt to put asunder.

As to those Gentlemen who are so fond of *Arbitrary Power*, if they have not taken an absolute Resolution not to be convinc'd, the following Arguments of a learned Author, who writ *The Enquiry into the Measures of Submission to the Supreme Authority*, cannot fail of convincing them. 'The Measures of Power, *says he*, and consequently of Obedience, must be taken from the express Laws of the State, or from immemorial Customs, or from particular Oaths which the Subjects swear to their Princes. And in all Disputes between Power and Liberty, Power must always be proved, for Liberty proves it self ; that being founded only upon a positive Law, this upon the Law of Nature.

'The Question is, In case of a Difference betwixt the King and his People, Who is a competent Judge ? In this Case, *says my Author*, 'tis to be considered, That some Points are justly disputable and doubtful ; and others so manifest, that any Objections made against them, are rather forced Pretences, than so much as plausible Colours. If the Case be doubtful, the Interest of the publick Peace and Order ought to carry it. But the Case is quite different, when the Invasions that are made upon Liberty and Property are plain and visible to all that consider them.

'The main Difficulty lies here, how, upon such an Invasion, the Subjects of *England* can take up Arms against their King, when the Militia is by several express Laws lodged singly in the King ; and those Laws have been put in the Form of an Oath, which all that have born any Employment, either in Church or State, have sworn. So that, tho' the Subjects have a Right to their Property by many positive Laws, yet they seem now to have no Right or Means left to preserve it. And here seems to be a Contradiction in the *English Government*, viz. a publick Liberty challenged by the Nation, and grounded upon Law ; and yet a Renouncing of all Resistance, when that Liberty is invaded, and that also grounded upon Law.

'To clear this Point, and bring it to its true Light, we must take this for a general Rule, when there seems to be a Contradiction between two Articles in the Constitution, that we ought to examine which of the two is the most evident, and

' the most important, and so fix upon it. Then we must give
' such an accommodating Sense to that which seems to contra-
' dict it, that we may reconcile 'em together.

' 'Tis plain, that our Liberty is only a thing that we enjoy at the
' King's Discretion, during his Pleasure, if the other against all
' Resistance is to be understood according to the utmost Extent
' of the Words. Since therefore the chief Design of our whole
' Law, and of all the several Rules of our Constitution, is to se-
' cure and maintain our Liberty, we ought to lay that down for
' a Conclusion, that it is both the most plain, and the most im-
' portant of the two. And the other Article against Resistance
' ought to be so softened, as that it do not destroy us.

' If the Law never designed to lodge the Legislative Power in
' the King, as it is self-evident, 'tis plain it did not intend to secure
' him in it, in case he should go about to assume it. Therefore
' the not resisting the King can only be applied to the executive
' Power, that so upon no Pretence of ill Administrations in the
' Execution of the Law, it should be lawful to resist him. Ano-
' ther Proof that the Law only design'd to secure the King in the
' executive Power, is the Words of the Oath, which makes it un-
' lawful to bear Arms against the King, or any commissioned
' by him. For, if the Commission be not according to Law, 'tis no
' Commission; and consequently those who act by Virtue of it,
' are not commissioned by the King in the Sense of the Law.

' Besides, all general Words, how comprehensive soever, are
' still supposed to have a tacit Exception and Reserve in them,
' if the Matter seem to require it. Thus Children are command-
' ed to obey their Parents in *all Things*; and Wives are declared
' by the Scripture to be subject to their Husbands in *all Things*, as
' *the Church is unto Christ*. For odious Things ought not to be sus-
' pected, and therefore not named on such Occasions; but when
' they fall out, they carry still their own Force with them. So
' by our Form of Marriage, the Parties swear to one another, 'till
' *Death them do part*; and yet few doubt but that this Bond is
' dissolved by Adultery, tho' it is not named.

' In short, when a King of *England* strikes at the very Founda-
' tions of the Government, as the late King did, and that his
' Maleverfations are not only the Effect of human Frailty, of Ig-
' norance, Inadvertencies, or Passions (to which all Princes may
' be subject as well as other Men) in such Cases, that a King may
' fall from his Power, or at least from the Exercise of it; and such
' his Attempts (in the very Judgment of the greatest Asserters of
' Monarchy) naturally divest him of his whole Authority. To
' this purpose we have still fresh before us the Example of the
' late King of *Portugal*, who for a few Acts of Rage, fatal to very
' few Persons, was put under a Guardianship, and kept a Prison-
' er till he died, and his Brother, the late King, made Regent
' in his Place. Which, it seems, was (at least secretly) approv'd
' by most of the crown'd Heads of *Europe*, and even our Court

' gave

'gave the first Countenance to it. Tho', of all others, King Charles II. had the least Reason to do it, since it justified a younger Brother's supplanting the elder. But the Evidence of the Thing carried it even against Interest.

It may be objected from our frequent Divisions, That *Britain is a hard Kingdom to govern*. But the Objection, in the main, is frivolous. For when a Prince is wise and moderate, maintains the Laws, and makes himself easie to his Subjects, the best Part of 'em think nothing too much by way of Gratitude; but when a King tramples upon the Laws, aims at Arbitrary Power, 'tis no Matter of Amazement if they bestir themselves in Defence of their Liberty. 'Tis an invaluable Treasure, and who can blame 'em for being jealous of it?

The Favourites of Kings have very often occasion'd their Fall. When they keep a *Medium* betwixt the King and his Subjects, they make themselves Favourites of both; but when they advise the King to Extremes, and oppress the People to enrich themselves with their Spoils, they draw upon themselves an universal Hatred, and the Prince loses the Love of his Subjects, which is his greatest Treasure.

When *Parties* fall out, it has been always the best Way for the Sovereign to support the *Party* which is most conformable to the Law of the Land. The Court is always strong enough, in such a Case, to keep the Balance even. Hot Men are dangerous in trying *Experiments*. We had lately, and in the last Century, a sad Experience of it. Therefore they are now discarded, discountenanced, and left to bite upon the Bridle, but without any farther Mark of Royal Indignation; which makes many of 'em come to themselves again, who grow tired, at last, with swimming against the Stream. The Truth is, an utmost Severity (except in desperate Cases) is improper for this mild Climate. 'Tis fitter for a *French*, than a *British* Government. At the Coronation a pointless Sword, called *Curtana*, appears amongst the *Regalia*, as an Emblem of Mercy. 'Tis by this merciful Temper the late King *Charles* gain'd the Love of his Subjects; and had not his Nephew, King *William*, spared the Blood of his Enemies at home, (tho' he did it perhaps to a fault) I question whether his Throne had not been too hot for him. 'Tis plain, it was so with King *James*, on account of his too great Zeal for Popery.

But some will have it, that *England* does best preserve her self by *Parties*. I own, that there is a Contrariety in the Elements, and yet a mutual Agreement; that Fermentation is useful in several Respects, and boisterous Winds are apt to purifie the Air. Nay, some are of Opinion, that if the Sea did stagnate long, and were not tossed by the Winds, 'twould come to Putrefaction, notwithstanding the Saltness of it. But, on the other hand, it must be granted, that when those Motions are too violent, and go beyond certain Bounds, they generally prove fatal.

However, if Men did truly govern themselves by Christian Principles, not by Piques, Humour, or Self-interest, and would promote and carry on the publick Good, I don't see, but that *Unity of Affection*, and *Diversity of Opinion*, might very well consist together. 'That there should be a perfect Agreement in Opinion, as to exclude all *Difference*, is neither possible in this imperfect State, nor necessary, says an eminent Bishop of our Church. 'In Matters of small Consequence, in Things indifferent, or in speculative Subjects, wise and good Men may differ without Prejudice to themselves, to each other, or to the Publick: But in Matters of greater Weight, wherein the publick Welfare is concerned, an Union of Judgment or Opinion is to be preserv'd. 'Tho' even in those Matters, an universal Harmony in Judgment, among all the Members of any Society, is a Thing to be wished, rather than hoped for; Scripture it self, fore-seeing a Disagreement of Opinions, even among Christians, gives Directions for the Behaviour of the differing Parties, both the strong and the weak, towards one another. But there is no Dispensation for the want of Union of Hearts and Affections. This must be had, where the other cannot be obtained; and there can be no Reason assigned, why it may not.

C H A P. XXII.

Of the Government of ENGLAND. And first of the Laws of the Land.

THE *Laws of England* are the Foundation of its Government, by which a King ought to rule, and the People submit to.

Common Law.

I begin with the *Common Law*, that is, the common Customs of the Nation, which in Process of Time have obtained the Force of Laws. 'Tis a Summary of the Laws of the Saxons and Danes, to which William the Conqueror having added some of the good Customs of Normandy, he caused them all to be written in his own *Norman Dialect*, and so they have continued hitherto.

Statute-Law.

Besides the *Common Law*, we have the *Statute Law*, that is, the Laws made from Time to Time, by King and Parliament, as Occasion requires, and where the *Common Law* is deficient, or thought to be so.

Martial Law.

The *Martial Law*, which concerns only Soldiers and Mariners in Time of actual War.

Forest Law.

The *Forest Law*, concerning Forests; by which the Will is reputed for the Fact, so that a Man found hunting of a *Deer*, may be arrested, as if he had taken it.

The *Civil Law*, made use of particularly in the Court of Admiralty, the two Universities, all Spiritual Courts, the Earl Marshal's Court, and in Treaties with Foreign Princes. This is the Law

Law of Nations, look'd upon as the Product of the common Reason of Mankind, and made use of where *Common* and *Statute Law* take no Cognizance.

The *Laws* of *Rhodes* and *Oleron*, concerning Maritime Affairs, have been long since incorporated into the Volumes of the *Civil Law*. *Rhodes* is an Island in the *Mediterranean*, not far from *Anatolia*, and now belonging to the *Turks*: Whose ancient Inhabitants, being great Traders at Sea, made such Regulations in all Maritime Concerns, that the very *Romans* who excell'd in making good *Laws*, left their Sea-Affairs, and referred all Debates and Differences of that kind, to the Decision of the *Rhodian Laws*.

Oleron, an Island of *Aquitain*, not far from *Roche*, where *Richard I.* caused such excellent *Laws* to be made, relating to Sea-Affairs, that they were almost in as great Repute in these *Western* Parts of *Europe*, as the *Rhodian Laws* were in the *Mediterranean*.

There have been Maritime *Laws* made by King *Edward III.* at *Queenborough*, and by other Princes and States in *France*, *Italy*, and *Spain*. But the *Rhodian Laws* still extant, have the Pre-eminence.

The *Canon Law*, which takes place in Things relating merely *Canon-Law.* to Religion, and is so called from such *Canons* (or *Rules*) of General Councils, and of *English* Synods, &c. as are received by the Church of *England*: By which she proceeds in the Exercise of her Jurisdiction, so far as the said *Canons* are consonant to Holy Writ, and not repugnant to the *Laws* of the Land.

But there are other *Laws*, called *Municipal*, or *By-Laws*, *By-Laws.* proper to Corporations, such as the Magistrates of a Town or City may make, by Virtue of the King's Charter, for the Benefit of their Corporation, provided they be not inconsistent with the *Laws* of the Land.

By the *Laws* of *England*, the *English* are a free People, because no Law can be made or abrogated, without their Consent by their Representatives in Parliament; so that their Subjection to *Laws* is not forced, but voluntary.

By the same *Laws*, no *English* Subject ought to be imprisoned, without Cause shewn; nor may he be denied a Writ of *Habeas Corpus*, if desired, to bring him speedily to his Trial. And if upon an *Habeas Corpus*, no Cause of Imprisonment be alledged, the Prisoner must be set at Liberty.

No *Racks* are used to force a Confession of Guilt from the Prisoner; and nothing but clear Evidence, upon Oath, can bring him in guilty.

None can be tried but by a Jury of his Peers, nor condemned but by the *Laws* of the Land, or by an Act of Parliament. Nor ought any to be fined for any Offence, but according to the Merit of it.

No *Taxes*, *Loans* or *Benevolences*, can be imposed upon *English* Subjects, but with their own Consent by their Representatives in Parliament. Nor is any one to be pressed for a Soldier,

but such, as Acts of Parliament (made for that Purpose in great Emergencies) direct.

In Time of Peace or War (unless upon an Invasion) no Soldiers can be quartered in the House of a private House-keeper against his Will, tho' they pay for their Quarters.

Law relating
to Wives.

As to *Women*, when a *Woman marries*, she gives her self over, and what she brings with her, to her HUSBAND's Power. She parts with her very Surname, and assumes her Husband's. If she has any Tenure, it is all in *Capite*; that is, she holds it of, and by her Husband, who is the *Head* of his *Wife*. She can make no Contract, nor give away, or alienate any Thing, without her Husband's Consent. In short, a married *Woman* can call nothing her own, unless it be otherwise settled before *Marriage*.

If she offends, her Husband may correct her: But if she wrong another by her Tongue, or Trepass, her Husband answers for the Fault, and must make Satisfaction, because the Law makes her subject to him. If she takes Things upon Trust unknown to her Husband, and so runs him in Debt, he is liable to pay it, unless he has cry'd her down in the Market.

A Woman that has kill'd her Husband, is, by Law, to be *burnt alive*; for the Offence is accounted *Petty-Treason*; that is, as great a Crime as Parricide.

If a Wife brings forth a Child begotten before *Marriage* by another Man, the Husband is bound to own it as his Child, and the Child shall be his Heir at Law, according to this Axiom, *Pater est, quem Nuptia demonstrant*.

If she brings forth a Child after a long Absence of her Husband, and he lived all that while *inter quatuor Maria*, within the Four Seas, he must father that Child. And if it be her first-born Son, and the Husband's Estate entailed, or left without Will, that Child shall be Heir to it.

A Wife that has no *Joynture* settled before *Marriage*, may challenge after her Husband's Death, the third Part of his yearly Rents (if Land) during her Life; and within the City of *London*, a third Part of her Husband's Personal Estate for ever.

If a Wife, being an Heiress, brings to her Husband an Estate in Land, that descends to her eldest Son; and if she has no Son, but only Daughters, it is divided amongst them. But if she dies without Issue, the Land goes immediately to the next Heir at Law: Only the Husband shall enjoy the Profits thereof during his Life, by the *Courtesie* of *England*, provided he had a Child alive of her Body.

As to Contracts or Covenants made before *Marriage*, they take Place, and are of Force according to the Tenor thereof.

In short, as the *Husband* and *Wife* are accounted but *One*, so she cannot be produced as a Witness for or against him. Nor can they be wholly separated by Law, but upon a *Nullity* of *Marriage*, *Pre-contract*, *Consanguinity* within the Degrees forbidden, *Impotency*, or such like; in which Cases this is called Separation a *Vinculo*

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Matrimonii, from the Bond of Matrimony, by which each Party is free to re-marry. But in Case of Adultery, the Law of *England* does not allow of this plenary Divorce, only a Separation à *Mensa & Thoro*; that is, a Living asunder without a Liberty to re-marry, while either Party is alive. Yet it has been allowed of for good Reasons, in several Cases, by Act of Parliament.

I come now to *Noblewomen*, who are so by Descent, Creation, or Marriage. We call them *Noble by Descent*, or *Birthright*, upon whom the Honour of Peerage is devolved for Want of Issue-Male, as it falls out sometimes, according to the Settlement of the Title in the Patent. Others are *Noble by Creation*, such as by the King's Favour have been created *Dutchesses*, *Countesses*, or *Baronesses*.

But the greatest Part of *English Noblewomen* are so by *Marriage*, all Women being accounted Noble that are Noblemens Wives. *Uxor fulget Radiis Mariti*.

A Noblewoman by Descent, or Creation, marrying another Husband not Noble, after the Decease of the first, keeps her Honour by Law nevertheless, and is still called by her Title. Tho' her new Husband becomes, by Marriage, Master of her Goods and Chattels, yet she adds no Honour to him: But both her Honour and Estate descend to the next Heir.

A Noblewoman by *Marriage*, who marries another Husband of a lower Estate, loses her Honour by Law. However she is by the Courtesy of *England*, still look'd upon and respected as Noble, and called by the Name of a former Husband.

A Noblewoman by *Birth*, married to a *Baron*, takes Place only as *Baroness*, tho' she be a Duke's Daughter. But, if she marry one under a Nobleman, the Courtesy of *England* gives her Place according to her Birth, and not her Husband's Condition.

A Knight's Widow marrying below her self, is still called *Lady* by the Courtesy of *England*, with the Surname of her first Husband.

Titular Honour, without Means, being but an empty Shadow, the eldest Son of a Family, is, by the Custom of *England*, commonly provided for beyond all other Children, and succeeds both in the Title and Estate, that he may be the better able to bear up the Honour of the Family. He inherits all Lands, and younger Children the Personal Estate. But, if there be no Son, both the real and personal Estate are equally divided among the Daughters.

When the Estate is not entailed, the Father may leave it to ^{to Children} what Child he pleases, or give it away from his Children, which keeps 'em in Awe, and within the Bounds of Filial Obedience.

A Son at the Age of 14, his Father being dead, may chuse his Guardian, consent to Marriage, and by Will dispose of Goods and Chattels. At 21 he is of Age, and then free to make Contracts.

A Daughter may consent to Marriage at 7 Years of Age; and at 12 may retract or confirm it.

Servants

To Servants.

Servants are commonly hired for one Year, at the End whereof they may leave their Masters, after a fair Warning, which is commonly a Month. 'Tis unlawful to take another Man's Servant without his Leave, or Certificate, and the Penalty is 5*l*.

The Law considering the Condition of a *Servant*, how by going to Service, he loses his Liberty, and subjects his Will to another, has wisely provided for the Payment of his Wages. For if a *Servant's* Wages be not paid, 'tis but his bringing his Complaint to a Justice of Peace upon Oath; and if the Justice be an upright Magistrate, he will take care to see Justice done him.

But, on the other hand, a Master may by Law correct his *Servant*, when he gives him just Cause; and Resistance in a *Servant* is liable to a severe Penalty. If he kills his Master, 'tis call'd *Petty-Treason*, that is, a Crime next to High-Treason.

Apprentices.

Apprentices, are another sort of *Servants* in *England*, who (to learn a Trade) are bound to serve seven Years, and all that Time bare-headed in open Shops: Whereas in Foreign Countries they are bound only for three Years, and learn their Trades as well as in seven: Which Way, I confess, is not so much for the Master's Advantage.

An Apprentice is bound by his Indenture, not to marry during the Time of his Apprenticeship. But if a Maiden-Apprentice do marry, she is, *ipso facto*, free, and may go to her Husband.

No Slaves in England.

Since Christianity prevail'd in *England*, a *Foreign Slave* brought over, is, upon Landing, free from *Slavery*, tho' not from common Service.

C H A P. XXIII.

Of the KING. His Greatness, tho' he be not Absolute. The Inconveniences of an Arbitrary Power.

TIS undeniable, that the Preservation, Welfare and Happiness of the People, is the End of Government. For which End the *Monarchy* of *Great Britain* is admirably well framed, being limited in such a manner as secures the People's Liberty, without making the *King* little. 'Tis an *Instrument* of three *Strings*, which being well sorted, yields an admirable Harmony to the Benefit and Glory of the Kingdom. A mix'd Government of *Monarchy* in the *King*, *Aristocracy* in the *Lords*, and *Democracy* in the *Commons*. Here the *King* makes the Figure of a great Monarch, the *Lords* keep up their State, and the *Commons* their Liberty; and they are all three a Check upon one another.

The *King* has all the Ensigns of *Royalty*, as the *Crown*, *Scepter*, *Purple Robe*, *Golden Globe*, and *Holy Unction*. At his Accession to the *Crown*, he is proclaimed with great Solemnity; and his *Coronation* performed with great Pomp and Magnificence.

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He has likewise all the Marks of *Sovereignty*, as the Power of making *Treaties* and *Leagues* with Foreign States, of making *Peace* and *War*, sending and receiving *Embassadors*, creating of *Magistrates*; of Calling, Adjourning, Proroguing and Dissolving the *Parliament*; of Confering *Titles* of *Honour*, *Coining*, *Pardoning* of *Criminals*, &c.

To make *War*, the King may raise Men and Arms, both for Sea and Land; press Seamen and Ships for the Sea-Service, and Vagabonds for either. He has alone the Choice and Nomination of the *Superior Officers*, the principal Direction and Command of his *Armies*, of all *Magazines* and *Ammunition*, *Castles*, *Forts*, *Ports*, *Havens* and *Ships* of *War*. The *Militia* is likewise wholly at his Command, and the *publick Monies* at his Disposal.

Without his Royal Assent, no *Bill* in Parliament can pass into a *Law*: And he may encrease the Number of *Peers*, by creating more *Barons*, or calling to their House whom he thinks fit by *Writ*.

All *Counsellors*, *Officers* of *State*, and *Judges*, are nominated by him. None but the King has the *Sovereign Power* in the *Administration* of *Justice*; and no Subject has here, as in *France*, *high*, *mean*, or *low Jurisdiction*. The King only is Judge in his own Cause, tho' he delivers his Judgment by the Mouth of the Judges.

In Point of Punishments, he may either *pardon* the Offence, or *alleviate* the Punishment, after Sentence given according to *Law*.

The King is the *Supreme Head* of the *Church*, as he is of the *State*, and is look'd upon as her Guardian and nursing Father: So that there lies no *Appeal* from him, as from some other States and Kingdoms beyond Sea, either to the Pope of *Rome*, or to the *Emperor*.

At his Coronation he is anointed with *Oil*, as were the Kings of *Israel*, to imitate that his Person is Sacred and Spiritual; and has the *Dalmatica*, and other *Priestly Vestments* put upon him.

As he is the *Lord Paramount*, or *Supreme Landlord* of all the Lands in his Dominions, so he has the *Supreme Right* of *Patronage* in the Church, call'd *Patronage-Paramount*. So that if the mean *Patron*, or the *Ordinary*, or the *Metropolitan* present not in due Time, the Right of *Presentation* comes to the King.

He alone has the *Patronage* of all *Bishopricks*, for none can be chosen *Bishop*, but whom he nominates in his *Conge d'Eslire*. Nor can a *Bishop Elect* be consecrated, or take Possession of the Revenues of the *Bishoprick*, without the King's *Special Writ* or Assent.

In short, this *Monarchy* is free and independent, and acknowledges no Superior upon Earth. 'Tis true, the *Roman Emperors* were anciently possess'd of this Country; but upon their quitting it, the Right (by the *Law of Nations*) returned to the former Owners

Owners *pro delevicto*, as the *Civilians* speak. And this *Crown* has been long since declared in Parliament to be an *Imperial Crown*. Therefore its Kings never yielded *Precedence* to any Monarch, but only to the *Emperor*, on the Score of Antiquity.

So tender is the Law for the Preservation of the King's Person, that the very imagining or intending his Death, prov'd by any Overt-Act, is *High-Treason* by Law. And tho' a Lunatick, Idiot, or one *non Compos Mentis*, cannot commit Felony, or any Treason by Law; yet if, during his Idiocy or Lunacy, he shall kill, or go about to kill the King, he shall be punished as a Traytor.

Such is the Honour and Respect paid to the King by his Subjects, that they all stand bare, not only in his Presence, but even in his Absence, where he has a Chair of State. All People at their first Address kneel to him, and he is at all Times served upon the Knee.

To support the Honour of the Crown, the Kings of England have always kept a great and splendid Court, consisting of a Noble and Numerous Train of Officers and Servants of all Ranks and Degrees, with large Salaries, beyond any Court in Europe, France not excepted.

By what has been said, 'tis plain, that a *British Monarch*, notwithstanding his *limited Power*, has enough to satisfy the Ambition of any reasonable Prince, who makes the Happiness of his People the End of his Government.

Accordingly, notwithstanding this *limited Power*, England has produced as great Princes as any Kingdom; particularly Richard I. Edward I. Edward III. Henry V. Queen Elizabeth, Queen Anne, and George our present King. Since whose Accession to the Crown, the World saw with Amazement what a Curb he has been to the Excessive Power of France, and by his stupendous Wisdom has brought that potent Enemy into a friendly Alliance. So infallible is the Rule, *Qui per Mare imperat, Terra imperat*; He commands the Land, that bears the Sway at Sea.

C H A P. XXIV.

How the Kingdom is govern'd during a King's Minority, Absence, or Incapacity. Of the Royal Family in general, and the Succession to the Crown.

WHEN the King is in his *Minority*, that is, under 12 Years of Age, then a *Regent*, *Protector*, or *Guardian* is appointed, either by the King his Predecessor, or by the Parliament: In which Case a *Nobleman* is usually chosen, whose private Interest is to preserve the King's Life and Authority. Such was the Duke of *Somerſet*, Uncle to *Edward VI.* by his Mother's Side. And when this Rule has not been observed, as in the *Minority* of *Edward V.* it has proved of very ill Consequence. But when the King comes to be 14 Years of Age, he may by Letters Patents under the Great Seal (according to a Statute made in the Reign of *Henry VIII.*) revoke, and utterly null what Acts he thinks fit, that have passed during his *Minority*.

In the King's *Absence* upon any foreign Expedition, 'twas usual formerly to appoint a *Vice-gerent*, by Commission under the Great Seal, with the Title of *Lord-Warden*, or *Lord-Keeper* of the Realm, and sometimes that of *Protector*, with a Power as great as the King's, except the wearing of a Crown. Whilst *Henry VIII.* was in *France*, the Queen governed with the Title of *Regent*. In the Reign of *K. William* the Queen took upon her the Administration, by Virtue of an Act of Parliament made for that Purpose. But, after her Decease, the Nation was yearly governed, during the King's Absence, by *Seven*, or *Nine Lords Justices*, all Persons of eminent Quality and Worth.

In Case of *Incapacity*, either through Age or Weakness, or by Reason of some incurable Disease, a *Guardian* or *Regent* has been constituted to govern the Kingdom. Such was *John Duke of Lancaster*, in the latter Days of *Edward III.* appointed by the King himself, who was then much decay'd both in Body and Mind, with Age, Weakness and Grief, for the untimely Death of his dear Son, the *Black Prince*.

I come now to the *Royal Family*, and begin with the *Queen Consort*, that is, the Wife of a marry'd King sitting upon the Throne.

Her Majesty is reputed the second Person in the Kingdom, and respected accordingly. She has her *Court* and *Officers* a-part, with a large *Dower* to maintain her Greatness. Tho' an *Alien* born, she may without Denization and Naturalization purchase Lands in Fee-simple, make Leases and Grants, and sue in her own Name, which is not in the Power of any other *Feme-Coverd*, or marry'd Woman to do. To conspire her Death, or violate her Chastity, is *High-Treason* by Law.

If she survives the King, she is called *Queen Dowager*, is still respected as a *Queen*, and keeps a *Court* accordingly. If the next King be unmarried, her Rank is next to him; and if married, she is next to the Queen, as she is also under a Sovereign Queen. Nor does she lose her *Dignity*, tho' she marries a private Gentleman, as did *Queen Catherine*, the Widow of *Henry V.*

As for the King's *Children*, I mean his lawful Issue, they are to be called the *Sons and Daughters of Great Britain*, because all Subjects thereof have a special Interest in them, tho' their Education, and disposing of them, be only in the King.

While *Normandy* continued subject to *England* (which was about 100 Years from the Reign of *Henry I.* till the beginning of the fatal Reign of King *John*) the King's eldest Son was stiled *Duke of Normandy*. But *Edward I.* Grandson to King *John*, changed that Title, and made his eldest Son Prince of *Wales*, which happen'd at the latter End of the 13th Age. In Imitation thereof, *John I.* King of *Castile and Leon*, made his Son *Henry* Prince of the *Asturias*; a Country so craggy and mountainous, that it may not improperly be called the *Wales of Spain*; and all the *Spanish* Princes ever since have born that Title.

The Prince of *Wales* is by Birth Earl of *Chester* and *Flint*, and Duke of *Cornwall*, but Prince of *Wales* by Creation. His yearly Revenue is about 20000 *l.*

He is invested in this Principality by the Imposition of a *Cap of State*, and a *Coronet* on his Head; by delivering a *Verge of Gold* into his Hand, as the Emblem of Government; by putting a *Gold Ring* on his Finger, in Token that he must be a Husband to his Country, and a Father to his Children; and by giving him a *Patent*, to hold the said Principality to him and his Heirs, Kings of *England*.

The *Device* of his *Coronet*, beautify'd with 3 *Ostrich Feathers*, is, ICH DIEN, which in *Welch* signifies, *Here's the Man*. The Words said to be used by King *Edward*, when he shewed the *Welch* Lords his eldest Son, born in *Wales*. Others derive this *Motto* from the *Dutch*, in which Language *Ich Dien* signifies *I serve*.

The Prince of *Wales*, tho' a Subject, is so Sacred in the Eye of the Law, that it is *High-Treason* to imagine his Death, or violate his Wife.

The *Younger Sons* of *England* have no *Appennages*, as the *Younger Sons* of *France*, but depend altogether upon the King's Favour, for Honour and Revenues. They are, indeed, by Birth-right *Counsellors of State*, as well as the Prince of *Wales*, to make 'em fit to manage the weighty Affairs of the Kingdom.

The *Daughters* are called *Princesses*, and to attempt their Chastity is *High-Treason*.

The Title of *Royal Highness* is common to all the King's Children. All other Subjects ought to be uncovered in their Presence, and to kneel when they are admitted to kiss their Hands. They are served on the Knee at Table, unless the King be present.

Lastly,

Lastly, All Persons of the Blood Royal, being lawful Issue, have the Precedency of all others in *England*.

I conclude with the *Succession*, which has been most commonly in a lineal Course of Descent. Thus the Crown falls from Father to Son, and his Heirs; for want of a Son, to the eldest Daughter, and her Heirs; for want of a Daughter, to the Brother, and his Heirs; and for want of a Brother, to the Sister, and her Heirs.

Upon this Score the *Monarchy* of *England* is accounted *Hereditary*, and without an *Interregnum*; the next of Kin to the deceased Sovereign, either King or Queen, (tho' born out of the Dominions of the King of *England*) taking Possession of the Crown, before any Proclamation or Coronation.

'Tis true, the *Succession* in the right Line has often been interrupted, not only in the Time of the *Saxon*, but also in the Reigns of the *Norman* Kings. And at this very time the *Papish* Line stands excluded from the Crown by the *Act of Settlement*, passed in the late Reign upon King *James* his Abdication; and the Crown settled by another *Act* upon the Protestant Line of *Hanover*, after the late Queen's Decease, if Her Majesty died without Issue.

C H A P. XXV.

Of the Nine Great Officers of State.

NEXT to the Princes of the Blood, we commonly reckon the Great Officers of State, *viz.*

The	{	Lord High Steward.	Lord President of the Council.
		Lord High Chancellor, or	Lord Great Chamberlain of Eng-
		Lord Keeper of the	land.
		Great Seal.	Lord High Constable.
		Lord High Treasurer.	Earl Marshal.
		Lord Privy-Seal.	Lord High Admiral.

Of which, the five first precede all other Lay-men; and the other Four all that are of their Degree of Nobility.

Tho' Lord High Steward, called by our common Lawyers *Mag-* Lord High
Steward *nus Anglie Seneschallus*, is the first Great Officer of the Crown, and, as it were, the King's Lord Lieutenant; whose Power, much like that of the ancient *Mayors of the Palace of France*, was so great and exorbitant, that it was thought fit at last to trust it no longer in the Hands of any Subject. *Henry of Bollingbrook*, Son of *John of Gaunt*, Duke of *Lancaster*, and afterwards King of *England*, by the Name of *Henry IV.* was the last that had a State of Inheritance in this Office, which was in the 14th Year of his Age.

Since

Since that time there has been no *Lord High Steward* made, but only to officiate *pro hac vice*, either at a *Coronation*, or for the *Arraignment* of a Peer or Peers for a Capital Crime. At a *Coronation* he sitteth judicially, and keeps his Court at the King's Palace at *Westminster*, where he receives the Bills and Petitions of all Noblemen and others, who by reason of their Tenure, or otherwise, claim to do Services at the King's *Coronation*, and to receive the accustomed Fee. In the solemn Procession upon the *Coronation-day*, he marches immediately before the King, bearing in his Hand *St. Edward's Crown*. Which Office the late Duke of *Devonshire* performed at the late Queen's *Coronation*, marching in the Middle between the Duke of *Richmond* bearing the Queen's Scepter with the Dove, and the Duke of *Somerset* bearing the Orb.

In case of a Trial of a Peer or Peers for a Capital Crime, he judges and gives Sentence, as the ancient *High Stewards* were wont to do; and his Commission is to proceed, *secundum Legem & Consuetudinem Angliæ*. Neither he, nor the Jury of the Lords are sworn: But tho' he be sole Judge, yet he calls all the Twelve Judges of the Land to assist him. During the Trial he sits under a *Cloth of State*, bearing a *white Staff* in his Hand, which is presented to him by the Usher of the *Black Rod*, kneeling. The *Herualds* and *Sergeants at Arms*, with their Maces, attend at this Solemnity. In short, he is respected like a King, called by the Title of *Grace*, formerly given to the Kings of *England*; and they that speak to him, say, *May it please your Grace, my Lord High Steward of England*. The Trial being over, he openly breaks his *white Staff*, and so ends his Office.

Lord High
Chancellor.

The *Lord High Chancellor*, or *Keeper of the Great Seal*, now there is no *Lord High Steward*, is look'd upon as the prime Minister of State, and the highest Person in the Kingdom in Civil Affairs, after the King and Princes of the Blood, as the Archbishop of *Canterbury* is in Ecclesiastical Affairs.

His Place is of great Trust: For he keeps a Court called the *Court of Chancery*, or the *Court of Equity*, wherein he is sole Judge, tho' the *Master of the Rolls* be his Assistant. And there he is to judge according to Conscience and Equity, and not according to the Rigour of the Law. 'Tis he that keeps the *Great Seal of England*, without which, and the Mace, he never appears abroad. All Patents, Commissions, and Warrants coming from the King, are perused by him. If they be lawful, he signs them; if not, he cancels them. By Virtue of his Office, he is one of the King's Privy-Council, and ought to have a tender Regard for the Preservation of the Rights of the Crown. He also bestows all Benefices in the King's Gift under 20 *l.* yearly in the King's Books. His Office is only *durante Beneplacito*, and its yearly Incomes are about 7000 *l.*

The *Lord Chancellor*, and *Lord Keeper*, is the same in Authority, Power and Precedence. All the Difference is, that the *Lord Chan-*
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cellor is created by Patent, which the *Lord Keeper* is not; and that the Title of *Chancellor* is a particular Mark of the King's Favour.

The *Lord High Treasurer* has under his Charge and Government all the King's Revenue, which is kept in the Exchequer; and consequently the Check of all Officers any way employ'd in collecting the same, whose Offices are also for the most part in his Gift. *Lord High Treasurer.*

This Office was formerly conferred by the Delivery of the golden Keys of the Treasury, and now by the Delivery of a white Staff to him by the King. His Salary is 8000 *l. per Annum*, and he holds his Place during the King's Pleasure.

The *Lord Privy-Seal* is the fourth great Officer, and his Place is also of great Trust: For all Charters and Grants of the King, all Pardons sign'd by his Majesty, and divers other Matters of less Concernment, which do not pass the Great Seal, pass through his Hands. But first they must pass the Signet in the Secretary's Office, which being directed to the *Lord Privy-Seal*, is his Warrant for affixing the *Privy-Seal* to the Grant; and the *Privy-Seal* is an Authority to the *Lord Chancellor* (or *Lord Keeper*) to pass the *Great Seal*, when the Nature of the Grant requires it. *Lord Privy-Seal.*

Thus what passes from the King, has these several ways of being considered, before it can be perfected: For neither the *Lord Privy-Seal*, nor the *Lord Chancellor* (or *Lord Keeper*) ought to affix his Seal, if the Warrant be against Law or Custom, and the King ought first to be acquainted with the Matter.

The *Lord Privy-Seal* is, by his Place, of the Privy-Council, and therefore sworn twice, as *Privy-Seal*, and *Privy-Councillor*. His Salary is 3000 *l. per Annum*, and his Office is also *durante Regis Beneplacito*.

The same it is with the *Lord President*, an Officer as ancient as King *John's* Time, and usually called *Consiliarius Capitalis*. This Office was discontinued after the Death of the first Earl of *Manchester* in the Reign of King *Charles I.* and supply'd by the *Lord Chancellor*, till it came to be renewed by King *Charles II.* in the Person of the Earl of *Shaftsbury*. 'Tis by the *Lord President* that Matters are propos'd to the Privy-Council, and the Report made to the King of their several Transactions, when his Majesty has been absent from the Council. *Lord President.*

This Office has been always granted by Letters under the Great Seal, and is rather a Post of Honour than Profit.

Next is the *Lord Great Chamberlain of England*, an Officer of great Antiquity, and of special Service at the Coronation of our Kings: Upon which Day, before the King rises, he is to bring his Shirt, Coif, and wearing-Cloaths; he dresses the King, puts on his Royal Robes, and serves his Majesty that Day before and after Dinner with Water to wash his Hands. In the Procession he marches with his Coronet, and a white Staff in his Hand. *Lord Great Chamberlain of England.*

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He disposes of the *Sword of State* to what Lord he pleases, to be carried before the King when he comes to the Parliament: At which Time he goes himself on the Right Hand of the Sword next to the King's Person, and the Earl Marshal on the Left.

The whole Palace of *Westminster* being under his Government, he issues out his Warrants for the fitting and furnishing of *Westminster-Hall* against Coronations, and Trials of Peers in Parliament-time. He provides all Things in the House of Lords in the Time of Parliament; and to that end, he has an Apartment near that House, with the Gentleman-Usher of the Black Rod, the Yeoman-Usher, and Door-keepers under his Command. Upon all solemn Occasions the Keys of *Westminster-Hall*, of the Court of Wards, and the Court of Requefts, are delivered to him.

At the Coronation he has 40 Ells of Crimson Velvet allow'd him for his own Robes. After the King is dressed by him, and gone forth, his Majesty's Night Apparel, his Bed, and the Furniture of his Chamber are his Fees. The very Bafon the King has washed his Hands in, and the Towels he has wiped them with, fall likewise to his Share.

There are also certain Fees due to him from all Peers of the Realm at their Creation, or when they do their Homage; and from all Bishops, when they do their Homage to the King.

This Office is Hereditary in the Marquiss of *Lindsey*.

Lord High
Constable.

The Lord High Constable is also a great Officer, whose Power and Jurisdiction was anciently so exorbitant, that it was thought too great for any Subject. In short, this Office has been discontinued ever since the Reign of *Henry VII. Edward Bagot* (or *Stafford*) then Duke of *Buckingham*, having been the last High-Constable of *England*.

However, upon a Coronation, a Lord High Constable is created *pro illâ vice*, as was the Duke of *Bedford* at Queen *ANNE*'s Coronation; who marched in his Robes, with his Staff and Coronet in his Hand.

In the Marshal's Court he sat as Judge, and took place of the Earl Marshal.

Earl Marshal.

Next to the Lord High Constable, is the Earl Marshal of *England*, who takes Cognizance, as the High Constable did, of all Matters of War and Arms, wherein he is commonly guided by the Civil Law. 'Tis the Earl Marshal, who, with the Assistance of the King at Arms and Heralds, marshals and orders the Proclamation and Coronation of our Kings, their Marriages, Funerals, Cavalcades, Royal Interviews and Feasts, &c. The same it is, when either Peace or War with a Foreign Power is proclaimed. He is also the Judge of the Coats of Arms, and of the Pedigrees of the Nobility and Gentry. He therefore keeps a Court of Chivalry in the Common-Hall of the College of Heralds, *London*, whose Office is subordinate to him, and where they sit as his Council or Assistants in their rich Coats of Arms. So that whoever

ever desires a Coat of Arms, must first apply himself to the Earl Marshal by Petition, with a Certificate annex'd as to his being qualified for it. Which being approved of by the Earl Marshal, an Order is directed by him to Garter King at Arms, and another of the Kings at Arms, being of that Province where the Petitioner resides, to devise Arms for him, and prepare him a Grant, with the Coat blazoned in Colours in the Margent thereof. In which Grant 'tis expressly said, That none at his Peril do presume to bear the same Coat.

At the Coronation the Earl Marshal appears in his Robes, with his Coronet in his Hand, and the Earl Marshal's Staff.

This Office has continued a long time Hereditary in the Duke of Norfolk's Family, descended by the Mother's Side from Thomas Mowbray Earl of Nottingham, the first Earl Marshal of England.

The last great Officer is the *Lord High Admiral*, who has the Management of all Maritime Affairs, and the Government of the Royal Navy, with Power of Decision in all Maritime Cases, both Civil and Criminal. He judges of all Things done upon, or beyond the Sea, in any Part of the World, upon the Sea-Coasts, in all Ports and Havens, and upon all Rivers below the first Bridge from the Sea. By him Vice-Admirals, Rear-Admirals, and all Sea-Captains are commissioned, all Deputies for particular Coasts, and Coroners to view dead Bodies found on the Sea-coasts or at Sea. He also appoints the Judges for his Court of Admiralty, and may imprison, release, &c.

The Sea being reckoned without the Limits of the Common-Law, and under the Jurisdiction of the *Lord High Admiral*, therefore the *Civil Law* is made use of in the Court of Admiralty. The Proceedings in all *Civil Matters* are according to the *Civil Law*, that is, by Libel to the Action, both Parties giving Surety, that they shall stand to the Judgment of the Court, and he that shall fail in the Suit, pay to the other what he shall be condemned to.

But in Criminal Matters, such as Piracy chiefly, the Case is alter'd. For whereas the Proceeding in this Court was of old according to the *Civil Law*, there were two Statutes made by Henry VIII. That *Criminal Affairs* should be try'd in this Court by Witnesses and a Jury, and this by a special Commission of the King to the *Lord High Admiral*, whereof some of the Judges are to be *Commissioners*. In which Case the Trial is by the *Common Law*, as directed by those Statutes.

The *Customs* and former *Decrees* of this Court are there of Force, for deciding of *Controversies*. And there is a *Court of Equity* under it, for determining Differences between Merchants.

Tho' the *Common Law* reaches as far as the Low-water Mark, being counted *intra Corpus Comitatus adjacentis*, and *Causes* thence arising are determinable by the *Common Law*; yet when the Sea flows over the Low-water Mark, the *Admiral* has also a *Jurisdiction* there, over Matters done (while the Sea flows) between the Low-water Mark and the Land.

To the Lord High Admiral belong all Penalties and Amercements of all Transgressors at Sea, on the Sea-shore, in Ports and Havens, and all Rivers below the first Bridge from the Sea, the Goods of Pirates and Felons condemned, or out-lawed, Sea-wrecks, Goods floating on the Sea, or cast away on the Shore, not granted to Lords of Manors adjoining to the Sea, and a Share of all lawful Prizes: Also all great Fishes commonly called Royal Fishes, except Whales and Sturgeons. To which add a Salary of 7000*l.* a Year.

In short, this is so great an Office, in Point of Trust, Honour, and Profit, that it has usually been given to Princes of the Blood, or the most eminent Persons among the Nobility. (q.)

C H A P. XXVI.

A short History of the Kings and Queens of England. And first of the Saxon and Danish Kings, till William the Conqueror.

THE English History is so full of Variety, of such surprizing Turns and Revolutions, that I think none can parallel it: But the Bounds of this Volume not allowing me to enlarge upon it, I shall only give a short View of the Succession of the Monarchs of England, with the Time of their Accession to the Crown, their Characters, and most memorable Passages of their respective Reigns.

Their S U C C E S S I O N.

SAXON Kings.

819 EGBERT.
836 ETHELWOLF.
855 ETHELBALD.
860 ETHELBERT.
872 ALFRED.
901 EDWARD the Elder.
924 ETHELSTAN.
940 EDMUND.
946 EDRED.
955 EDWIN.
959 EDGAR.
975 EDWARD the Martyr.
978 ETHELRED.
1016 EDMUND IRON-
SIDE.

DANISH Kings.

1017 CANUTE.
1035 HAROLD.
1040 HARDICANUTE.
The SAXONS Re-
inethroned.
1042 EDWARD the Con-
fessor.
1066 HAROLD.

NOR-

NORMAN Kings.

- 1066 WILLIAM the Con-
queror.
1087 WILLIAM II.
1100 HENRY I.
1135 STEPHEN.

The SAXON and NOR-
MAN Blood United.

- 1154 HENRY II.
1189 RICHARD I.
1199 JOHN.
1216 HENRY III.
1272 EDWARD I.
1307 EDWARD II.
1327 EDWARD III.
1357 RICHARD II.

The Line of LAN-
CASTER.

- 1399 HENRY IV.
1412 HENRY V.
1422 HENRY VI.

The Line of YORK.

- 1461 EDWARD IV.
1483 EDWARD V.
1483 RICHARD III.

LANCASTER and
YORK United.

- 1485 HENRY VII.
1509 HENRY VIII.
1547 EDWARD VI.
1553 MARY I.
1558 ELIZABETH.

KINGS and QUEENS of
GREAT-BRITAIN.

- 1602 JAMES I.
1625 CHARLES I.
1648 CHARLES II.
1684 JAMES II.
1688 WILLIAM III.
and MARY II.
1701 ANNE.
1714 GEORGE.

The SAXON Kings of ENGLAND.

819. I. **EGBERT**, a Warlike Prince, King of the *West-Saxons*, and the Founder of the *English* Monarchy, having reduced the other Kings of the Heptarchy, was crowned King of *Engelond* (afterwards turned into *England*) at *Winchester*, the Royal Seat of the *West-Saxon* Kings; but continued for some Years the conquered Kings as Viceroy, or Tributaries. In his Reign *England* was invaded by an Army of 23000 *Danes*; But he kept his Ground, and forced them, at last, to leave him in full Possession. After a Reign of 17 Years he died, and was inhumed at *Winchester*.
836. **ETHELWOLF**, Egbert's Son, was Bishop of *Winchester* when the Crown fell to him, and was hardly prevailed upon to accept it: Such was the Bigotry of most of the *Saxon* Kings, as to prefer a Cowl to a Crown. He was a great Votary to the Papal See, a mighty Friend to the Clergy, and a most uxorious Prince. He went in Pilgrimage to *Rome*, confirmed *Peter-Pence*, and made Part of *England* tributary to the Pope. His Reign was also disturbed by the *Danes*, but he gave 'em a great Overthrow at *Okely*. 'Twas in his Time the Kingdom of the *Picts* was destroyed by the *Scots*. He reigned 19 Years, and left 4 Sons, who all succeeded to the Crown, viz. *Ethelbald*, *Ethelbert*, *Ethelred*, and *Alfred*.
855. III. **ETHELBALD**, who married *Judith* his Mother-in-Law. His Reign lasted but five Years, but he had the good Fortune to be too hard for the *Danes*. He was buried at *Salisbury*.
860. IV. **ETHELBERT**, his Brother, was a very vertuous Prince, much harass'd by the *Danes*, tho' often victorious over 'em. He reigned but six Years, and was buried at *Sherbourn*.
866. V. **ETHELRED**, *Ethelbert's* Brother, fought nine set Battles in one Year's Time with the *Danes*, who exercised all Manner of Cruelty, sparing neither Age nor Sex. Heathens they were, and like Heathens they acted. They burnt *York*, and abundance of Monasteries. This King's Reign lasted but 6 Years, and he was buried at *Winburn* in *Dorsetshire*.
872. VI. **ALFRED**, his Brother, was born at *Wantage* in *Barkshire*. He proved a most excellent Prince, and a great Lover of Learning. Being hard put to it by the *Danes*, he counterfeited himself a Musician, and so went frequently into the *Danish* Camp. When he found a proper Time to strike a Blow, he got his scattered Forces together, fell upon them near *Abington*, and gave them a great Overthrow. *Hubba*, one of their Generals, was kill'd; and their Banner, *Reafan*, taken. Thus having rid himself of those troublesome Guests, he made Justice and Learning flourish in the Land. He divided *England* into Shires, and founded the University of *Oxford*. He reigned 29 Years, and was interred at *Winchester*.

901. VII. *EDWARD*, sur-named the *Elder*, was *Alfred's* Son. He had a Sister, *Elfreda* by Name, a martial Princess, who was a great Help to him in all his Scuffles with the *Danes*, whom he master'd at last. He reigned 23 Years, and was interr'd at *Winchester*.
924. VIII. *ETHELSTAN*, Son of *Edward*, proved a magnanimous King, and was courted by most Princes of *Europe*. He vanquished the *Danes*, and drove 'em into *Northumberland*. He subdued *Wales*, and made it Tributary. *Cornwall* and the Isles of *Scilly*, were also by him annexed to the Crown. 'Twas in his Reign that *Guy of Warwick* lived, who slew *Colbron*, the *Danish* Goliath. In his Time also the Bible was, by his Command, translated into *English*. He reigned 18 Years, died at *Gloucester*, and was buried at *Malmesbury*.
940. IX. *EDMUND*, *Ethelstan's* Brother, in whose Reign the *Danes* grew troublesome again. But, with the Assistance of the King of *Scots*, they were entirely defeated. *Edmund* therefore recompensed that King with the Counties of *Cumberland* and *Westmoreland*, which remained in the Hands of the *Scots* till the Reign of *Henry II*. He died after a Reign of 6 Years, and was interred at *Glastenbury*, leaving two Sons in their Non-age, *Edwin* and *Edgar*, who were both set aside, to make Room for their Unkle.
946. X. *EDRED*, King *Edmund's* Brother, who usurping the Crown from *Edwin* his Nephew, made a Breach to the Succession. He was governed by *Dunstan*, Abbot of *Glastenbury*, and opposed by *Wolstan*, Archbishop of *York*. He reigned 9 Years, and was buried at *Winchester*.
955. XI. *EDWIN*, King *Edmund's* eldest Son, succeeded his Uncle *Edred*, but proved a bad Prince. His Hatred against the *Monks* made him lose his Crown. He banished *Dunstan*, and *Dunstan* got him deposed. This broke his Heart, and he was buried at *Winchester*, after a Reign of 4 Years.
959. XII. *EDGAR*, surnamed the *Peaceable*, was *Edmund's* Son, and *Edwin's* younger Brother. He proved the greatest of the *Saxon* Monarchs, but a lustful Prince. He recalled *Dunstan* from his Banishment, advanced him to the See of *Canterbury*, and at his Instigation turned out the married Priests. He converted into a Tribute of *Wolves*, the Tribute paid by the *Welsh* in Gold, Silver and Cattle, ever since *Ethelstan's* Reign; which made that People so active in *Wolve-hunting*, that in a few Years they cleared the Kingdom of 'em. This King had the Honour to be rowed over the River *Dee* to *Chester*, by eight Tributary Princes. Having reigned 16 Years, he died, and was buried at *Glastenbury*.
975. XIII. *EDWARD*, surnamed the *Martyr*, a natural Son of *Edgar*, made a new Breach to the Succession, by usurping the Crown from his Brother *Ethelred*, a lawful Son of *Edgar*, by *Elfreda* his Queen. The secular Priests, and the Monks fell

out again in this Reign, but *Dunstan* supporting the Monks, made these triumph, at last, over the Priests. The King reigned but 3 Years, and was assassinated at *Corfe Castle* by the Queen's Order, his Mother-in-law, which got him the Name of *Martyr*. This was to make way for

978. XIV. *ETHELRED*, surnamed *Unready*, the lawful Son of *Edgar*, by *Elfreda* the Queen. He proved a weak and unfortunate Prince, and was so harrassed by the *Danes*, that to make 'em easie, he paid them a yearly Tribute of 40000 l. called *Danegelt*. In short, the *Danes* grew at last so imperious and burthenfome, living upon Free-quarter, that *Ethelred* (to be rid of 'em) privately ordered his Subjects to massacre 'em in the Night; which was done accordingly, Nov. 13th, 1002, killing 24000 in one Night. This bloody Scene was so highly relented by *Sueno*, King of *Denmark*, that in order to revenge it, he came over in Person with a mighty Fleet and Land-forces; and was, soon after, followed by *Canute*, his second Son, with a great Reinforcement: Upon which, King *Ethelred* fled beyond Sea, and left his Subjects to the Mercy of the cruel Invader. Being returned home upon *Sueno's* Death, he died himself soon after, and was buried at *Glastenbury*.

1016. XV. *EDMUND*, for his great Strength surnamed *Ironside*, was *Ethelred's* Son, and a valiant Prince. He contended for the Crown against *Canute* the Dane, Son to *Sueno* deceas'd; and after great shedding of Blood on both Sides, they agreed to decide the Matter by single Combat, in the Face of their Armies, at *Alney*, an Isle in the *Severn*, near *Gloucester*. *Canute* being over-match'd, and wounded by *Edmund*, they embrac'd each other, and agreed to divide the Kingdom between them, the South of *England* falling to *Edmund's* Share, and the North to *Canute*. But *Edmund* being soon after assassinated by treacherous *Edrick*, *Canute* seized upon the Whole; and *Edmund*, having reigned but 7 Months, was buried at *Glastenbury*. He left two Sons, *Edward* and *Edmund*.

The DANISH Kings of ENGLAND.

1017. XVI. *CANUTE*, Son of *Sueno* King of *Denmark*, having obtained the whole Kingdom upon the Death of *Edmund*, caused *Edrick* his Murderer to be beheaded, and his Head to be set up on the highest Tower in *London*. But he banished the Sons of *Edmund*, and married *Emma*, the Widow of King *Ethelred*; by whom he had two Sons, viz. *Sueno* and *Canute*; the first being his Successor in the Kingdoms of *Denmark* and *Norway*, and the other supplanted by

1035. XVII. HAROLD I. surnamed *Harefoot*, a base Son of *Canute*. He proved a Tyrant, and cruel to *Q. Emma*, whose Son *Alfred* by *Ethelred* he killed treacherously. He reigned 5 Years, and was buried at *Westminster*.

1040. XVIII. HARDI-CANUTE, *Canute's* and *Q. Emma's* Son, succeeded to *Harold*, his Supplanter; whose Corpse he caused to be dug out of the Grave, and thrown into the *Thames*. He was kind to *Q. Emma*, and her Son *Edward*; but was a great Epicure, and died at a Wedding. He reigned but 2 Years, and was buried at *Winchester*. Thus ended with him the Tyranny of the *Danes* in *England*, who for above 200 Years had grievously oppress'd it; and the *Saxon* Blood being re-inthroned, the *Danes* that remain'd here mixed with the *English*, and became one Nation with them.

The SAXONS Re-inthroned.

1042. XIX. EDWARD the Confessor, *Ethelred's* and *Emma's* Seventh Son, succeeded *Hardi-Canute*, and in his Person the Crown returned to the *Saxon* Line, but with a Breach to the Succession, his Nephews *Edward* and *Edmund*, both Sons of *Edmund Ironside*, his Brother, being laid aside, who had a precedent Right. He made his Mother *Emma* undergo the *Ordeal*, and denied his Wife *Editha* the Rights of the Marriage-bed. His Continency and great Affection for *William* Duke of *Normandy*, made Way for the *Norman* Conquest. He banished Earl *Godwin*, a great Man in his Reign; but soon recalled him, who was at last choaked with a Piece of Bread. *Harold*, *Godwin's* Son, conquered *Wales*. This King remitted the Tax called *Danegelt*, and first cured of the *King's Evil*. He rebuilt *Westminster-Abbey*, died without Issue, having reigned 24 Years, and was buried in the said *Abbey*. Being afterwards canonized for a Saint, he was called *St. Edward*.

1066. XX. HAROLD II. Son of Earl *Godwin* by *Thyra*, a base Daughter of *Canute*, the first of that Name, succeeded *Edward*, to the Prejudice of *Edgar Atheling*, Grand-child of *Edmund Ironside*: But he did not long enjoy his Usurpation, being slain 8 Months after in a Field Battle by *William* the Conqueror, Duke of *Normandy*. This Nation was then infatuated with the *French* Language and Fashions, which introduced at last *French* Government. The fatal Battle was fought *October 14, 1066*. 9 Miles from *Hastings* in *Sussex*, when the *English* fell upon the *Normans* with great Fury, but were disorder'd by the Duke's seeming Retreat, and *Harold* slain in the Fight. His Body was Royally interred at *Waltham* in *Essex*.

C H A P. XXVII.

Of the Norman Kings of England, from William the Conqueror, to James the first Monarch of Great-Britain.

1066. XXI. **W**ILLIAM I. surnamed the *Conqueror*, the Seventh Duke of *Normandy*, and Son of *Robert* by *Harlot*, a *Tanner's* Daughter, laid a Claim to the Crown of *England*, as a Donation from his Cousin *Edward the Confessor*. To get Possession of it, he came over with a Land-Force, and landed at *Pevensey* in *Suffex*; where he set his Fleet on Fire, to let his Men understand, they must either conquer or die. He fought King *Harold*, slew him, defeated his Army, and with one single Victory got the Crown of *England*, which had cost innumerable Battles to the *Danes*. He came in a *Conqueror*; and reigned like a *Tyrant*. He disarmed the *English*, allowed them no Fire nor Candle after 8 a Clock at Night; built the *Tower of London*, with several other Fortresses, to curb them; and seized upon all Offices of Honour and Profit, and gave 'em to his *Normans*. However, he confirmed the Laws of *Edward the Confessor*, to which he added some Customs of *Normandy*, and caus'd them all to be written in the *Norman Tongue*; and tho' the *English* did not understand it, yet they paid dear for transgressing them. The *Kentish* Men, by a Stratagem, obtained from him some special Privileges. He seized abundance of Church-Lands, and levelled with the Ground 36 Towns and Villages, with as many Churches in *Hampshire*, to make the *New Forrest*; in which Two of his Sons were killed, as they were Hunting. He built *Battle-Abbey*, in the Place where King *Harold* was slain, and made the *Dooms-day-Book*. In this King's Reign, the Arch-Bishop of *York* was made *Primate* of all *England*; and the Arch-Bishop of *Canterbury*, *Primate* of all *England*. The Severity of his Reign made it very turbulent and uneasy to him. When he was here, *Normandy* rebelled; when he was there, *England* did the same. *Scotland* and *Ireland* gave him some Disturbance; and in short, neither his Subjects could love him, nor his Neighbours endure him. At last he died at *Caen* in *Normandy*, after a Reign of 21 Years; and, after all his bustle, was there interred, without any thing of a Funeral Pomp. He left 3 Sons, *Robert*, *William*, and *Henry*; *Robert* succeeding his Father in the Dukedom of *Normandy*; *William* in the Crown of *England*; and *Henry* next to *William*.

1087. XXII. **W**ILLIAM II. surnamed *Rufus*, seized upon the Crown, in Prejudice of *Robert* his elder Brother, who was then beyond Sea; and got it by the powerful Influence of *Lanfrank*, Arch-Bishop of *Canterbury*. *Robert* came over, and Matters were adjusted, upon Condition that *William* should pay him 300

Marks

Marks per Annum, and Robert should succeed him, if he out-lived him. This King proved milder to the *English* than his Father. He built *Westminster-Hall*, but did not think it big enough. He banished *Anselm*, Arch-Bishop of *Canterbury*, for checking his Authority; and kept that See vacant 4 Years together, during which he enjoy'd the Revenue of it. He also banished Bishop *Odo*, his Uncle, for stirring up his Brother *Robert* against him. He made *Malcolm*, King of *Scots*, Tributary, and quelled several Rebellions in *Wales*. In this Reign Earl *Godwin's* Lands, being 5000 Acres, were overflown. *William* was killed in *New Forrest*, with an Arrow levelled at a Deer, by Sir *Walter Tyrrel*. His Reign lasted 13 Years, and he was buried at *Winchester*.

1100. XXIII. Henry I. for his Learning, surnamed *Beauclerc*, the youngest Son of *William* the Conqueror, succeeded next, Duke *Robert* being in the Holy Land. Who being come back from thence, *Henry* agreed with him on *William Rufus* his Terms. King *Henry* restored the free Use of Fire and Candle, forgave all Debts to the Crown before his coming to it, confirm'd the Laws of *Edward* the Confessor, and establish'd the Yard-Measure. To please the Clergy, he recalled Arch-Bishop *Anselm*, who refusing to consecrate some Bishops he preferred, fell into Disgrace, and was banished again, the King keeping that, and other Sees vacant. The greatest Blot to his Reign was his Cruelty to *Robert*, his eldest Brother, whom he stripp'd of his Dukedom of *Normandy*, and brought Prisoner over into *England*, confined him in *Cardiff* Castle in *Wales*, and kept him there Prisoner, with hard Usage, the Space of 26 Years. He married *Maud*, descended from *Edmund Ironside*; and got by her *William*, his eldest Son, who was married to the Duke of *Anjou's* Daughter. But coming over from *France* in great State, they had the Misfortune to be cast away, with Two more of the King's Children, and a great many Persons of Quality. As *Oxford* University was restored by *Alfred*, so was *Cambridge* by *Henry*. Some will have him also to be the Founder of our High Court of Parliament. He gave the *Welch* a great Overthrow, and died in *France*; but was brought over, and buried in the Abbey of *Reading*. About the latter End of his Reign, there happen'd so great an Eclipse of the Sun, that the Stars were seen at Noon-day. He reigned 25 Years, and *Maud* his Daughter, his only Issue left alive, was laid aside by the Power of the Clergy, to make Room for

1135. XXIV. STEPHEN, a Grandson of the Conqueror, by *Alice* his Daughter, and *Stephen* her Husband, Earl of *Champagne* and *Blois*, succeeded *Henry* by the Power of the Clergy, contrary to his Oath, and in Prejudice of *Maud* the Empress, Daughter of King *Henry*. To oblige the Clergy, he promised, that he would not seize upon Church Dignities, and exempted them from the secular Power, tho' never so Criminal. But as he was

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an Usurper, so his Reign proved troublesome, especially upon the Account of *Maud*, the right Heir to the Crown; who in Pursuance of her Right, spun her self, and King *Stephen*, a long Thread of Troubles. The Empress narrowly escaped being taken several Times, once particularly, when to save her, she was put into a Coffin. The King was taken Prisoner, but released upon the Death of *Eustace* his Son, and his adopting *Henry*, the Son of *Maud*, to succeed him after his Decease. Thus he reigned 19 Years, died at *Dover*, and was buried at *Feverham*. He was a valiant Prince.

The NORMAN and SAXON Line United.

1154. XXV. **H**ENRY II. Grandson of Henry I. and Son of *Maud*, the Empress's Daughter, by *Plantagenet* her Husband, succeeded next to King *Stephen*. Henry I. his Grandfather, being a *Norman*, and his Mother descended from the *Saxon* King *Edmund*, surnamed *Ironside*, the *Norman* and *Saxon* Blood were united in him, and runs still in the Veins of our present King. He was commonly called *Henry Fitz Empress*, his Mother *Maud* having been first married to *Henry V.* Emperor of *Germany*; and he was, by the Mother's Side, descended from *Maud*, the first Wife of *Henry I.* Daughter of *Malcolm* King of *Scots*, by *Margaret* Daughter of *Edward*, eldest Son of *Edmund Ironside*. His Father, *Geofrey Plantagenet*, was Earl of *Anjou*, *Touraine*, and *Maine*; which *French* Provinces became, in his own Right, subject to the Crown of *England*: To which was added the Dukedom of *Aquitain*, including *Poitou*, *Xaintonge*, *Guienne*, and *Gascogne*, in the Right of *Eleanor* his Wife. He also recovered *Cumberland* and *Westmoreland* from the *Scots*, to whom those two Counties had been subject above 200 Years. He subdued the *Welch*, and conquered *Ireland*. A great Prince, but unhappy in his jealous Queen, and undutiful Sons, whom she stirred up against him. He had a Concubine, called *Rosamond*, whom he kept in his Palace of *Woodstock*, in *Oxfordshire*. *Henry* being gone to *Normandy*, the Queen took that Opportunity to gratifie her Revenge, by poisoning *Rosamond*; for which the Queen was imprisoned, till the King departed this Life. *Tho. Becket*, Arch-Bishop of *Canterbury*, proved also a great Thorn in his Side. Several Rapes and Murders being committed by the Clergy, and *Becket* refusing to punish 'em, he was banished by the King. Being recalled from his Banishment, but continuing still refractory, he was murdered by four Courtiers on *Christmas-day*. The King submitted to a grievous Penance inflicted upon him for it: Which was, to walk 3 Miles on his bare Feet, and to receive 80 Lashes on the Back, from the Monks of *Canterbury*. Thus he cringed to *Becket's* Ghost; and here is a Thing unaccountable, *Passive Obedience* from an humble King, to an insolent Clergy. in

in this Reign the famous Abbey of *Glastenbury* was burnt by Lightning, and that 30 *Vaudois*, who fled into *England*, were starved to Death. He reigned 35 Years, died at *Chinon* in *Normandy*, and was buried at *Font-Everard*.

1189. XXVI. *RICHARD I.* for his Valour surnamed *Cœur de Lion*, succeeded his Father *Henry*, being his eldest Son at the Time of his Death. He signalized himself in the Holy War, and where-ever he went, Terror was his Fore-runner. Insomuch that the *Saracens* used his Name to quiet their Children, as I am credibly informed, the *French* do now the Name of *Marlborough*, to the same Purpose. He took the Isle of *Cyprus*; but being deserted by the *French*, he returned home, without taking *Jerusalem*. Being separated from his Fleet, and coming Home by Land, through *Germany*, he was taken Prisoner in the Emperor's Dominions, who imposed on him a grievous Ransom. Soon after his Return, a War broke out with *France*, in which he got a signal Victory over the *French* at *Gisors*: But soon after besieging the Castle of *Chaluz*, he was killed by an Arrow, and was inhumed at *Font-Everard*, at his Father's Feet, after a Reign of 10 Years. In his Time lived *Robin Hood* and *Little John*, two generous Robbers, who robbed the Rich, and relieved the Poor.

1199. XXVII. *JOHN*, surnamed *Lackland*, succeeded his Brother *Richard*, in Prejudice of *Arthur* his Nephew, his elder Brother *Geofry's* Son, who being taken, was murdered. After which the King never prospered, and *England* was brought to the Brink of Ruin. For his preferring one to the See of *Canterbury*, against the Pope's Order, he was excommunicated; the Kingdom interdicted; and all Subjects absolved from their Allegiance: So that for above 6 Years the People lived like Heathens, by his Holiness's Command. Mean while, King *Philip* of *France*, surnamed *Augustus*, seized upon the *English* Possessions in *France*, Anno 1202. and prepared to invade *England*. The Barons, who hated the King, rose up in Arms against him, and called in *Lewis* the Dauphin of *France*, to be their King: But, upon some Disgust, he was fain to return home. King *John*, to extricate himself, did basely submit to the Pope; subjected the Crown of *England* to his Holiness, and engaged to pay him a Tribute for it of 10000 Marks a Year. Upon this Submission, the *French* King fell short of his Design upon *England*, and King *John* proved too hard for him. This unhappy Reign, however, is memorable for the *Magna Charta* the King granted to his Subjects, which has been ever since esteemed the Measure of the *English* Government; wherein 'tis expressly provided, That if the King should violate any Part of it, and should refuse to rectifie what he had done amiss, it should be lawful for the Barons, and the whole People of *England*, to distress him by all the Ways they could think on; such as the Seizing on his Castles, Lands, and Possessions; Provision being only made for
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the Safety of the Persons of the King and Queen, and of their Children. This King granted *London* to chuse yearly a Mayor, and in his Reign *London Bridge* was finished of Stone. He reigned 17 Years, was poisoned by a Monk at *Swinstead-Abbey* in *Lincolnshire*, and buried at *Worcester*.

1216. XXVIII. *Henry III.* King *John's* Son, succeeded his Father, and proved but a weak Prince. *Mali Corvi malum Ovum.* His exorbitant Kindness to Foreigners, and Neglect of his own Subjects, incensed the Barons against him; who took him and his Brother *Richard* Prisoners at *Nottingham*. But the potent Earl of *Leicester* embracing his Interest, procured his Liberty. Such was this King's Lavishness, that it brought him to Want, this to Contempt. For 300000 *l.* he for ever renounced his Right to *Normandy*, and the other *French* Provinces. Four Mock Suns appeared in this Reign, and a Famine followed. This King reigned 56 Years, the longest of any King or Queen of *England*. He was buried at *Westminster*.

1272. XXIX. *EDWARD I.* *Henry's* Son, surnamed *Long Shanks*, was in the Holy Land, with *Eleanor* his Wife, when his Father died. Being returned from thence, he awed *France*, subdued *Wales*, and conquered *Scotland*, notwithstanding the Pope's Inhibition. He reigned 35 Years, and was interred at *Westminster*.

1307. XXX. *EDWARD II.* commonly called from his Birth-place *Edward of Carnarvan*, succeeded next to his Father *Edward*; but proved an unfortunate Prince, hated by the Nobles, and slighted by the Commons. First debauched by *Pierce Gaveston* his Favourite, and next by the *Spencers*, Father and Son; whose intolerable Oppressions he countenanced, to the Hazard of his Crown. *Gaveston* was beheaded, and the *Spencers* were cut in pieces; the old Strugglers against Tyranny, the Barons, having taken up Arms against the King. In his Reign the *Scots* recovered their Liberty, and made *Robert Bruce* their King, to maintain it; which he did so successfully, that the *English* were forced to quit their Hold in that Kingdom. And when *Edward* went in Person to reduce *Scotland* with a most gallant Army, his Forces were entirely defeated at *Banocks-bourn*; and, with great Difficulty, he made his Escape from the victorious *Scots*. At last, the Barons forced him to resign his Crown to Prince *Edward* his Son, and he was soon after murdered at *Brackley Castle*, by *Mortimer's* Means, who was the Queen's Favourite. Her Name was *Isabella*, and she was Sister to *Charles IV.* of *France*. King *Edward* reigned 20 Years, and was buried at *Glocester*.

1327. XXXI. *EDWARD III.* commonly called from his Birth-place *Edward of Windsor*, was Son of *Edward*, by *Isabella* his Queen, Sister to *Charles IV.* King of *France*. By the prevailing Interest of *Mortimer*, his Mother's Favourite, he made a dishonourable Peace with *Scotland*; for which *Mortimer* lost his Life not long after. But King *Edward* made a new Conquest of

Scot-

Scotland, and *Robert Bruce* (their King) being dead, he forced the *Scots* to receive *Edward Baliol* for their King, from whom he received Homage. Notwithstanding the pretended *Salique Law* in *France*, by which all Females are excluded from the Succession to that Crown, he pursued his Title to it with Success, in his Mother's Right, upon the Death of her Brother *Charles IV.* of *France*. *Edward*, surnamed the *Black Prince*, King *Edward's* eldest Son, got two signal Victories, one at *Cressley*, the other at *Poitiers*: In which last he took King *John* Prisoner, with *Philip* his youngest Son. The Queen on the other hand, routed the *Scots* at *Nevil's Cross*, near *Durham*, and took Prisoner *David Bruce* their King, who had tripp'd down *Baliol* by the Influence of a strong Party. Thus *England* had the Glory, at the same Time, to have two foreign Kings Prisoners, a noble Subject of Triumph! This Reign is also memorable for the Institution of the most Noble Order of the *Garter*, and for the Title of Duke of *Cornwall*, first conferred upon the famous *Edward*, the *Black Prince*, and ever since continued as a Birth-right to the eldest Son of *England*. This Prince died in 1376, very much lamented; and his untimely Death hastened that of his Father, who departed this Life not long after, at *Sheen* in *Surry*, having reigned 30 Years, and was buried at *Westminster*. In this Reign lived *John Wickliff*, who strenuously opposed the Errors of the *Roman Church*; *Peter-Pence* was denied to *Rome*, and the Manufacture of Cloth first brought into *England*. King *Edward* had 7 Sons and 5 Daughters, by his Heroick Queen *Philippa*, Daughter of *William* Earl of *Hainaut* and *Holland*. His Sons were the foresaid *Edward* the *Black Prince*, *William* of *Hatfield*, *Lionel* Duke of *Clarence*, *John* of *Gaunt* Duke of *Lancaster*, *Edmund* of *Langley* Duke of *York*, *William* of *Windsor*, and *Thomas* of *Woodstock* Duke of *Glocester*.

1377. XXXII. *RICHARD II.* Son to *Edward* the *Black Prince*, who was the eldest Son of *Edward III.* inherited his Grandfather's Crown; but had neither his Wisdom, nor good Fortune. He was born at *Bordeaux* in *France*. His Mismanagements in *England* made his Reign very uneasie, and at last, shook off his Crown from his Head. He raised a Tax of 4 d. a Head, which occasioned an Insurrection by *Wat Tyler*; who being stabb'd by Sir *William Walworth*, Lord Mayor of *London*, the Storm was laid, and a Dagger added to the City Arms. The Duke of *Glocester's* being smothered, and the Duke of *Lancaster's* Goods unjustly seized, with a Design to banish his Son, did, at last, complete the King's Ruin. In short, he was forced to resign his Crown, and was confined in *Pontefract*, or *Pomfret* Castle in *Yorkshire*, where he was barbarously murdered; so little a Distance there is between a Prince's Prison, and his Death. He reigned 22 Years, and was interred at *Langley*. *Chaucer*, the famous Poet, flourished in this Reign.

The

The Line of Lancaster, commonly called, The RED
ROSE.

1399. XXXIII. **H**ENRY IV. from his Birth-place in *Yorkshire*, called *Henry of Bullingbroke*, was Son of *John of Gaunt*, Duke of *Lancaster*, the fourth Son of *Edward III.* He came to the Crown by the Power of the Sword, but with the Consent of the People. Thus the Issue of *Lionel Duke of Clarence*, third Son to *Edward III.* that had a precedent Right, was set aside. As *Henry* got the Crown, so he kept it by the Sword; most Part of his Reign being spent in suppressing Factions, quelling the *Scots*, and reducing the *Welch*, then up in Arms under their notable Leader, *Owen Glendower*. He reigned but 13 Years, died at *London*, and was buried at *Canterbury*. In his Reign there passed an Act, for burning the *Lollards*, or *Wickliffites*, who separated from the Church of *Rome*.

1412. XXXIV. *Henry V.* commonly called *Henry of Monmouth*, eldest Son of *Henry IV.* was a loose Prince in his Youth, but proved a religious and magnanimous King. First, he banished from Court all his lewd Companions. Then he revived the *English* Title to the Crown of *France*; and pursued it so effectually, that with 13000 Men he defeated the *French* at *Agincourt*, above 50000 strong. In this Battle great *Beauchamp* did Wonders. Then reigned in *France*, *Charles VI.* a weak Prince, who was prevailed upon, by his Queen, to disinherit the *Dauphin*, and to give *Catharine* his Daughter to *Henry*. Upon which *Henry* was declared Heir to the Crown of *France*, and Regent during the King's Life, which was ratified by the States of that Kingdom; but he did not live to sit on the Throne of *France*. He reigned but 10 Years, died at *Vincennes*, a Royal Palace near *Paris*, and was buried at *Westminster*. He left no Issue but a new-born Son, *Henry* his Successor, for whose Education he appointed the Cardinal of *Winchester*. The Government of *England*, till the young Prince were of Age, he left to *Humphry Duke of Gloucester*, and the Regency of *France* to *John Duke of Bedford*, both the King's Brothers.

1422. XXXV. *HENRY VI.* the only Issue of *Henry V.* succeeded next. He was born at *Windsor*, and proved a weak and unfortunate Prince, fitter for a Cowl than a Crown. The old King of *France* dying soon after *Henry V.* *Henry VI.* was crowned at *Paris* King of *France*, Anno 1431; and Things had a good Aspect there, till the Siege of *Orleans* was raised by *Joan the Shepherdess*, after which the *English* Interest declined apace. This *Joan* being taken afterwards Prisoner by the *English*, was condemned for a Witch, and burnt alive at *Rouen* in *Normandy*. Nothing contributed more to our Loss of *France*, than our Dis-

tractions

fractions in *England* by *Richard Duke of York's* Claim to the Crown; being descended from *Lionel Duke of Clarence*, third Son of *Edward III.* and elder Brother of *John Duke of Lancaster*: Which occasioned such Civil Wars in *England*, as made her bleed many Years; no less than 13 set-Battles being fought, with various Success. Mean while, the *French* shook off the *English* Yoke, and in 5 Years Time recovered their Liberty, setting the *Dauphin* upon the Throne of *France*, who was then *Charles VII.* At home, *England* became a Field of Blood, one Party being for the King in Possession, and the other for the House of *York*; the first distinguished by the Name of *Red-Rose*, and the last by that of *White-Rose*. *Henry* had a Queen of a martial and imperious Spirit, *Margaret of Anjou*, who to maintain him on the Throne, and secure the Succession to her Son, the young Prince *Edward*, left no Stone unturned. *Richard* was killed at the Battle of *Wakefield*, and left three Sons, viz. *Edward*, *Clarence*, and *Richard Duke of Gloucester*. *Edward* laid his Claim to the Crown, fought *Henry's* Forces near *Ludlow*, came off victorious, and was proclaimed King.

The Line of York, commonly called the WHITE ROSE, it being the antient Bearing of that House.

XXXVI. **E**DWARD IV. eldest Son of *Richard Duke of York*, proved a martial Prince in War, but effeminate in Peace. Wonderful were the Changes and Revolutions of his Reign, before it came to be settled; *Q. Margaret*, *Henry VI's* Wife, being resolved to dethrone him, or perish in the Attempt. The potent Earl of *Warwick*, commonly called the *Make-King*, being disgusted at *Edward*, for under-marrying himself by a Frolick to the Lady *Elizabeth Grey*, Sir *John Grey's* Widow, and Sir *Richard Woodville's* Daughter, Queen *Margaret* got him over to her Interest. But, unhappily for her, that Earl lost his Life soon after at *Gladmore-Fight*. The Queen, however, went on, and cut still more Work for *Edward*. Sometimes one Party prevailed, sometimes the other, and the Parliament was always for the strongest Side. In short, such were the Revolutions of this Reign, that *Edward* was forced to fly into *France*, *Henry* deposed, and *Edward* re-established; *Henry* being twice made a Prisoner to *Edward*, and *Edward* once to *Henry*. At length, *Tewksbury-Fight* decided the Quarrel, in Favour of *Edward*, in which Queen *Margaret*, and Prince *Edward* her Son, were taken Prisoners. The Prince was killed by bloody *Richard Duke of Gloucester*; and his Father, King *Henry*, was murdered not long after in the *Tower*, by the same cruel Hand; but the Queen was ransomed. This *Richard* aiming at the Crown, got his elder Brother *Clarence* out of the

1461.

Way, and procured his Death by an Impeachment of High-Treason. And King *Edward* leaving two young Sons when he died, *Richard* found Means to remove these two Stumbling-Blocks, and clear his Way to the Throne. At last *Edward* died, having reigned 22 Years, and was buried at *Windsor*. 'Twas in this Reign the ART of PRINTING was brought into *England*; and that the King of *Spain* was presented with some *Cotswold Sheep*, from whose Breed came the finest *Spanish Wool*, to the Prejudice of *England*.

1483. XXXVII. *EDWARD V.* eldest Son of *Edward IV.* succeeded his Father, but was soon cut off, with his Brother *Richard*, by their Uncle *Richard* aforesaid, who got them smothered in their Beds; so that this young King reigned only two Months.

1483. XXXVIII. *RICHARD III.* surnamed *Crook-back*, youngest Brother to *Edward IV.* and Uncle to *Edward V.* succeeded next; having made away his Nephews, that he might reign without Competition: Which Cruelty so incensed the Duke of *Buckingham*, his Favourite, that he immediately projected his Ruin. The Crown was offered, by his means, to *Henry* Earl of *Richmond*, of the Line of *Lancaster*, then at the Court of *Bretaigne* in *France*, provided he would engage to marry *Elizabeth*, eldest Daughter of King *Edward IV.* whereby the Houses of *York* and *Lancaster* should be united into one. Of which King *Richard* having Intelligence, he ordered the Duke to be apprehended, and forthwith to be put to Death, without any Trial. *Henry* accepting the Offer, came over with a small Force, and landed at *Milford-Haven* in *Wales*, where he was soon re-inforced by the *Welch*, he being born in *Pembrookshire*. As he advanced forward, his Army still encreased, till both Armies coming in Sight, there happened, at last, a Battle at *Bosworth* in *Leicestershire*. *Richard* fought valiantly, till he was killed in the Fight, and so made Way for *Henry* to the Crown of *England*.

*The two Contending Families of YORK and
LANCASTER united, in the Person of*

1485. XXXIX. *HENRY VII.* who succeeded next to *Richard*, upon his Victory at *Bosworth*. He was, by his Mother's Side, of the House of *Lancaster*, she being Great Grand Daughter of *John* of *Gaunt*, Duke of *Lancaster*, fourth Son of *Edward III.* By his Accession to the Crown, the Prophecy of *Cadwallader*, the last King of *Britain*, came to be fulfilled, That the British Blood should reign again in *Britain*, *Henry* being born in *Pembrook-Castle* in *Wales*; and by his marrying *Elizabeth*, eldest Daughter of *Edward IV.* the two Houses of *York* and *Lancaster* became united into one; tho' he assumed the Crown in his own Name, being crowned before his Marriage.

riage. He was a Prince of great Wisdom and Sagacity, but not without Blemish, nor his Reign free from Troubles: To which the Queen's own Sister, the Dutchess Dowager of *Burgundy*, a professed Enemy to the House of *Lancaster*, did mainly contribute, by her two Impostors, *Perkin Warbeck*, and *Lambert Simnel*, who personated *Edward V.* and *Richard* his Brother, both pretending to be still living. The End thereof proved comical in *Lambert*, and tragical in *Perkin*. The first having been crowned King in the Cathedral of *Dublin*, was afterwards taken, and made by King *Henry* a *Turn-spit* in his Kitchen; but *Perkin*, after great Honours done him in several Courts, as a Prince of the Blood-Royal of *England*, was at last hang'd at *Tyburn*. *Edward Plantaginet*, Earl of *Warwick*, the last of his Race, was beheaded in his Reign, for attempting to make his Escape, after a long Imprisonment in the Tower. Two notable Rebellions, one in the *North*, managed by *John a Chamber*; and the other in the *West*, headed by the Lord *Audley*, were suppress'd by the King; who to balance the Power of the Lords, found out a Way to raise the Credit of the Commons. As he grew old, he grew covetous. He hoarded up the Subsidies granted him to prevent *Bretaigne* from falling to the Crown of *France*, and did nothing in the Business. To encrease his Treasures, he caused all *Penal Laws* to be strictly put in Execution; and the chief Instruments therein were *Empson* and *Dudley*, who paid dear afterwards for their Extortions. However, he was at the Charge of building that noble Chapel adjoining to the Collegiate Church of *Westminster*, which is called to this Day King *Henry VII's* Chapel: In which he was buried, having lived 52 Years, and reigned 24. He died at his Royal Palace at *Richmond*, and left in ready Money 1800000 *l.* to his Successor. He had two Daughters, *Margaret* and *Mary*. The first he wisely married to *James IV.* of *Scotland*, and *Mary* to *Lewis XII.* of *France*, contrary to the Advice of his Privy-Council, who were for bestowing the eldest upon the greater King. But he took a contrary Course, fore-seeing, that if the Crown of *England* should fall to *France* by Right of Inheritance, *England* must wait upon *France*, as the greater Kingdom of the two. But falling to *Scotland*, as it did actually in the Person of King *James I.* *Scotland* must wait upon *England*, as the greater Kingdom. The 48 Gentlemen of the Privy-Chamber, and the Band of Gentlemen Pensioners, were first established by this King.

XL. HENRY VIII. born at *Greenwich* in 1491. was the only surviving Son of *Henry VII.* He reigned for some Years with great Applause, till being viciated by Cardinal *Wolsey*, Luxury and Cruelty obscured his Virtues, and stained his former Glory. Of six Wives he had, (*viz.* *Catharine* of *Spain*, *Anne* of *Bullen*, *Jane Seymour*, *Anne* of *Cleeve*, *Catharine Howard*, and *Catharine Parre*) he repudiated two, *viz.* *Catharine* of *Spain*, and *Anne* of *Cleeve*: The first as an incestuous Match, she being the

1509.

Widow of *Arthur* his elder Brother. 'Tis true, he had a Dispensation from the Pope, but he questioned afterwards the Validity of it. As for *Anne of Cleve*, he cast her off for some natural Defects. He also beheaded *Anne of Bullen* for pretended, and *Catharine Howard* for real Adultery. Thus he dispatched four Wives out of six. Upon his Divorce from *Catharine of Spain*, wherein he had the Advice of the greatest Men for Learning in *Europe*, he married *Anne of Bullen*; for which he was excommunicated by the Pope, and the Realm interdicted. But *Henry* being Proof against the Thunderbolts of *Rome*, shook off the Pope's Supremacy, and re-assumed the ancient Power of his Predecessors, the *British* Kings, who had reigned independently from the Papal See. The Pope's Supremacy being thus disannulled, a Foundation was laid for a Reformation from the Abuses and Errors of the Church of *Rome*, to which *Tho. Crammer* did very much contribute, who was therefore preferred to the See of *Canterbury*. Mean while all the Monasteries in *England* were dissolved, and six new Bishopricks erected, viz. at *Westminster*, *Oxford*, *Peterborough*, *Bristol*, *Chester*, and *Gloucester*, all which (except *Westminster*) have ever since continued Episcopal Sees. Before the King fell off from the Pope, he had writ a Book against *Luther*, in Defence of the *Romish* Church; for which Pope *Leo* honour'd him with the Title of *Defender of the Faith*, made since Hereditary to the Kings of *England*, by Acts of Parliament. After he shook off the Pope, he retained still, to the last, many Errors of the Church of *Rome*, and became a two-edged Sword, that spared neither the Opposers of his Supremacy, nor those who declared themselves against the Belief of *Transubstantiation*, hanging the first, and burning the last. The great Cardinal *Wolsey*, a Butcher's Son, who lived in the greatest State of any Prelate next to the Pope, fell under his Displeasure; and *Cromwel*, Earl of *Essex*, his great Favourite, was beheaded. The same Fate had Sir *Tho. Moor*, Lord Chancellor of *England*, and *John Fisher* Bishop of *Rocheſter*, for disowning the King's Supremacy. He happily suppress'd two Rebellions; one in *Lancashire*, the other in *Yorkshire*, besides another in *Ireland*. *Wales* was in this Reign incorporated to *England*, and *Ireland* made a Kingdom. *Henry* was also successful, both against *France* and *Scotland*, taking from the first *Tervuëne*, and other Places; and beating the last at the Battle of *Flodden-Field*, in which *James IV.* (his Brother-in-law) was slain. After this, *Henry's* Friendship was earnestly sought after by *Charles V.* Emperor, and *Francis I.* King of *France*, then at War one against another. The Emperor carried it at first, who came in Person twice over into *England*. But Cardinal *Wolsey* aiming at the Papal Chair, and finding the Emperor thwarted him in his Design, got the King over, at last, to the *French* Interest. To unite *Scotland* with *England*, a Match was concluded between Prince *Edward* his Son, and *Mary* the young Queen of *Scots*; but afterwards

terwards broke off by the Power of the *Hamiltons*, influenced by the *French*: Which occasioned a new War, both with *France* and *Scotland*; in which *Henry* took *Bologne* from the *French*, and destroyed with Fire *Leith* and *Edenburgh* in *Scotland*. Thus reigned *Henry* about 38 Years, a Prince at first of great Virtues, and at last of great Vices; who being grown boisterous and arbitrary, became a Terror to all his Subjects, and kept his Parliament in awe. He died *January* 8, 1617. and was interr'd in *Windsor Chapel*. All the Issue he left alive at his Death, were his three next Successors, who all died without Issue, viz. *Edward* by *Jane Seymour*, *Mary* by *Catharine of Spain*, and *Elizabeth* by *Anne Bullen*.

XLI. *EDWARD VI.* only Son of *Henry VIII.* by *Jane Seymour* 1547.
his third Wife, was about 10 Years old when he ascended the Throne of his Father; but of a Pregnancy of Judgment, and such Improvement of Learning, as was much above his Years. His Reign begun with a prosperous War against the *Scots*, to whom the Duke of *Somerset* (his Uncle and Protector) gave a great Overthrow at *Musselburg*. But we lost Ground in *France*, by restoring to it *le Boulenois*. In this King's Reign (tho' but short) great Progress was made in the Reformation, by the Zeal of Archbishop *Cranmer*, and that of the Protector; notwithstanding the strong Opposition of *Gardiner* Bishop of *Windsor*, and *Bonner* Bishop of *London*. This Reign is also memorable for the Discovery made by *Richard Chancellor*, of the North-East Passage to *Archangel* in *Muscovy*, till then unknown by Sea, and become since the great Thorow-fare of *Europe* for the *Russian Trade*: Also for the Fall of the Lord High Admiral, *Tho. Seymour*, the Lord Protector's Brother; and not long after, of the Protector himself, by the great Power of the Duke of *Northumberland*, a Man of great Ambition; who seeing the King in a Consumption, and contriving to settle the Crown in his Family, made first a Match with the Lord *Guilford* (his fourth Son) with the Lady *Jane Gray*, of the Royal Blood of *England*, by the Mother's Side. For she was Daughter to *Henry Gray* Duke of *Suffolk*, by *Frances* his Wife, Daughter of *Mary Queen of Scots*, Sister to *Henry VIII.* Then he got King *Edward* to declare her his Successor by Will, to the Prejudice of his Sister; and this Will was confirmed by the Privy-Council, and the Judges. The King lived but 16 Years, reigned but 6, and was buried at *Westminster*.

XLII. *MARY I.* eldest Daughter of *Henry VIII.* by his first Wife *Catharine*, Daughter of *Ferdinand* King of *Spain*, succeeded her Half-Brother *Edward*. 'Tis true, the Lady *Jane Gray*, mentioned in the former Reign, was proclaimed Queen before her, according to King *Edward's* Will. But the Will being look'd upon as forced upon the King, *Norfolk* and *Suffolk* were the first Counties that opposed the Establishment of the said Lady upon the Throne of *England*, and stood out for *Q. Mary*; 1553.

who having got the Crown, made it her Business to explode the Reformation, and to restore Popery with a Vengeance; which she compassed in the Space of 18 Months, but with so much Cruelty, that the Kingdom blazed every where with humane Sacrifices. Four Bishops, and at last Archbishop *Cranmer*, ended their Lives in those Popish Flames. The two Popish Bishops committed in the late Reign, viz. *Gardiner*, now the Queen's Favourite, and Lord Chancellor of *England*, and *Bonner* Bishop of *London*, Men of a revengeful Spirit, and cruelly imbibed against Protestantism, were the great Promoters of those extreme Violences. Upon a Civil Account, the Lady *Jane Gray*, the Duke of *Northumberland* her Father-in-law, the Duke of *Suffolk* her own Father, the Lord *Guilford* her Husband, and his Brother the Lord *Tho. Gray*, lost their Lives upon the Scaffold. The Lady *Jane Gray*, then about 17 Years of Age, was beheaded in the *Tower*, two Hours after her Husband, and died a standing Monument in History, of Piety, Constancy, Wisdom, Wit and Learning above her Age, and beyond her Sex. She fell a Sacrifice to her Friends Ambition, by whose Prevalency she assumed the Crown with Tears. But the Lady *Elizabeth*, called by the Popish Party, *The Hope of Hereticks*, remained still a Stumbling-block. She was committed, under a slight Pretence of Treason; and suffered above a Twelve Month's Confinement, before her Innocence could procure her Liberty. At last, Queen *Mary*, being near 40 Years of Age, married to King *Philip* of *Spain*; and this Marriage occasioned an Insurrection, headed by Sir *Francis Wyat*, but it proved unsuccessful. 'Twas in this Reign we lost *Calais* in *France*, after it had been in our Possession above 200 Years. The Queen died upon it, and with her Life expired a Reign begun, continued, and ended in Blood; happy in nothing but the Shortness of it. She was buried at *Westminster*.

1558.

XLIII. ELIZABETH, Daughter of *Henry VIII.* by *Anne of Bullen* his second Wife, born at *Greenwich*, succeeded next to Queen *Mary*, her Half-Sister. She proved an excellent Queen, the Glory of her Sex, and Admiration of the Age she lived in. She restored the Reformation, and brought it to that Perfection, in which it has continued ever since in the Church of *England*: For which she was excommunicated by the Pope, and her Subjects absolved from their Allegiance; which occasioned Plot upon Plot, and Rebellion upon Rebellion. The *Roman* Party was powerful in her Time, and strove hard to cut her off by Treachery, or dethrone her by Force: But it pleased God to preserve her, during the whole Course of her Reign, from all her Enemies, both at Home and Abroad. Memorable is the Year 1588, for the *Spanish* Invasion, attempted by King *Philip* with his *Invincible Armada*, but disappointed by God's Providence: Whereupon, Queen *Elizabeth* pursuing her Blow, carried on the War with *Spain* so successfully, both in *Europe* and *America*, that the *English* became every where a Terror to

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the *Spaniards*, and the very Names of our Chief Commanders, *Howard*, *Effex*, *Norris*, *Drake*, and *Raleigh*, struck an Awe upon them. These *English* Worthies took and burnt several Places in *Spain*, particularly *Cadiz* and the *Groyn*, intercepted their Plate Fleets, and brought that proud Monarchy so low, that it could never recover it self from that Time to this. In *Ireland* this great Queen quelled two Rebellions, one headed by *O Neal*, and the other by *Tir-Owen*. The new-sprung States of *Holland* she cherished and protected, as she did the Protestants of *France*. The whole Ocean she commanded, which spread her Fame all over the World, and made it respected in all Parts. Unhappily, but with much Reluctancy, she consented to the Death of *Mary* Queen of *Scots*, charged with High-Treason in *England*; where she was fled for Shelter, from a potent Faction in *Scotland*. The Queen did also very much lament the Death of the Earl of *Effex*, whose Fall was occasioned more by her Favour, than his Crimes. She lived but two Years after, and died a Maiden (but an Heroick Queen) aged 69, and having reigned 44 Years. *Westminster-Abby* is the Place of her Sepulture. 'Twas in her Reign the Inquisition of *England* was set up, I mean the *Star-Chamber*, and the *High-Commission Court*; which grew so very grievous, and the Judges thereof so Arbitrary, that they were both suppressed in the Reign of King *Charles I*.

C H A P. XXVIII.

*Of the Monarchs of Great Britain, from King JAMES I.
to our present King GEORGE.*

1602. **T**HE UNION of England and Scotland under one Head,
immediately after the Decease of famous Queen Elizabeth,
happen'd in the Person of

I. JAMES I. the first King of Great Britain, and the sixth of that Name in Scotland; who succeeded Queen Elizabeth in England, as next Heir to the Crown, being descended from Margaret, eldest Daughter of Henry VII. For he was Son of Mary Queen of Scots, beheaded in the late Reign; and she was Daughter to James V. of Scotland, Son of James IV. by the foresaid Margaret. His Father was the Lord Darnley, eldest Son of Matthew Earl of Lenox, descended from Robert Stuart, the next Successor to David Bruce King of Scots. Upon his Succession to the Crown of England, he quitted the lesser Kingdom for the greater, and made London the Royal Seat of his three Kingdoms. But, before he left Scotland, he narrowly escaped a Conspiracy, managed against him by the Earl of Gowry, and his Brothers; and soon after his Arrival here, he was wonderfully delivered from the Gunpowder-Treason, hatched by the Popish Party; both Church and State being to be destroy'd at once, by blowing up the King and Parliament: The Memory whereof has been hitherto religiously and solemnly kept on the Fifth of November. In this Reign was held a Conference at Hampton-Court, upon a Petition of the Dissenters for a further Reformation; but it came to nothing. A Peace was made with Spain, and the King quitted, for a Sum of Money, the Cautionary-Towns we had in Holland, viz. the Brill, Flushing, and others. Amongst other memorable Things of this Reign, I reckon the two Royal Visits his Majesty receiv'd from Christsiern IV. King of Denmark, whose Sister Anne was King James his Royal Consort; which Frankness, unusual with Crown'd Heads, the King acknowledged with all Sense of Gratitude: The Creation of a new sort of Knights, called *Baronets*, next to a Baron, and made Hereditary: The Fall of the Lord Bacon, a Man of wonderful Parts; who from the high Station of Lord High Chancellor was reduced to a Degree of Poverty, little short of Beggary: And that of Sir Walter Raleigh, a great Man in the late Reign; who by the Prevalency of Gundamore the Spanish Ambassador, then in great Favour at Court, lost his Head upon a Scaffold. The King's Issue by Queen Anne, was Henry, his eldest Son, and the People's Darling, who died in his Father's Life-time, very much lamented; Charles his next Successor; Elizabeth, married to the unfortunate Frederick, Elector-Palatine of the Rhine; Mary and Sophia, who died young. Frederick being chosen

chosen King of *Bohemia*, and Crowned with his Wife at *Prague*, had a Competitor, *Ferdinand* the Emperor. King *James*, less concern'd than he ought to have been for his Daughter, could not be prevailed upon to engage in the Quarrel; and for want of his Help, not only *Bohemia*, but the Electorate was lost to the Emperor. Thus his Daughter's Family was ruined, and a Protestant Kingdom added to the Popish Party, by the unaccountable Neglect of King *James*; which might have been prevented by natural Affection, and a proportionable Zeal for the Protestant Religion. The Truth is, King *James* was too much a Scholar, and too little a Soldier; and his Motto, *Beati Pacifici*, was the most of any suitable to his Temper; for he talked much of Religion, but never cared to draw Sword in its Quarrel. Though he was bred and born in Presbytery, according to the Reformation of the Kirk of *Scotland*, yet he took so great a Fancy to the Episcopal Government of the Church, as a great Support of the Crown, that he often used this Saying, *No Bishop, no King*. The Office of *Master of the Ceremonies*, for the Reception and Entertainment of foreign Princes and Ambassadors, was first Established by this King: Who, having Reigned 23 Years, died at *Theobalds*, his Royal Palace in *Hartfordshire*, Aged Fifty nine Years, and was buried in *Henry VII's* Chapel. Thus ended a peaceable, but inglorious; a plentiful, but luxurious Reign; to make way for a turbulent, tragical, and bloody one.

II. *CHARLES I.* the only surviving Son of King *James*, succeeded next. He was born at *Dumferling* in *Scotland*, Nov. 10. 1600. and Crowned at *Westminster*, Febr. 2. 1625. But his Crown proved a Crown of Thorns, and his Reign bloody and tragical. He had a bigotted Queen, *Henrietta*, Daughter to King *Henry IV.* of *France*, who pushed on very hard to bring in Popery and Arbitrary Power; and he had a High Church Ministry, ready moulded for it. His wonderful Uxoriousness made him comply with the Queen in many Things that were not agreeable to the Laws of the Kingdom; and he would sooner give Ear to his Ministers, than follow the Advice of his Parliament. His unbounded Favour to the Duke of *Buckingham*, a Man obnoxious to the State, increased the Disgust of the People. After the fruitless Attempts of three several Parliaments against the Life of that Duke, the King chose rather to part with them, than with so great a Favourite, who was afterwards assassinated by *Felton*. In short, the Nation was, for the space of Twelve Years, without a Parliament; and the King ventured, against Law, to raise Money by his own Authority, which put the whole Nation into a Ferment. The cruel Massacre in *Ireland* of 200000 *English*, which the King was falsely charged with, by his Enemies, was a great Aggravation. The *Scots*, on their side, entred into a Covenant against Episcopacy, which he forced upon them. This drew on a Remonstrance from the Dissenters in *England*, and the Remonstrance occasioned the long Parliament, convened by the King, for the Redressing of Grievances.

Grievances. The Houses proceeded in that Affair in a regular and parliamentary Way, 'till some ill Men blowing the Coals, Things grew to that excessive Heat, which set the Nation in a Flame. The King was fain to part with his two grand Ministers, Arch-Bishop *Land*, and the Earl of *Strafford*, Men without Moderation, who lost their Heads upon the Scaffold. At last the Sword was drawn, several Battles fought; but the King fell at last into the Hands of the worst of Enemies; who, to take away his Life by Methods of pretended Justice, erected a *Judicial Court*, by which he was sentenced to Death, as the Occasion, Author, and Contriver of the late intestine War; and the Sentence was executed upon him before *Whitehall Gate*, Jan. 30. 1648. by severing his Head from his Body; which was done in the Name of the whole People of *England*, when the better Part look'd upon it with Horror and Indignation. For, supposing the King had unhinged the Government, the most they could do with some shadow of Reason or Justice, was, to declare the Government dissolved, and in a State of Anarchy. In which State all are Equal, and none can pretend to have a legal Power over another; therefore they could pretend none over the King. And, to re-settle the Government, the whole People of *England* should have had a Hand in it; whereas it was done by a Cabal, and an Army which awed the Nation. The King was privately buried at *Windfor Chapel*, leaving three Sons, and three Daughters, viz. *Charles* his next Successor, *James Duke of York*, and *Henry Duke of Gloucester*. The Daughters, *Mary*, who married *William Prince of Orange*, the late King *William's* Father; *Elizabeth*, who died a Prisoner in the *Isle of Wight*, soon after her Father's Death; and *Henrietta*, married to the late Duke of *Orleans*, the late *French King's* only Brother.

1648.

III. CHARLES II. eldest Son of *Charles I.* succeeded his Father, but was kept from the Crown the Space of Twelve Years, before the Restoration. During which Time *England* was reduced to a Common-wealth, but moulded into various Shapes, 'till at last *Oliver Cromwel* assuming the Government, with the Title of *Lord Protector*, kept *England* in Awe, curbed *Scotland*, reduced *Ireland*, beat the *Hollanders*, got *Dunkirk* and *Jamaica* from *Spain*, and became a Terror to *Europe* in general. King *Charles* yielding to some Conditions impos'd upon him by the Kirk of *Scotland*, was received by the *Scots*; and being Crowned at *Scoon*, they sent an Army with him into *England*, to possess himself of it: But being entirely defeated at *Worcester*, and the King hardly escaping, he was fain to wander about in a Disguise, for the Space of six Weeks, 'till at last he made his Escape into *France*. From whence he was forced to fly into the *Spanish Dominions*, upon a League concluded by *Cromwel* with *France* against *Spain*. Several Attempts were made in the mean while, by the Loyal Party, but none that could take Effect: Nor was there any Hopes of a Restoration 'till *Cromwel's* Death, which happen'd on the 3d of September, 1658. and gave Life to the Loyal Party, though he left two

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Sons, *Richard*, who succeeded him in the Protectorship, and *Henry* in the Government of *Ireland*. But *Richard* was soon turned out by the Army, as being lukewarm in the Cause; and the *Rump-Parliament* restored, under the Name of *Juncto*, consisting only of such Members as were entirely devoted to the Cause, the rest having been secluded. This *Juncto* was soon after dissolved, to make Way for a new Model of Government, called the *Committee of Safety*, and consisting of 23 Members. During these Transactions, General *Monk*, who had an Army in *Scotland* to keep it in Awe, quitted that Kingdom, and with his Forces came up to *London*, where a new Scene was opened in Favour of the exiled King. He presently forced open the Gates of the City, and took Possession of it. This done, he caused the *Juncto* to meet again, and made Way for the secluded Members to sit with them. In short, they came to this Resolve, that a free Parliament should be called, to sit the 20th of *April*, 1660. and having appointed a Council of State to govern till the Sitting of the Parliament, they broke up. The Parliament being met at the Day appointed, voted the Return of King *Charles*, as lawful Heir to the Crown. And he was accordingly proclaimed at *London*, *May* 8. where he made a most magnificent Entrance the 29th, being his Birth-Day; and on the 23d of *April* following (being *St. George's Day*) was crowned at *Westminster*, with greater State and Solemnity, than any King before or after him. So universal was the Joy of his Subjects upon the Restoration of the Crown to the lawful Heir. Thus the Laws of *England* were revived, the Church re-established, and all Things restored to their proper Channel. The next Year the King married *Catharine*, Infanta of *Portugal*, whose Barrenness made *England* very uneasy. The Queen Mother came over from *France*, but returned thither, and died few Years after. Prince *Henry*, Duke of *Glocester*, (a hopeful Prince, and the People's Darling) died soon after the Restoration. But the Duke of *York*, his Brother, had but too great a share in the Government, during the Reign of *K. Charles*. The standing Army was disbanded, but General *Monk* had both Honour and Riches heaped upon him. He was created Duke of *Albemarle*, and buried like a Prince after his Death. Several of the late King's Judges were brought to their Trial as Traytors, condemned, and executed; who died without any Sense of their Crime. As for the King, he proved a Prince of a most excellent Temper, affable, and easie of Access, of acute and excellent Parts, of great Insight into Men and Manners, and generally beloved of all Parties, for his innate Clemency. The fittest Prince in the World for the *English* Government, had not his over Indulgence to Ease and Pleasure, made him averse to Business. *Mars* had reigned long enough in the late Reign, to make Way for *Venus*; and King *Charles*, who had been so great a Sufferer in his Exile, was willing to make himself amends in his Reign, with the Pleasures of Love. To enjoy 'em quietly, he indulged all Parties, and secured himself at Home, however Things went Abroad. *Henry VIII.* had the

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Art to keep his Subjects in Awe, but *Charles II.* had that of getting their Hearts. *He was, said a great Statesman, well qualify'd to Reign, but could not bear the Fatigue of it; and his Brother, the Duke of York, was indefatigable, but wanted Capacity.* Whenever King *Charles* persecuted the *Dissenters*, he did it to be quiet; for he could have no Rest from the hot Party of the Church, till he put the *Penal Laws* in Execution. And yet he ventured once to put out a Declaration for *Liberty of Conscience*, but it was quashed by the ensuing Parliament. His Voluptuousness proved fatal to the Nation; for his Subjects following his Example, sunk to such a Degree of Softness and Effeminacy, as if the Business of this Reign had been only to breed Heroes for Ladies, and to melt Mens Courage into Voluptuousness. Another mischievous Thing, for which all *Europe* has smarted sufficiently, was his striking too far into the *French* Interest, and laying the Foundation of the *French* Greatness; when he had the greatest Opportunity, upon his Restoration, of making *England* formidable to *France*, and indeed to all *Europe*; this Nation swarming with old Soldiers, flushed by the Civil Wars. But *France* prevailed with her Gold and Promises, offering her Assistance against all such as should envy his Happiness, or disturb his Government. Amongst other memorable Things of his Reign, we may reckon his parting with *Dunkirk* to *France*, for a Sum much short of the Worth of it; and his blowing up *Tangier* in the *Streights*, after vast Sums had been expended for the Improvement and Keeping of so important a Place. The vast Subsidies he received from his long Parliament, which were strangely misapply'd; his shutting up the Exchequer, after it was filled with Loans, to the Ruin of several Families; the two *Dutch* Wars, which ended with no great Advantage on either side, but served so far the *French* Interest, as to teach 'em the Way of our Sea-fights, and gave 'em the Satisfaction to see the two most potent Protestant States weaken one another; the dreadful Plague this Nation was visited with five Years after the Restoration, when we were engaged in the first War with the *Dutch*; the dismal Burning of *London*, which happen'd Sept. 2. 1666; and the Popish Plot, that startled the Nation, and for which many suffered Death, are remarkable Events in this Reign. The Duke of *York*, then strongly (and not without Ground) suspected of Popery, was forced, by the King's Command, to withdraw, first into *Flanders*, and next into *Scotland*: Till this Plot growing out of Date, another broke out, called the *Presbyterian Plot*; which smother'd the former, and revived the Popish Faction. Then the Duke of *York*, whom the House of Commons had voted incapable of inheriting the Crown, became more Powerful than ever; and so disposed Things for his Succession to the Crown, that when his Brother died, he should have nothing to do but ascend the Throne. And no sooner were all Things ready for this fatal Change, but the King was seized with an odd kind of Fit, which in few Days put a Period to his Life and Reign. He died, Febr. 6. 1684. in the

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the 55th Year of his Age, and eight Days after was privately buried at *Westminster*. Tho' K. *Charles* was a Prince of loose Principles, and who did not trouble much his Head with Religion; yet his meek Temper to all Men took so much with his Protestant Subjects, that he died universally lamented; and only those whose Interests and Hearts were wrapt up in the Duke of *York*, rejoiced at it. He had no lawful Issue, but he left a great many Sons, whom he owned. The first were the Duke of *Monmouth*, his Favourite, who was beheaded in the next Reign; and *Don Carlos*, Earl of *Plymouth*, who died at *Tangier*. Those two were the first Fruits of his Amours, before his Restoration. After which he had three Sons by the Countess of *Castlemain*, afterwards made Dutchess of *Cleveland*, viz. the Duke of *Southampton*, the Duke of *Grafton*, Father of the present Duke, and Duke of *Northumberland*. By Madam *Gwyn*, two Sons, of which one died young, and the other bears, to this Day, the Title of Duke of *St. Albans*. And by the Dutchess of *Portsmouth*, he had the Duke of *Richmond*.

IV. *JAMES II.* succeeded his Brother *Charles*, and proved an 1684. unfortunate Prince. As soon as he came to the Crown, he satisfy'd the World, that he was really a Roman Catholick, and made no longer a Mystery of it. However, by his first Declaration, he promised great Matters to his Subjects, particularly to the Church of *England*, which had struggled so hard in the late Reign (especially in the House of Peers) to secure his Succession. But when he found the Church bent against Popery and Slavery, then he withdrew his Favour from her, and courted the Dissenting Party, by granting them a Liberty of Conscience, contrary to Law. 'Tis true, the Dissenters, fearing a Snake in the Grass, did not much depend upon it; and what Addresses were presented to the King, were signed but by few of 'em. The King having had the Fortune to suppress the Insurrection of *Argyle* in *Scotland*, and that of *Monmouth* in *England* (who were both beheaded) and having a brave Army on Foot, he presently broke loose upon the Laws, and made his Will the Measure of his Government. To do it with the better Gloſs, he set up a Dispensing Power, by Virtue whereof he might supersede any Law, and Roman Catholicks were admitted into publick Offices, without taking the Oaths required by Law. The Rights of the Universities he invaded, and made *St. Magdalen College*, at *Oxford*, a Prey to his Violence. No less than 7 Bishops were sent together as Criminals to the *Tower*, and brought to their Trial, for refusing to do what they could not justify. But they were acquitted by Law. The Kingdom swarmed with Papists from all Parts, and the Streets of *London* with Priests and Jesuits. Popish Schools, Chapels, and Monasteries, were set up against Law. Father *Petre*, a Jesuit, besides several Popish Lords, sat in the Privy Council, and some Popish Judges on the Bench. A solemn Ambassy was sent to the Court of *Rome*, and a Nuncio sent from *Rome* hither; who

who made a solemn Entrance, in Defiance of our Laws: In short, to leave us without Hopes, a Prince of *Wales* was said to be juggled into the World: Then 'twas high time for the Protestant-Party to check the growing Power of the *Roman* Catholics, and to request the Prince of *Orange* to vindicate his Consort the Princess's Right, and that of these three Nations. The Prince being come over with a Land-Army, revived the Hopes of all good Protestants, and sunk those of the Papists. King *James* had a gallant Army, of about 30000 Men, which by his Orders marched to *Salisbury-Plain*, as soon as he heard of the Prince's Landing at *Torbay*. But finding the Nation in general declared for the Prince, and that Part of his Forces went over to his Highness, he did not think it convenient to stand a Battle. Mean while the Prince marched up to him, and the King, upon his Approach, returned to *London*. This made his Army break up, and march off in great Confusion, some one Way, some another. Decemb. 10. 1688. he sent away his Queen into *France*, with the pretended Prince of *Wales*; and on the 11th late at Night, he withdrew himself from *White-hall*, steering his Course the same Way. At *Faversham* in *Kent*, he happen'd to be stopp'd by some sturdy Fellows, then Jesuit-hunting. But being known by some Gentlemen, who got him out of their Hands, he was prevailed upon to return to *White-hall*, which he did on the 16th. The next Day he went off again, and few Days after got over into *France*, where his Queen was already landed. Mean while the Prince came up to St. *James's* Palace, where he kept his Court. And sometime after, he had both the Civil and Military Power lodged in him by the Convention of the States; which being met, Jan. 22. at *Westminster*, voted the Abdication of King *James*, and the Throne to be vacant. The King, in the mean time, took Sanctuary in the *French* Court, with his Queen, and the pretended Prince of *Wales*. He lived there above 12 Years, and died at *St. Germain en Laye*, his usual Place of Residence, Septemb. 5. 1701. Thus ended the Life of King *James* in Obscurity, under the unhappy Loss of three Crowns; who by following his true Interest, might have lived and died a great Monarch. But, for want of Moderation, he lost himself, and sunk the Interest of the Popish Faction in these Kingdoms, which by a wise Government might have grown upon us. His first Wife, when Duke of *York*, was *Anne*, eldest Daughter to *Edward Hyde* Earl of *Clarendon*, and Lord High Chancellor of *England*, upon the Restoration of the Royal Family; by whom he had Issue our late Queen *Mary*, and Princess *Anne* our late Gracious Queen. By his second Wife, *Mary*, an *Italian* Princess, he had several, but short-liv'd Children. As to the pretended Prince and Princess at *St. Germain*, they are nothing to us; and the first is dead in Law, by a late Act of Parliament.

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V. WILLIAM III. and MARY II. Prince and Princess of Orange, succeeded jointly King James her Father, upon the Vote of the Convention, That King James had abdicated the Government, and that the Throne was vacant: After which the Convention voted an Offer of the Crown to the Prince of Orange; and to demonstrate further their Gratitude and Generosity, together with the great Value they had for the Princess of Orange, notwithstanding the Male-Administration of her unhappy Father, they raised her jointly with the Prince to the Degree of a Sovereign; the publick Acts to run in the Name of both, but the executive Power to be solely in the King: So that the Prince and Princess were equal in Dignity, but not in Authority. The Princess, upon this, set out from Holland, and arrived at White-hall, Feb. 12th. The next Day being the 13th, the Crown with the Settlement thereof, was offered to their Highnesses, in the Name of both Houses: Which being accepted, they were both solemnly proclaimed on that Day, and upon the 11th of April following, crowned with great Pomp and Magnificence. The Settlement of the Crown was thus; *To be enjoy'd by them during their Lives, and the Life of the Survivor of them, and after their Deceases, to be to the Heirs of the Princess; and for Default of such Issue, to the Princess Anne of Denmark, and the Heirs of her Body; and for Default of such Issue, to the Heirs of the Body of the said Prince of Orange.* In Scotland the same Course was taken, for settling the Government there. And to prevent all Divisions from any pretended Title to the Crown, and to preserve a Certainty in the Succession thereof, this Settlement was confirmed by an Act of Parliament, which passed Decemb. 16th, 1689. with this excellent Proviso, *That all and every Person reconciled to, or holding Communion with the Church of Rome, or professing the Popish Religion, or that shall marry a Papist, shall be excluded, and be for ever incapable to enjoy the Crown of England and Ireland, or any Part of the same; That in such a Case the People shall be absolved of their Allegiance; and the Crown shall descend to the next Person being Protestant, that should have inherited the same, in case the said Person or Persons so reconciled, &c. as aforesaid, were naturally dead.* By which Act, further confirmed and asserted by the Act of Recognition, passed in the next Session of Parliament, the Crown is, by Law, for ever insured into Protestant Hands, and all Pretence of Popish Succession nulled and invalidated. Mean while the Parliament voted a War against France, which was carried on with various Success on both Sides, the French King being at that Time in his flourishing Condition. Ireland was then up in Arms for King James, powerfully assisted by France, both with Men and Money, to secure that Kingdom for him, and make Way by it for his Restoration here, but all to little Purpose. Two Campaigns made an entire Conquest of that Kingdom, the first famous for K. William's signal Victory at the Boyne, in which fell that great General, the Duke of Schomberg, Father to the present Duke; the other

other for the *English* Victory at *Agbrim*, under the principal Conduct of Lieutenant-General *Ginckle*; the Consequence of which was the Taking of *Limerick*, and the total Reduction of *Ireland*. Immediately after the Battle at the *Boyne*, King *James* (who saw it only at a Distance) not thinking himself safe in *Ireland*, went back again into *France*. The Taking of *Cork* and *Kingsale*, by the Earl of *Marlborough*; the wonderful Resistance of *London-Derry*, and the great Vigour and Courage of the *Inniskilling Men*, in the North of *Ireland*, deserve to be recorded. *Scotland* had also a Party for King *James*, which appeared in open Arms, under the Command of Viscount *Dundee*; while the Castle of *Edinburgh* held out for the said King, under the Duke of *Gordon*. But *Dundee* being slain in Fight, *August* 1689, and his Forces routed, the Duke of *Gordon* soon after surrendered the Castle to the Government. In *England* King *William* had the most malignant Party to keep under; some plotting against his Life, others betraying his Counsels, all of 'em endeavouring to work the Nation into a perpetual Disgust. In short, he struggled with such Difficulties, that he scarce knew whom to trust; betray'd by his Friends, undermined by his Enemies, insomuch that his Crown proved but a *Crown of Thorns*. Whilst some that were in Places of Trust heaped up Riches, and made a Prey of *England*, the People groaned under the Burden of Taxes, want of Trade, great Losses at Sea, and dearness of Provisions. But nothing was more like to distract us at once, under those Calamities, than the Abuse of our hammer'd Coin, (the great Cash of the Nation) most part of which was clipp'd to half the Value; and the Mis-management of the publick Monies, a good Part whereof went into private Purfes. All Engines were at work to cause a Civil War at home, while we could hardly struggle with our War against *France*: For the prosecuting whereof, King *William* crossed the Sea twice a Year, going early in the Spring to the *Low Countries*, and coming home when the Campaign was ended. In his Absence, the Regency was left to the Queen. During this bloody War of 9 Years Continuance, several great Battles were fought, particularly at *Flerus*, *Steenkirk*, and *Landen*, in which the *French* got the Advantage by their Superiority, but their Victories cost them excessive dear. The two Sieges of *Namur* are also very remarkable, the first successful to the *French*, the last to the Allies, who carried it with the utmost Bravery, from an Army within, commanded by Marechal *Boufflers*; and in the Sight of a *French* Army without, consisting of 100000 Men, under the Command of Marechal *Villeroy*. At Sea we had two general Fights, both in the Channel. In the first the *French* came off victorious, and kept the Sea, but made no Advantage of it. In the last, fought at the *Hogue*, we got an entire Victory, destroy'd about one third Part of their Fleet, and the best of their Ships, while the rest made their Escape: From which Time the *French* Royal Fleet never durst appear before the *English* in this Reign,

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Reign, so that King *William's* Fleet sailed triumphantly ever after both over the Ocean, and the *Mediterranean*. But I cannot without a grieved Heart, call to mind our Attempt upon *Brest*; to baffle which, *France* had a timely Warning from her Friends in *England*. Queen *Mary's* Death, which happen'd *Decemb. 28, 1694.* was no small Addition to the Grief both of King and People: A Princess admir'd all over *Europe*, for her Perfections both of Body and Mind. Her Funeral was performed with great Pomp and Solemnity, a stately *Mausoleum* being erected and kept up a long time in *Westminster-Abbey*, (the place of her Sepulture) as a Monument of the great Love and Respect his Majesty had for a Princess who was the Glory of her Sex, and whose Virtues will shine in After-ages. The War with *France* went on still, till at last all Parties grew weary of it, and *France* her self fought for Peace; not (I confess) in a precarious Manner, but under the lofty Notion of giving Peace to *Europe*. *Reswick*, near the *Hague*, was the Place appointed for the Treaty in 1697. and the Peace was concluded in *September* that Year, by which *France* gave up most Part of her Conquests. To secure this Peace, and prevent a new Breach upon Account of the Succession to the Crown of *Spain*, whose King was in a dying Condition, and without Issue, King *William* made a *Partition Treaty* with the *French King*: Who being tied by this Treaty, to be contented with some Limbs of that Monarchy, and to leave the Main to the House of *Austria*, broke all those Ties upon the Death of the King of *Spain*. The Pretence was a *Will* made by that King in Behalf of the Duke of *Anjou*, one of the *French King's* Grandsons. To make which good, he sent his Grandson into *Spain*, with an Army ready on the Borders to awe the *Spaniards*, if they offered to decline this new King put upon them. Presently after, with the Concurrence of the then *Electors of Bavaria*, Governour of the *Spanish Netherlands*, he seiz'd upon 'em, and by this means awed the *Hollanders* into a Recognition of the new King. He also took upon him to direct the Council of *Spain*, and nothing must be done there contrary to his Advice. *July 29, 1700.* *William Duke of Gloucester*, the only surviving Issue of Princess *Anne* of *Denmark*, departed this Life at *Windsor*, while the King was in the *Netherlands*, the Duke being then but 11 Years of Age. His Majesty upon his Return, thought it very proper to put his Parliament upon considering what further effectual Means might be used for securing the Succession in the Protestant Line, and extinguishing the Hopes of all Pretenders, and their open and secret Abettors. Accordingly, the Parliament pass'd a Bill for the further Limitation of the Crown, &c. and with the Royal Assent it was enacted, That after King *William* and the Princess *Anne* of *Denmark*, both dying without Issue, the Crown should fall next in Succession in the Protestant Line to the Princess *Sophia*, *Electress* and *Dutchess-Dowager* of *Hanover*, Daughter of the Princess *Elizabeth*, late Queen of *Bohemia*, Daughter of King *James I.* and after her Decease, to the Heirs of her Body, being Protestants.

Protestants. Thus King *William*, like a true Hero, not only rescued these Kingdoms from *Popish* Slavery, but provided as much as possible for their future Security. Sept. 5. 1701. King *James* died at *St. Germain*. Upon whose Decease the *French* King provoked these Kingdoms in the highest Manner, and drew upon him an universal Resentment and Indignation, by presuming to proclaim the pretended Prince of *Wales*, King of *England*, *Scotland*, and *Ireland*, after he had owned King *William*, by the Treaty of *Reswick*, as King of *Great-Britain*, and *Ireland*. This false Step provoked King *William* in the highest Degree, and indeed the whole Nation, it being the highest Indignity he could offer to him, and his good Subjects. In short, all Things concurred for a new Breach with *France*, towards which the Parliament voted great Subsidies, and the King, in the mean while, made great Alliances against *France*. But when the Time for Action drew near, it pleased God to take this Royal Hero to himself, March 8, 1702. after a Reign of 13 Years, and some Weeks. He died at *Kensington-Palace*, and his Body was buried at *Westminster*. He was the only Issue of *William* of *Nassau*, Prince of *Orange*, and the Lady *Mary*, eldest Daughter of King *Charles I.* The *Hague*, in *Holland*, gave him his first Breath, Nov. 4. 1650. ten Days after his Father's Death, and two Months before his Time, which made him weak and infirm. Queen *Mary* was his Cousin German, whom he married, Nov. 4. 1677. but had no Issue by her. Thus died a Prince, who like a true *Nassau*, made it his Business to secure Liberty and Property, and rescue *Europe* from the encroaching Power of *France*. To save *Holland*, his native Country, he went through Fire and Sword, and recovered at last her Liberty. To save us here, he exposed his Life by Sea and Land. By this means *England* and *Holland* became united into one Interest, which *France* always endeavoured to divide, and this Union may be look'd upon as a sufficient Barrier against all Pretenders to universal Monarchy. He revived the martial Spirit of the *British* Nation, shook the Foundation of the *French* King's Greatness, and left it to Queen *ANNE* to pull it down.

VI. *ANNE*, the late Queen *Mary*'s only Sister, and second Daughter to the late King *James*, succeeded King *William*; whose Death was a great Joy to *France*, and as great a Trouble to *England*, and her Allies. But the Queen check'd the first immediately, and banished the Fears of the last. The very Day of her Accession to the Crown, She made a Gracious Declaration to Her Privy Council; in which Her Majesty expressed her deep Sense of the unspeakable Loss of the King, and the great Burden it brought upon Her self, and declared her own Opinion of carrying on all the Preparations to oppose the great Power of *France*, and losing no Time in assuring her Allies, that nothing should be wanting on Her Part for the Support of the Common Cause. Her Speech to both Houses of Parliament, which Her Majesty made 3 Days after, was to the same Purpose. April 23d, She was crowned with the usual Solemn-

Solemnity, and the 4th of May next, the War was proclaimed at London, Vienna, and the Hague, against France and Spain. Some time after the same was done by the Empire, the Duke of Savoy, and the King of Portugal, who came into the Grand Alliance. From the Empire, I except the Elector of Bavaria, and the Elector of Cologne his Brother, both Uncles to the Duke of Anjou, the Usurper of Spain; who declar'd themselves for France and Spain, and lost themselves by it. What has passed since, is worthy our Admiration, and almost incredible. The rapid Conquest of the Spanish Guelderland, the Electorate of Cologne, and Bishoprick of Liege: The prodigious Victory over the French and Bavarians, totally routed at Blenheim on the Danube, after their Lines were forced at Schellenberg, by the great Conduct and Bravery of the Duke of Marlborough; the Re-taking the strong Fortres of Landau from the French, and conquering from the Duke of Bavaria (an unfortunate Friend to France) all his Estates in Germany: The forcing the French and Bavarians out of their Lines in Brabant, which was thought impracticable. The Battle of Ramellies so fatal to France, and glorious to England, attended by an extraordinary Desertion of the French and Spanish Troops, and the Surrender of Brabant, and most Part of Flanders to their lawful Sovereign. The Victory at Oudenarde; the Taking of Lisle and Tournay; the Defeating of the French Army at Blavergnies, and the Conquest of Mons; are such Events as will render her Majesty's Reign famous to all succeeding Ages. If we turn our Eyes on the Side of Spain, how bold and successful was our Attempt at Vigo, where we took and destroyed the whole Plate-Fleet, Men of War and others, in all 38 Sail, of which not one of 'em escaped? What can be greater than our taking Gibraltar in a trice, by a handful of Men, and keeping the same afterwards against a whole Army of French and Spaniards, who attempting to recover it, were at last forced to quit their Enterprize? The same Fate the French had before Barcelona, which being taken by the English and Dutch (in which the Earl of Peterborough gave signal Proofs of his great Courage and Conduct) was soon after besieged by K. Philip at the Head of a great Army, and after a sharp Siege, he and his Troops forced to an inglorious Retreat into France: Upon which all Catalonia, Arragon, Valencia, and other Parts of Spain, submitted to Charles III. under the Influence of her Majesty's Arms. In Italy, who could have expected such a dismal Turn in the Affairs of France, as happened in the Year 1707. by the powerful Influence of England? A numerous Army of French and Spaniards dashed in pieces against the Walls of Turin, by those two great Heroes, the Duke of Savoy, and Prince Eugene his Cousin. The Duke of Savoy, then stripp'd of all his Dominions by the Power of France, forced to quit his Capital City, hunted from Place to Place by his Enemies, now beating the French, much Superior in Number, forcing them out of their Intrenchments, and driving them before him from the very Gates

of *Turin* into *Dauphiné*, leaving behind them all their Artillery, Ammunition, Cash, Baggage, &c. with the Loss of 20000 Men at least, from the Beginning of the Siege of *Turin*. Thus *Piemont* was abandoned, the *Milaneſe*, *Mantuan*, *Modeneſe*, *Parmaſan*, and *Montferrat* yielded up under her Maſteſty's Reign. *England* and *Scotland* were united into one Kingdom, notwithstanding ſuch Difficulties as were thought inſuperable, the fruitleſs Attempts of this kind, for above a Century paſt, and the ſtrong Oppolition ſhe expected both from her Enemies, and another Sort of Men that muſt be courted into their own Intereſt. Under thoſe great Diſcouragements her Maſteſty proceeded in the Attempt; God bleſſed her with Succeſs, and one Year compleated what a whole Age could not bring to paſs. While her victorious Arms triumph abroad, her Love to her Subjects triumphs at home, by a compleat Union. She has united the *Roſe* with the *Thiſtle*, the Fragrancy of the firſt, with the Sharpneſs of the laſt; *Armat Spina Roſas*. By this Union her Maſteſty has made us all but one People, knit us all into the ſame Intereſt, and has ſecured the Proteſtant Succeſſion in this Iſland. An Union that has already extinguiſhed, in a great Meaſure, thoſe unhappy Feuds, which made, ſo often, both Kingdoms ſwim in Blood, and will, in all Probability, make *Great Britain*, by a Joint-Commerce, roll in Wealth. If *England* alone has made ſo great a Figure in the World, what may we not expect from *Great Britain* United? How formidable muſt this Iſland be to Foreigners, and how ſafe in it ſelf, with ſuch an Addition of Strength, I leave the World to judge. An Iſland, which being ſeparate from the reſt of the Univerſe, ſeems therefore to have been deſign'd by Nature for a moſt intimate Union within it ſelf. For the firſt 9 Years of her Reign every Thing ſeem'd to combine to raiſe her above the moſt triumphant Monarchs of former Ages; but as ſhe wholly threw off a Miniſtry, who had been in the Councils of all the aforenamed glorious Succeſſes; the Steps afterwards taken did greatly contribute to eclipse her acquir'd Glories; but her perſonal Vertues, her Piety and Religion, will ever be acknowledged by all *Engliſh* Men. Her Maſteſty was born at her Royal Palace of *St. James's*, Feb. 6. 1664. and having had a Princely and Pious Education, She was, by the provident Care of Her Unkle King *Charles II.* for the Security of the Proteſtant Religion in *Great Britain*, diſpoſed in Marriage, Anno 1683. to his late Royal Highneſs Prince *George of Denmark*, Uncle to his preſent *Daniſh* Maſteſty; by whom She had ſeveral Princes and Princeſſes, who were all unhappily ſnatch'd away by Death.

C H A P. XXIX.

Of the several Branches of the Royal Blood, and the Settlement of the Crown in the Protestant Line.

BEFORE I enter upon his present Majesty's Reign, it will be necessary to shew the several Branches of the Royal Blood of *England*, and the Settlement of the Crown in the Protestant Line.

There are two Branches of the present Royal Family ; the one Protestant, the other Popish ; the latter are nearest in Descent, but plac'd at the greater Distance by their Religion.

These last mention'd deduce their Descent

From *Henrietta Maria*, the fourth and youngest Daughter of *K. Charles I.* who being born during the heat of the Rebellion, was carried privately into *France*, and there being left wholly to the Care of the Queen her Mother, she embrac'd the *Romish* Religion, and was married to *Philip* Duke of *Orleans*, only Brother to *Lewis XIV.* by whom she had Issue a Son, called *Philip Charles*, who died in his Infancy ; and two Daughters, *Maria Aloisia*, married to the present Duke of *Savoy* ; and their Issue were *Victor Amadeus*, Prince of *Piemont*, born in 1698 ; and *Charles Emanuel Victor*, Duke of *Aosta*, born in 1701. The Daughters, *Maria Adelheida*, born in 1685. and *Maria Louisa*, born in 1688. The first married the Duke of *Burgundy*, 1698. by whom he had the present King of *France*, *Lewis XV.* and the last to his Brother the Duke of *Anjou*, now King of *Spain*, both Sons to the Dauphin of *France*, and Grandsons to *Lewis XIV.*

The *Palatine* Branch, if we go to the Root of it, contains a numerous Issue. The Root is in the Lady *Elizabeth*, Daughter of King *James I.* who married *Frederick V.* Elector and Count Palatine of the *Rhine*. In 1619. he was crowned King of *Bohemia*, but lost his Crown and Palatinate upon the Defeat of his Forces near *Prague*, by *Ferdinand* the Emperor, and died at *Mentz* in 1632. leaving three Sons and one Daughter living, viz. *Charles Lodovick*, *Rupert* and *Edward*, and the Lady *Sophia*, the late Electress and Dutches Dowager of *Hanover*.

Charles Lodovick succeeded his Father in the *Palatinate*, by the Treaty of *Munster*, and left one Son and a Daughter by *Charlotte* his Wife, Daughter to the Landgrave of *Hesse-Cassel*. *Rupert* settled in *England*, where he died a Batchelor : And *Edward* lived in *France*, where he turned *Roman Catholick*, and married *Anne de Gonzague*, from which Match came a numerous Offspring, as we shall see presently.

The Son of *Charles Lodovick* aforesaid, succeeded also by that Name in the *Palatinate*; but dying without Issue, the *Palatinate* fell to the Popish Family of *Newburg*, now possessed of it. The Daughter, *Charlotte Elizabeth*, by Name, was the second Wife of the late Duke of *Orleans*; who had Issue by her, the Duke of *Chartres*, now Duke of *Orleans*, and *Mademoiselle de Chartres*. The first married to *Mademoiselle de Blois*, by whom he has got four Daughters; and the last to *Leopold*, the present Duke of *Lorraine* by whom he has one Daughter living, and a Son.

Edward, the youngest Son of the unfortunate *Frederick*, Count Palatine of the *Rhine*, married, as I said before, *Anne de Gonzague* in *France*. By whom he got three Daughters, *Anna*, *Benedicta Henrietta Philippina*, and *Louisa Maria*, which last never married.

Anna, the eldest Daughter, married in 1663, to the late Prince of *Conde*, of the House of *Bourbon*, and consequently of the Royal Blood of *France*. Which Prince got Issue by her, one Son, called *Lewis de Bourbon*, the present Prince of *Conde*, and 4 Daughters, viz. 1. *Maria Theresia Mademoiselle de Bourbon*; 2. *Anna Louisa de Bourbon, Mademoiselle de Enguien*; 3. *Louisa Benedicta de Bourbon, Mademoiselle de Condé*; 4. *Maria Anna de Bourbon, Mademoiselle de Montmorency*.

Lewis de Bourbon, the present Prince of *Conde*, married *Mademoiselle de Nantes*, a natural Daughter of the *French King's*, in 1685. and got Issue by her, one Son and four Daughters, viz. *Lewis Henry Duke of Enguien*, born in 1692. *Mademoiselle de Bourbon*, *Mademoiselle de Charolois*, *Mademoiselle de Sens*, and *Mademoiselle de Clermont*.

Amongst the late Prince of *Conde's* Daughters, the eldest, *Maria Theresia*, married to *Francis Lewis*, the late Prince of *Conti*; who got Issue by her, two Sons, one called Prince of *la Roche sur Yon*, and the other *Comte de la Marche*. Besides two Daughters, *Mademoiselle de Conti*, and *Mademoiselle d'Alais*.

Louisa Benedicta de Bourbon, third Daughter of the late Prince of *Conde*, married to the Duke of *Maine*, in 1692. who got Issue by her, the Prince of *Dombes*, and *Mademoiselle d'Aumale*.

Edward's second Daughter, viz. *Benedicta Henrietta Philippina*, married to *John Frederick*, the Popish Duke of *Hanover*, by whom he got three Daughters, viz. *Charlotta Felicita*, *Anna*, and *Willielmina Amelia*.

The first married to *Charles Ferdinand*, the present Duke of *Mantua*, who had no Issue by her. The second married to the present Duke of *Modena*, who have a Son and a Daughter. And the third to the late Emperor of *Germany*, to whom she bore three Children, of which none survives but *Maria Amelia*, born in 1701.

I conclude with the Protestant Branch of the Royal Family, in the House of *Hanover*, which begins with the most Illustrious Princess *Sophia*, the youngest Daughter of the Lady *Elizabeth*, Queen of *Bohemia*, and Sister to *Charles Lodovick*, *Rupert*, and *Edward* aforesaid, whose Off-spring we have seen.

This

This most Excellent Princess *Sophia*, the fifth and youngest Daughter of *Frederick V.* Elector *Palatine* of the *Rhine*, and King of *Bohemia*, and of *Elizabeth* of *Great Britain*, eldest Daughter of King *James I.* born at the *Hague* in *Holland*, the 3d of *Octob.* 1630. And in the Year 1658. was married to *Ernest August*, Duke of *Brunswick* and *Lunenburg*, the fourth and youngest Son to *George* Duke of *Lunenburg Zell*, which Duke *Ernest* succeeded afterwards to the Bishoprick of *Osnabrug*; and also upon the Death of his elder Brother, *Anno* 1680. *Frederick*, Duke of *Hanover*, who died without Issue-male, to the Dukedom of *Hanover*.

The Prince *Ernest* had Issue by the said Princess *Sophia*, *George Lewis*, his present Majesty; *Frederick August* slain in *Transilvania*, *Anno* 1690. valiantly fighting against the *Turks*; *Maximilian William*, the third Son, now living at the Court of *Vienna*; *Charles Philip*, fourth Son, slain at the Battle of *Cassineck* in *Transilvania*, 1690. *Christian*, fifth Son, shot in the *Danube* after the Battle of *Munderkingen*, in 1703. *Ernest August* now Duke of *York*, and Bishop of *Osnabrug*: *Sophia Charlotte*, only Daughter of the Princess *Sophia* and Duke *Ernest*, was married to the late King of *Prussia*, and had by him, *Frederick William* the present King of *Prussia*, who hath married with his Cousin-German the Princess *Sophia Dorothy*, the only Daughter of his present Majesty King *George*.

The Inconsistence of a Popish Head over a Protestant Kingdom, with the Peace and Welfare of the Nation, which is the End of Government, has plainly appear'd in the short Reign of the late King *James*, when the Popish Party turned every Stone to overthrow our Constitution, to set aside the Protestant Line, and entail upon us Popery and Slavery. The Prince of *Orange* being come over from *Holland* to restore Things to their proper Channel, and to see Justice done both to himself, and the People of *Great Britain*, King *James* chose rather to abdicate the Government. The Throne being thus vacant, the Rights of the Crown returned to the People of *England*; who, being met in a Convention by their Representatives, settled the Crown, as was said before, on *William* and *Mary*, Prince and Princess of *Orange*. These dying without Issue, and Princess *Anne* their Sister being left Issueless upon the Decease of her Son, the Duke of *Gloucester*, a further Provision was made for continuing the Crown in the Protestant Line, by an Act of Parliament, entituled, *An Act for the further Limitation of the Crown, and better securing the Rights and Liberties of the Subject*. By which 'tis Enacted, 'That after King *William* and the Princess *Anne* of *Denmark*, both dying without Issue, the Crown shall fall next in Succession, in the Protestant Line, to the Princess *Sophia*, Electress, and Dutches of *Dowager* of *Hanover*; and after her Decease, to the Heirs of her Body, being Protestants.

‘ That every King and Queen of this Realm, who by Virtue of this Act shall succeed to the Crown, shall have the *Coronation-Oath* administered unto Him or Her, according to the Act for establishing the said Oath; and shall make, subscribe and repeat the *Declaration* in Manner and Form thereby described.

‘ That whoever shall hereafter come to the Possession of the Crown, shall join in Communion with the Church of *England* as by Law establish’d.

‘ If the Crown shall come to any one not born in *England*, this Nation shall not be obliged to engage in any War for the Defence of any Dominions not belonging to *England*, without Consent of Parliament.

‘ After the further Limitation of the Crown shall take effect, all Matters relating to the well-governing of this Kingdom, which are properly cognizable in the *Privy-Council*, by the Laws and Customs of this Realm, shall be transacted there, and all Resolutions taken thereupon, shall be signed by such of the *Privy-Council* as shall advise and consent to the same. Nor shall any Person born out of the Kingdom of *England*, *Scotland*, or *Ireland*, or the *Dominions* thereunto belonging, tho’ naturaliz’d, or made a Denizon (except such as are born of *English* Parents) be capable to be of the *Privy-Council*, or a Member of either House of Parliament, or to enjoy any Office or Place of Trust, Civil or Military, or to have any Grant of Lands, Tenements, or Hereditaments from the Crown to himself, or to any other or others in Trust for him.

‘ No Person having an Office or Place under the King, or receiving a Pension from the Crown, shall be capable of serving as a Member of the House of Commons.

‘ Judges Commissions shall be made *Quamdiu se bene gesserint*, and their Salaries ascertained and established; but upon the Address of both Houses of Parliament, it may be lawful to remove them.

‘ No Pardon under the Great Seal of *England* shall be pleadable to an Impeachment by the Commons in Parliament.

‘ All the Laws and Statutes of this Realm for securing the established Religion, and the Rights and Liberties of the People, and all other Laws and Statutes of the same now in force, are hereby ratify’d and confirmed.

Pursuant to this Act of Settlement, on the Death of Her Sacred Majesty Queen *Anne*, (the Princess *Sophia* his Mother, to whom the Crown was limited, dying some little Time before) His present most Excellent Majesty, *George Lewis*, the next indisputable Protestant Heir, was on the First of *August*, 1714. proclaimed King of *Great Britain*, &c. by the unanimous Voice of the People.

His Majesty having soon Notice of the Queen’s Death, and his own Accession, hastened over to *England*, bringing with him his

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Son the Prince Royal, whom he soon after created Prince of *Wales*. On the 18th of *Sept.* His Majesty arrived in the River, and Landed that Night at *Greenwich*, where he was met by the Lords of the Regency, many of the Privy Council, and others of the Nobility and Gentry, and indeed, by incredible Numbers of his Loyal Subjects. From thence, after a small stay, His Majesty made His Publick Entry into *London*, under the loud Peals of Cannon, and the almost as loud Shouts of his joyful People.

His Majesty being thus peaceably and quietly settled on His Throne, took care, in a very particular Manner to gratifie those, who in the worst of Times, and under the Frowns of the late Ministry, had shewed themselves His Friends. These He rewarded with Honours and Preferments suitable to their great Merit and Affection.

He next dissolv'd the Parliament, under which His Right of Succession had been endanger'd; and being now a little at Leisure to look about him, he dispatch'd Ministers to all Foreign Courts, to notifie His Accession, and to take Care of His Interests. On the Twentieth of *October* following, he was solemnly Crown'd King of *England*, &c.

A new Parliament being call'd, to the Wisbes of all His Majesty's well affected Subjects, there were return'd to it a very great Majority of the King's Friends, and the Harmony which has been experienc'd betwixt them, appear'd at His Majesty's very first meeting of them. As soon as some necessary Votes had pass'd, for strengthening His Majesty's Succession, they fell upon the evil and corrupted Ministry of the late Reign, whilst others of them prevented the Parliament by flight.

This so mortified the Enemies to the Succession, that means were found to enter into a Confederacy with *France*, in favour of the *Pretender*, whose Party now began to take Heart, and the People having been before stirr'd up with the fallacious Cry of the Danger of the Church, were easily led away, so that Commotions were rais'd in several Parts of the Realm, and the Faction became so bare-fac'd, that His Majesty was insulted even in his very Capital, and this at length ended in a Rebellion; but the King of *France* dying in the Interim, and just at the Point it was to break out, struck a great damp to the *Pretender's* Cause, and was a manifest Instance, of the regard which Heaven has hitherto shewn in protecting His Majesty's undoubted Title to the Crown of these Realms. In fine, this Rebellion was entirely crush'd to the Shame and Dishonour of those who began it. After which His Majesty having settled His Kingdoms in a Serene Peace, He took a necessary Journey to His own Dominions, from whence being return'd, he had scarce receiv'd the Congratulations of his faithful People, but a new Conspiracy was discover'd to have invaded this Nation by the Assistance of the King of *Sweden*; which being depending while these Sheets were in the Press, we can here say no more of.

CHAP.

C H A P. XXX.

Of the KING's Dominions, Titles, and Arms.

I Begin with the great *Extent* of the *British Monarchy* in all Parts of the known World, but chiefly in *Europe* and *America*.

In *Europe* the King is possessed of the two greatest Islands in this Part of the World, viz. *Great Britain* and *Ireland*; the first containing *England*, *Scotland*, and *Wales*; *Ireland* being another Kingdom by it self. His Majesty is also in Possession of these four Islands on the Coast of *Normandy*, viz. *Fersey*, *Guernsey*, *Alderney*, and *Sark*.

I have already shew'd how *Wales* came to be incorporated to *England*, to which I refer the Reader. As for *Scotland*, it continu'd a separate Kingdom of it self, till the first of *May*, 1707. when the *Act of Union*, pass'd in both Kingdoms, took place, and the two Kingdoms became one, under the Name of *Great Britain*.

I come now to *Ireland*, lying West of *England*, the greatest Island in *Europe*, next to *Great Britain*: Part of which was conquered by *Henry II.* towards the end of the 12th Century, and the Occasion thus. *Ireland* was then divided into several small Kingdoms, and the King of *Leinster* having stript the King of *Meath* of his Dominions, this King came over to *England*, to crave *Henry's* Assistance for his Restoration. *Henry* gave Ear to his Proposal, went over to *Ireland*, and subdu'd a good part of it; which he bestow'd upon his Son *John*, surnamed *Lackland*, with the Title of Lord of *Ireland*. But in 1532. it was made a Kingdom, and King *Henry VIII.* declared King thereof by an *Irish* Parliament. Yet *England* never made a full Conquest of it, till the latter End of Queen *Elizabeth's* Reign; when the Rebels under the Conduct of the Earl of *Tir Owen*, receiv'd a total Overthrow: The Consequence of which proved according to the Rule, That every Rebellion, when suppress'd, makes the Prince stronger, and the Subjects weaker. Upon the late Revolution, the *Irish* siding with King *James*, rose up every where in Arms against the *English*; but they were happily reduc'd in two Campaigns, after two bloody Battles, one at the *Boyne*, the other at *Aghrim*, notwithstanding their own numerous Forces, and their *French* Auxiliaries.

As for the Isles of *Fersey*, *Guernsey*, &c. on the Coast of *Normandy*, 'tis all the *English* have to shew of their great Possessions in *France* in former Ages; when they had not only the whole Dukedom of *Normandy*, conquered by *Henry I.* of *England*, but also all *Aquitain*, *Tourraine*, *Anjou*, *Maine*, &c.

In *Europe*, *Great Britain* lays a Claim besides to the Sovereignty of the *British Seas*, even to the Shores of all the Neighbouring Nations. Therefore all Children born upon those Seas are accounted natural Subjects of *Britain*; and it was the Way of old, for Foreigners

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reigners to ask leave of *England*, to pass and fish in those Seas. To this Day they lower their *Top-sails*, by way of Homage to all the Royal Ships of War.

In *America*, the King has the greatest Share next to *Spain*. In the Continent of *North America*, His Majesty is possess'd of all its *Sea Coasts*, from *Canada*, or *New-France*, as far as *Florida*; containing *New-England*, *New-York*, *New-Jersey*, *Mary-Land*, *Pennsylvania*, *Virginia* and *Carolina*. The rich and famous Island of *Jamaica*, the Isles of *Barbadoes*, *St. Christopher*, *Antegoa*, *Nevis*, and *Monferrat*, besides the *Bahama* and *Bermudas* Islands, and part of *Newfoundland*, are also under the Jurisdiction of *England*.

In *Africk* and *Asia* there are several *Forts* and *Factories*, belonging to the Crown of *Great Britain*. Near *Goa*, in the *East-Indies*, this Crown is possessed of the Isle of *Bombay*; and between *Africk* and *America*, of *St. Helen*, an Island about 300 Leagues from any Continent, and 100 from any Island.

As for the King's *Titles*, tho' his Dominions reach to all Parts of the known World, yet His Majesty is only stiled, *By the Grace of God, King of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, Defender of the Faith*. Nor need we here add His Majesty's Foreign Titles, which are more proper in another place.

The last Title was given by Pope *Leo X.* to King *Henry VIII.* for writing a Book against *Luther*, in Defence of some Points of the *Roman Religion*: And it was afterwards confirm'd by Act of Parliament, the King being look'd upon as *Defender of the ancient Catholick, and Apostolick Faith*, profess'd in this Island. By the *Lateran Council*, under Pope *Fulius II.* the Title of *Most Christian* was conferred on *Henry VIII.* in the Fifth Year of his Reign: But it was used before by his Father *Henry VII.* and assumed since by the *French King*, whereas the King of *Spain* bears the Title of *Catholick King*.

The Title of *Majesty* was not used in *England* till the Reign of *Henry VIII.* who was first called *His Highness*, and afterwards *His Majesty*: And from that time the Title has been improved to *Sacred Majesty*, after the Custom of the *Eastern Emperors*, that used *Αγία Βασιλεία*: Whereas in former times, as about the Reign of *Henry IV.* the King was called *His Grace*; *Henry VI.* *His Excellent Grace*; and *Henry VII.* sometimes *His Grace*, and sometimes *His Highness*.

The Title of *Madam*, now so prodigally given to Women of any genteel Appearance, is also used to the Queen, as that of *Sir* to a King, according to the Title of *Sire*, given to the *French King*, which is probably derived from the Greek *Κύριος*, *Dominus*.

Before the late happy Union of the Two Kingdoms into one, the King's Arms were in the first place *Azure, Three Flower de Lucees*, Or, the Regal Arms of *France*, quartered with those of *England*, which are *Gules, Three Lions Passant Gardant in Pale*, Or. In the second place, a *Lion Rampant Gules*, within a *Double Tressure*

sure Counter-Flower de lys, Or, for the Royal Arms of Scotland, In the third, Azure, an Irish Harp, Or, stringed Argent, for the Royal Ensigns of Ireland. In the fourth place, as in the first. And all within the Garter, the chief Ensign of the most Noble Order of that Name. Above it an Helmet, and upon the same a rich Mantle of Cloth of Gold, doubled Ermin, adorned with an Imperial Crown, and surmounted for a Crest by a Lion, Passant Gardant, Crowned with the same; supported by a Lion Rampant Gardant, Or, Crowned as the former, and an Unicorn Argent gorged with a Crown, with a Chain thereto affixt, passing between his Fore-legs, and reflexed over his Back, Or, both standing upon a Compartment placed underneath, and in the Table of the Compartment the King's Royal Motto in French, Dieu & Mon Droit, that is, God and my Right. This Motto was first given by K. Richard I. to intimate, that he held his Crown of God only; and afterwards taken up by Edward III. when he claimed the Kingdom of France: Instead of which the late K. William us'd, Je maintiendray, I will maintain; except in the Broad Seal and elsewhere, where he order'd the former Motto to be us'd. Queen Elizabeth's Motto was Semper Eadem, always the same, used by the late Queen.

The Motto upon the Garter, *Hon soit qui mal y pense*, that is, Shame be to him that Evil thinks, was first given by Edward III. the Founder of that Order; to shew he had no Design in it, but what was just and honourable. With the Arms of Great Britain are now quarter'd His Majesty's Arms as Elector of Hanover, &c.

When King Edward III. claimed the Kingdom of France in his Mother's Right, he caused the Arms of France to be placed first, as the greater Kingdom; or perhaps thinking, the French might be thereby the more easily induced to own the English Title.

Note, That by the Act of Union it is agreed, that the Great Seal of the United Kingdom be different from the former Great Seals used in either Kingdom; and that the Quartering of Arms, as may best suit the Union, be left to His Majesty. Also, That the Crosses of St. George, and St. Andrew be conjoin'd, when used in Flags, Banners, Standards; and Ensigns, both at Sea and Land.

C H A P. XXXI.

Of the KING's Forces, both by Sea and Land.

AS the Extent of the British Monarchy is great, so is her Power, especially since the late Union. 'Tis naturally so well fenced with the Ocean, and (upon Occasion) so well guarded by its moving Castles, about 200 Ships of War, the best and strongest in the World. The Kingdom is besides abundantly furnished with Men and Horses, Provisions, Ammunition, and Money, the Sinews of War: To which add the Martial Spirit of the Inhabitants,

tants, whose Contempt of Death and Danger is so eminent, that no Nation durst ever venture to fight them on equal Terms, either by Sea or Land.

In the Reign of *Charles I.* when his Subjects destroy'd one another with a fatal Courage, 200000 Foot, and 50000 Horse, were computed to be in Arms on both sides; which, had they been employed abroad, might have shaken all *Europe*. In our late War with *France*, and the present War both with *France* and *Spain*, *England* alone has maintain'd about 80000 Men, Horse, Foot, and Dragoons, most *Britains*, and the rest Foreigners; besides 40000 Sea-men, for the Sea-Service: Which Forces it pleas'd God to bless every where, in the late Reign particularly, with amazing Success, to the confusion of a Prince who thought his Arms invincible.

The principal Magazine, or Store of Arms, is the *Tower of London*; which contains a noble *Arsenal* to arm at least 60000 Men, with a Train of Artillery consisting of 50 Pieces of Brass Ordnance, ready mounted, besides several Mortars, with all necessary Furniture. The greatest Pieces of Cannon are about 7000 Weight, and 63 Pound Ball each. But there are other Magazines at *Portsmouth*, *Plymouth*, *Windsor-Castle*, &c. And they are all under the Master-General of the Ordnance, who has under him six principal Officers, holding their Places by Patent under the Great-Seal, and sitting commonly three times a Week in the Office, if Occasion be.

1. The *Lieutenant of the Ordnance*, receives all Orders from the Master, and is to see them duly executed. He is to inspect the Train of Artillery, and see it fitted for Motion upon any Occasion; and from him issue Orders for the discharging the great Guns, when required, upon a solemn Day of Rejoicing. Lieutenant. 2

2. The *Surveyor*, whose Charge is to survey all the Ordnance and Stores, and to see them placed to the best Advantage. He ought likewise, with the Assistance of the rest of the Officers, and the Proof-masters, to take care that all the Provisions brought in be good and serviceable, duly proved, and marked with the King's Mark, if they ought so to be. He is also to allow all Bills of Debt, and to keep Cheque upon all Labourers and Artificers Works, belonging to the Ordnance. Surveyor.

3. The *Clerk of the Ordnance*, records all Patents and Grants relating to the Office, and the Names of all Officers, Artificers, &c. injoying the said Grants, or any Fees from the King for the same. He also records all Orders given relating to the Office, draws all Estimates for Provisions and Supplies to be made; all Letters, Instructions, Commissions, Deputations, and Contracts for the King's Service. He makes all Bills of Imprest and Debentures for the Payment of all Sums owing for Work done, or Provisions received. He keeps Quarter-Books for the Sallaries and Allowances of all Officers, and others belonging to the Office; as also Journals of the Receipts and Returns of all Stores, to serve as

a Cheque between the two Accounts, one for Money, and the other for Stores.

Store-Keeper.

4. The *Store-Keeper*, takes into his Custody all the Ordnance and Stores; for the safe Keeping whereof, and giving a true Account from time to time, he must give good Security. He is to take care, that all the Store-houses be well repair'd, and the Stores kept in such Order and Lustre, as is fit for His Majesty's Service and Honour. He must not receive any Provisions, but what are really good and serviceable, or before they have been survey'd by the Surveyor; nor issue any Proportion of Ordnance, Ammunition and Stores, without an Order signed by the Officers, according to the Appointment of the Master of the Ordnance, grounded upon the King's Order, or six of the Privy Council, or the Lord Admiral, for the Use of the Navy. Nor is he, to receive back any Stores, till they have been viewed by the Surveyor, and registred by the Clerks of the Ordnance in the Book of Remains.

Clerk of the Deliveries.

5. The *Clerk of Deliveries*, whose Office it is to draw up all Orders and Proportions for delivering any Stores or Provisions at any of His Majesty's Magazines, and to see the same duly executed. He is also, by Indenture or Receipt, to charge the Receiver of the said Stores, and to register both the Warrant for Delivery, and the Proportions received.

Treasurer.

6. The *Treasurer*, or *Pay Master*, who makes the Payment of all the Sallaries, and Bills of Debt, according to the Master's Order under his Hand. Thus the Money of the whole Office of Ordnance runs through the Treasurer's Hands.

Master Gunner.

As for the *Master Gunner*, who holds also his Place by Patent, his Office is to teach all such as desire to learn the Art of Gunnery, and certify to the Master of the Ordnance, the Ability of any Person recommended to be one of the King's Gunners. To every Scholar admitted to learn of him the Art of Gunnery, he administers an Oath, which binds him not to serve, without Leave, any foreign Prince, or State, and not to teach any one the Art of Gunnery, but such as have taken the said Oath.

Militia.

Thus having done with the King's Regular Land-Forces, which (besides many foreign Troops) have been maintained during the Course of the late War, at the Charge of *England* and *Wales*, I now proceed to His Majesty's *Standing Militia*, or *Trained Bands*, inrolled for the Defence of *England*, upon a Rebellion or Invasion, but not bound to serve beyond Sea.

These Forces consist both of Horse and Foot, and are at present computed to be near Two Hundred Thousand, only in *England* and *Wales*. They are to Muster once or twice a Year. During the Time of the Muster, each Horse-Man is to be allowed, from whom he serves, 2 s. a Day, and each Foot-Soldier, 12 d. a Day.

No Person can be charged with a Horse, unless he has 500 l. yearly Revenue, or 6000 l. personal Estate; nor can any be charged with a Foot-Soldier, unless he has 50 l. yearly Revenue,

nue, or 600 *l.* personal Estate. Those that have meaner Estates, are to join two or three together, to find a Horse and Horse-man, or a Foot-Soldier.

To regulate these Forces, the Sovereign appoints Lord Lieutenants of the several Counties, commonly Peers of the Realm, with a Power to give Commission to Colonels, or other commissioned Officers, to arm and form them into Regiments, Troops, and Companies, to be employ'd where the Sovereign shall order.

Under the Lord Lieutenants there are *Deputy Lieutenants*, who, in the Absence of the Lord Lieutenants, have the same Power. These *Deputies*, being of the principal Gentry of the Country, are named by the Lord Lieutenants, and presented to the King for Confirmation.

To find Ammunition, and other Necessaries, the Lord Lieutenant, or Deputy Lieutenant, may levy every Year the fourth Part (if he thinks fit) of each Man's Proportion in the Tax of 70000 *l.* a Month upon all *England* and *Wales*, and cause every Man so charged (in case of Marching against an Enemy) to allow his Soldier one Month's Pay. But he cannot be charged with another Month's Pay, without an Act of Parliament, before the first Month be re-paid by the King.

To give speedy Notice of an Invasion, there are Beacons erected upon eminent Places of all Parts of *England*. Those Beacons are high Poles, with Pitch Barrels fastned on the Top of 'em, to be fir'd by Night, erected at proper Distances, one within Sight of another. This alarms the whole Country, makes the Inhabitants rise up in Arms, and upon the Alarm the Militia is ordered to march against the Enemy.

There were of old many Castles, in all Parts of *England*. But, to prevent any lingring War in it, most of the Inland Castles have been demolished, or suffered to decay, as being a Shelter to Rebels and Invaders.

I conclude with the *Naval Strength*, which is beyond all, and consists of near 200 Men of War; besides Yachts, Fire Ships, Bomb-Vessels, Advice-Boats, Brigantines, Sloops, Store Ships, Hulks, and Hoys. The Men of War are divided into six Rates, of which anon.

So prodigious is the Size of a First Rate *English* Man of War, that the Length of the Keel of the *Royal Sovereign* (which was built at *Woolwich*, and launched in *July, 1701.*) is 146 Foot 6 Inches; her Length on the lower Gun Deck, 174 Foot 6 Inches; utmost Breadth, 50 Foot 3 Inches and a half; Depth in Hold, 19 Foot 10 Inches.

The Charge of Building such a Ship, with Guns, Tackle, and Rigging, comes to about 60000 *l.* besides Victualling; and that of lower Rates proportionably.

The First, Second, and third Rates are now built so very strong and large, that a second Rate Ship is as good as formerly a first Rate, and may engage singly with a first Rate Ship of any other Nation.

History

History tells us of prodigious Fleets of old, particularly King *Edgar's*, said to consist of 3600 Sail: But certainly those Ships were only fit for Tenders to our great Men of War, which are so many floating Castles.

In Times of Peace, when the Royal Navy continues in Harbour, the very Charge of keeping it in Repair, amounts to about 130000 *l.* And in Time of War, each Mariner is always reckoned to stand in 4 *l.* per Month, including all Charges, as Victuals, Wages, Wear and Tear, &c.

In War Time, the Manning of a Fleet of 70 Men of War, besides Men of War for Protection of Trade, and foreign Convoys, requires 40000 Seamen. The very last, for Protection of Trade, &c. amounted in the late War to 43 Ships, viz. 4 Third Rates, 16 Fourth Rates, 13 Fifth Rates, and 10 Sixth Rates. And by Computation, *England* alone has near 80000 Seamen, which is near 3 Times the Number of the Seamen in *France*.

For the Sea Service, in Time of War, not only Seamen may be pressed, but also all Vagabonds, or vagrant Fellows, such as can give no good Account of themselves. Nay, Seamen belonging to Merchant Ships may be pressed into the Service, if Occasion require.

Each Man of War, in actual Service, is under the particular Command of a Captain, and a Lieutenant under him. The Pay of a Captain of a first Rate Ship is 15 *s.* per Day; of a second, 12 *s.*; of a third, 10 *s.*; of a fourth, 7 *s.* 6 *d.*; of a fifth, 6 *s.*; and of a sixth, 5 *s.*

A Seaman's Wages is 1 *l.* 4 *s.* a Month, besides his Victuals on Board, accounting 28 Days to the Month. Out of which, 6 *d.* a Month has been constantly retained towards the Charge of *Greenwich* Hospital, ever since its Foundation.

When the Royal Fleet is compleat, the same is usually divided into 3 Squadrons, distinguished by the different Colours of their several Flags, into *Red*, *White*, and *Blue*. The principal Commanders whereof bear the Title of *Admiral*, each of his Squadron. But the Admiral of the *Red* commands in Chief the whole Fleet, and is accordingly called *Admiral of the Fleet*. Each of those Admirals has under him a *Vice Admiral*, and a *Rear Admiral*, all called *Flag-Officers*, because each of 'em bears his proper Flag on Board.

The Pay of the Admiral of the Fleet is 5 *l.* a Day; and of each other Admiral, 3 *l.* 10 *s.* a Day.

A Vice Admiral is allowed 2 *l.* 10 *s.* a Day; and a Rear Admiral 1 *l.* 15 *s.* That is, while the Fleet is out.

But the supreme Command of the Naval Forces is, next to the King, in the Lord High Admiral of *England*, one of the Nine great Officers of State; who is in a manner His Majesty's Viceroy at Sea, and whose Power is very great. He keeps a Court, called the *Court of Admiralty*; of which in its proper Place; and has under him a World of Officers, some at Sea, others at Land: His Salary is 7000 *l.* a Year.

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By Virtue of his Office, he appoints in several Parts of the Realm Vice Admirals, with their Judges and Marshals, to exercise Jurisdiction in Maritime Affairs, within their several Limits: But from their Sentence, any Person aggrieved may appeal to the High Court of Admiralty.

He is allowed a Council for the Affairs of the Admiralty, consisting of 7 Members, having a Sallary of 1000*l.*

There is also a Vice Admiral, and Rear Admiral of *Great-Britain*, appointed by his Majesty. The Salary of the first 470*l.* *per Annum*, and of the last 219*l.*

In *Crouched Friars, London*, is the *Navy Office*, where the whole *Navy Off.* Business concerning the Navy Royal is managed in Chief by these four principal Officers, under the Lord *High Admiral*, viz.

*A Treasurer,
Comptroller,*

*Surveyor,
Clerk of the Acts.*

The *Treasurer's Office* is to pay the Charges of the Navy out of *Treasurer of the Navy.* the Exchequer, upon a Warrant obtained for the Money by the Lord Treasurer, and another Warrant from the principal Officers of the Navy for the Payment of it. His yearly Salary is 2000*l.* *per Annum*, and 800*l.* more for his Clerks.

The *Comptroller* attends and comptrols all Payments of Wages, *Comptroller's* is to know the Market Rates of all Stores for Shipping; to examine and audit all Accounts of the Treasurer, Victuallers, Purfers, and Store-keepers. His Salary is 500*l.* *per Annum*.

The *Surveyor* is to know the State of all Stores, and see the *Surveyor.* Wants supply'd; to survey the Hulks, Mafts, and Yards, and estimate the Value of Repairs; to charge all Boatswains and Carpenters, with what Stores they receive, in order to a Voyage, and at their Return to state and audit their Accounts. There are now two *Joynt Surveyors*, each at 500*l.* *per Annum*.

The *Clerk of the Acts* records all Orders, Contracts, Bills, War- *Clerk of the Acts.* rants, and other Business transacted in this Office. His Salary 300*l.* *per Annum*. And he has an Assistant, at 300*l.* *per Annum*.

Next to those *Principal*, there are six other Officers, each at 500*l.* a Year, who are called,

Commissioners of the Navy.

Some executing that Part of the Comptroller's Office, which re- *Commissioners of the Navy.* lates to the Comptroling of the Victualler's Account: And others, that which relates to the Comptrol of the Store-keepers Accounts of the several Yards.

But there are other Commissioners at large, their Number more or less, as Ocaasion serves.

Note, That the *Principal Officers* and *Commissioners* hold their Offices by Patent, under the Great Seal; and that the King allows them several Clerks under them, with Salaries, for the Dis-

patch of Business ; whereas all other Officers, both in the King's Yards, and all others belonging to any of his Majesty's Ships, hold their Places only by *Warrant* from the Lord High Admiral, *durante beneplacito*.

Other Commissioners.

Other Commis-
sioners.

There are, moreover, *Commissioners for victualling the Navy*, each 400 l. per Annum. *Commissioners for the Transport Service*; and others, *Commissioners* to take care of the sick and wounded Seamen, and of the Exchange of Prisoners, who have each a Salary of 300 l. per Annum.

The *Commissioners for Victualling the Navy*, keep their Office on Tower-Hill, and have their Agents at Chatham, Portsmouth, Plymouth, Hull, and other convenient Ports.

Of the King's Yards, for Building, Repairing, and Cleaning of His Majesty's Ships.

For this Service there are six great Yards, to wit, at Chatham, Deptford, Woolwich, Sheerness, Portsmouth and Plymouth; which are fitted with several Docks, Wharfs, Lanches, and Graving Places, for the Use aforesaid, and always furnished with great Quantities of Timber, Masts, Anchors, and other Materials. In these Yards there are also divers great Rope-Yards, wherein Cables and all Sorts of Ropes for the Navy are made: And convenient Store-houses, in which are laid up vast Quantities of Cables, Rigging, Sails, Blocks, and all other Sorts of Stores for the Navy.

For a Reserve, in Time of a great War, there's another Yard at Harwich.

And to each Yard there belong several Officers, particularly a Clerk of the Cheque, Salary 245 l. Store-keeper, 260 l. Two Master-Attendants, 184 l. each. Master-Shipwright, 133 l. Two Assistants, 70 l. each. Clerk of the Survey, 260 l. (s)

C H A P. XXXII.

Of the KING's Court.

HAVING hitherto spoke of the King's *Dominions, Titles, and Arms*, and his *Forces* both by Sea and Land, I shall now give an Account of His Majesty's *Court*, and next to that of His *Revenues*.

It has been the Way of all Sovereign Princes, to support their Dignity, and make themselves the more respected by their People, by keeping a *Court* suitable to their Power and Dignity. The Kings of *England*, far from falling short of any on this Account, have always exceeded most crowned Heads in Stateliness and Magnificence; and few of these have surpassed them in a liberal Allowance for that Purpose.

I own, the Civil Wars in the Reign of *Charles I.* obliged him to abridge his Court, by lessening the Number of his Servants, and putting them to Board-Wages: Whereas formerly the King of *England* kept no less than 86 Tables, furnished with about 500 *Dishes* each Meal.

Tho' the *Court* is not what it has been formerly, yet it makes *King's Court* still a very good Figure, even beyond most Courts of *Europe*; nor can any compare with it in the large Salaries and Perquisites of its Officers and Servants.

The same consists of three Orders, viz. *Civil, Military* and *Ecclesiastick*.

The *Civil List* alone amounts, by Computation, to about 600 *Servants*, under these principal Officers, viz.

The	{	Lord High Steward,	{	{	Groom of the Stole.	<i>Principal Officers.</i>
		Lord High Chamberlain,			Master of the Horse.	

The *first* has particularly under his Charge all the Officers and Servants below Stairs; the *Lord Chamberlain*, the greatest Part of those above-Stairs; the *Groom of the Stole*, those that belong to the King's Bed-Chamber; the *Master of the Horse*, all the Officers and Servants belonging to His Majesty's Stables.

Of the Lord Steward, and the KING's Servants under him.

THE Lord High Steward is a *White Staff Officer*, the *White Staff* *Lord Steward* being taken for a Commission: Which is carried by himself in the King's Presence, and at other Times going abroad, by a Footman bare-headed.

The Present STATE of Part I.

In the King's Palace there is a Place called the *Compting-House*, from the Accompts there taken daily of all Expences of His Majesty's Household by the *Lord Steward*, and the Officers under him. (t)

Here they make also *Provision* for the Household, *Payments* for the same, and *Orders* for the well-governing of the King's Servants.

Green-Cloth.

The *Green-Cloth*, kept in this House, is a Court of Justice composed of the *Lord Steward*, and the Officers under him, who sit daily here. To this Court is committed the Charge and Oversight of the King's Household in Matters of Justice and Government, with a Power to correct all the Servants therein that shall any way offend, and to maintain the Peace of the *Verge* (or Jurisdiction) of the Court Royal, which is every way within 12 Miles of the chief Tunnel of the Court, *London* excepted. The same is called *the Green Cloth*, from a Green Colour'd Cloth where they sit.

Without a Warrant first obtained from the *Green-Cloth*, none of the King's Servants can be arrested for Debt.

Court of Verge.

Besides this Court, there is another called, *the Court of Verge*, held by the said Officers, with the *Steward of the Marshalsea*, to hear and determine all Crimes committed within the Royal Palace, and that by the Verdict of the King's Household. For the King's Court is exempted from all Jurisdiction of any Court of Judicature, Civil or Ecclesiastical, but only of the *Lord Steward*, or of the said Officers in his Absence: And the Royal Palace is accounted a Place so sacred, that if one strikes another in it, and draws Blood, he shall have his Right-hand cut off, and that with great Solemnity, to make the deeper Impression and Terror in Mens Minds. In case of *Felony*, no Benefit of the Clergy is allowed here.

Thus the *Lord Steward*, by Virtue of his Office, and without a special Commission, judges of all Crimes committed in the Court, or within the *Verge*. And the Law has laid out such a Plot of Ground about the King's settled Mansion-house, to be subject to his special Jurisdiction, that Peace and Order may be preserv'd about his Person, with an Awfulness and Reverence in Mens Hearts; that where the King is, Justice may not be sought, but immediately from His Majesty's own Officers.

At the first Sitting of a Parliament, 'tis the *Lord Steward's* Office to attend the King's Person, and administer the Oaths to the Members of the House of Commons. At the End of Parliaments he adjusts the Parliament Expences, &c.

Treasurer.

The *Treasurer of the House*, and the *Comptroller*, are also White Staff Officers. The first may, in the *Lord Steward's* Absence, with the other Officers of the *Green-Cloth*, and with the *Steward* of the *Marshalsea*, hear and determine all Offences committed in the King's Palace.

The

The *Comptroller* is to control the Accounts of the *Green-Cloth*. *Comptroller.*

The *Cofferer* has a special Charge and Oversight of the other *Cofferer.*
Officers of the House. 'Tis he that pays the Wages of the King's
Servants above and below Stairs; and for Provisions, as direct-
ed by the *Green-Cloth*. He hath two Clerks under him.

The *Master of the Household* surveys the Accounts of the House. *Mr. of the Household.*

The *Clerks of the Green-Cloth* sum up the Bills of *Comptrol-*
ment, and the *Clerks Comptrollers* allow them. *Clerks.*

*The Yearly Wages, and Board-Wages of the Officers of the
Board of Green Cloth.*

	<i>Wages.</i>	<i>Board Wages.</i>
Lord Steward's,	100 00 00	1360 00 00
Treasurer's,	123 14 08	1076 05 04
Comptroller's,	107 17 06	1092 02 06
Cofferer's,	100 00 00	400 00 00
The { Mr. of the Household's,	66 13 04	433 06 08
{ Clerks of the Green-		
{ Cloth, each }	44 06 08	455 13 04
{ Clerks Comptrollers,		
{ each }	44 06 08	455 13 04

*Of the Lord Chamberlain, and the King's Servants
under him.*

NEXT to the Lord Steward is the *Lord Chamberlain of the* *Lord Cham-*
King's Household, also a White-Staff Officer, who has the O-
versight of all the King's Officers and Servants above-Stairs, ex-
cept the Precincts of his Majesty's Bed-Chamber. They are all
sworn either by him, or the Gentlemen-Ushers by his Warrant.
He has also the Charge of Coronations, Marriages, Entries, Ca-
valcades, Funerals, &c. of all Furniture in Parliament, and in the
Rooms of Address to the King. His Salary is 1200 *l.* a Year.

The present Lord Chamberlain is his Grace *Thomas Duke*
of *Newcastle*, who has under him,

A Vice-Chamberlain, whose Salary is 599 *l.*

A Secretary, his Clerk, and an Office-keeper.

Vice-Chamber-
lain.

Officers, I. In the Privy-Chamber.

There are under the Lord Chamberlain 48 *Gentlemen of the* *Gentlemen of*
Privy-Chamber, who serve the King at their own Charges, for the
Honour of the Place, and are preferred as Occasion offers. *the Privy-*
Twelve of 'em are in Quarterly Waiting, and two of these lie
a-Nights in the *Privy-Chamber*.

No Person that is not privileged by his immediate Waiting (except Privy-Counsellors) being to come near the King's Person without Leave. The usual way to be admitted, is by one of these Gentlemen, who brings the Party to the Lord Chamberlain, or Mr. Vice-Chamberlain, to ask the King leave: Which being granted, he is presented to his Majesty.

But in the Absence of the Lord Chamberlain, or Mr. Vice-Chamberlain, the *Gentlemen of the Privy-Chamber* represent either of them, and have Place in the King's Barge accordingly.

When they execute the King's Orders, their Persons are a sufficient Warrant, and they have no need of written Orders. They have always Place at publick Solemnities, Interviews and Cavalcades, where the Honour and Glory of the Nation is concerned; and their Place is next to the Privy-Counsellors that are not Peers. When the King goes to the Parliament by Water, two of 'em wait in the same Barge; and being come to the House of Lords, kneel upon the second Step of the Throne, where no other Officers are allowed to come before them.

At the Coronation, two of 'em personate the Dukes of *Aquitain* and *Normandy*, in Ducal Robes, &c. And Six of 'em are constantly appointed by the Lord Chamberlain, with a Nobleman, and a Master of the Ceremonies, to attend all Foreign Ambassadors from Crowned Heads in their publick Entries, and to their Audiences.

In short, these *Gentlemen* were first established by *Henry VII.* and ought to be Men of Birth and Parts. (u.)

When the King dines in publick, his Majesty's Cup-bearers, Carvers, and Gentlemen Sewers, wait at his Table, and his Musicians play while he is at Dinner. The Yeomen of the Guard bring up the Dinner, and the Gentlemen Sewers set the Dishes in order upon the Table; the Carvers carve for the King, and the Cup-bearers serve his Majesty with Drink, with one Knee on the Ground, the Cup-bearer taking first a Taste of the Drink in the Cover before the King. Their Fee is each 33 l. 6 s. 8 d. *per Annum.* (x.)

For the Pleasure of Hunting and Hawking, there is

A Master of the Hart, and Buck-hounds, who for himself and Huntsmen, is allowed 234 l. *per Annum.*

A Master of the Harriers, and a Master of the Beagles.
Master Faulconer.

Sergeant of the Hawks, 136 l. *per Annum.*

Ten Falconers, each 50 l.

Master of the
Great Ward-
robe.

These following Officers are independent, both from the Lord Chamberlain, and any other superiour Officer, viz. The Master of the Great Wardrobe, whose Office is kept in *York-Buildings*; to which

which belong several Officers, and divers Tradesmen, to the Number of at least 60, all sworn Servants to the King.

By this Office Provision is made for Coronations, Marriages, and Funerals of the Royal Family; Beds, Hangings, Canopies, and Carpets furnished for the Court; Cloths of Estate, and other Furniture, for the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and all his Majesty's Ambassadors abroad. This is the Office which furnishes Presents for Foreign Princes and Ambassadors, all Robes, &c. for the Knights of the Garter, and Officers of the Garter, Coats for Kings, Herald's and Pursuivants at Arms. Also all Liveries for his Majesty's Servants, Coaches, Harnesses, &c. rich embroider'd Tilts, and other Furniture for the Barges, Furniture for the Yachts, and the Furniture of Courts for Arraignment of Peers. His Majesty's Robes, Linnen and Laces, &c. come also out of this Office; which is for Life, with the Title of *Master of the Great Wardrobe*, and a Salary of 2000 l. per Annum.

He hath a Deputy and Clerk.

I pass by several Under-officers, and all the Tradesmen belonging to this Office.

Lord Chief Justice in Eyre of all his Majesty's Forests, &c. on the North-side of Trent. Chief Justice in Eyre.

Lord Chief Justice in Eyre of all his Majesty's Forests, &c. on the South-side of Trent.

Lord Warden of the Stannaries. Warden of the Stannaries.

The Three Principal Secretaries of State, of whom I shall speak particularly in my Account of the Privy-Council.

Of the KING's Bed-Chamber, under the Groom of the Stole.

Groom of the Stole, so called from the Latin, *Stola*, a Robe of State, is the King's first Lord of the Bed-Chamber, who has the Direction and Conduct of the Bed-Chamber, and puts on his Majesty's first Garment every Morning. This Place is now in Petto.

The other Lords or Gentlemen of the Bed-Chamber are Ten in Number, whose Office is to wait Weekly by Turns, in the Bed-Chamber, and to lie there a-Nights in a Pallet-Bed. When the King eats in private, they wait on his Majesty; and in the Absence of the *Groom of the Stole*, they do what properly belongs to his Office. (y.)

*Of the Master of the Horse, and the KING'S
Servants under him.*

*Master of the
Horse.*

THE *Master of the Horse* is a great Officer, that has the ordering of all his Majesty's Stables, and of all the Officers and Servants belonging thereto; to whom he gives an Oath to be true and faithful; or else the *Avenor* does it by his Warrant.

He has the Charge of all Lands and Revenues appointed for the King's Breed of Horses, Stables, Litters, Coaches, Sumpter-Horses, &c.

He alone has the Privilege of being allowed, for his own Use, Horses and Servants belonging to the King's Stables, in the King's Pay and Livery. (2.)

Of His Majesty's Guards.

King's Guards.

FROM the Civil List of the King's Court, I come to the Military, consisting of 3 several Bodies, viz. The *Band of Gentlemen Pensioners*, the *Yeomen of the Guard*, and the *Troops of the Household*. Of which, the two first guard the King above-Stairs.

*Band of
Gentlemen
Pensioners.*

The *Band of Gentlemen Pensioners*, first instituted by *Henry VII.* consists of 40 Gentlemen, whose Office is to attend the King's Person with their Pole-axes, to and from his Chapel Royal, and receive him in the Presence-Chamber, or coming out of his Privy-Lodgings. They ought likewise to attend at all great Solemnities, as Coronations, *St. George's Feast*, publick Audiences of Ambassadors, at the King's going to Parliament, Royal Funerals, &c.

They usually wait half at a time Quarterly, but upon all Solemnities they all give their Attendance.

On the Coronation-Days, and at *St. George's Feast*, they have the Honour to carry up the King's Dinner.

Their Captain is always a Nobleman, who has under him a Lieutenant, a Standard-Bearer, and Clerk of the Cheque. There is also a Secretary, Pay-master, and Harbinger; the Harbinger's Office being to provide Lodgings for the Gentlemen Pensioners, and to assist the Clerk of the Cheque when absent, as his Deputy.

All the Band and Officers, except the Captain, are sworn by the Clerk, for which he has a Fee of 5 l. 10 s.

The Captain's Pay is 1000 l. *per Annum*, the Lieutenant's 500, the Standard-Bearer's 310, the Clerk of the Cheque's 120, and a Gentleman Pensioner's 100 l. (a.)

*Yeomen of the
Guard.*

The *Yeomen of the Guard* are another Body, who wait in the first Room above-Stairs, called the *Guard-Chamber*.

Formerly they were 250, being of a larger Stature than ordinary, for every one of 'em was to be 6 Foot high; now they are but

but 100 in daily Waiting, and 70 more not in Waiting; but to succeed the former, as they die. Forty of 'em wait by Day, and Twenty watch by Night, with Partizans and large Swords by their Sides. When the King's Dinner is ready, they bring up the Dishes to his Majesty's Table, and deliver 'em to the Sewers, who set 'em upon the Table. And when the King goes abroad, by Land or Water, they attend his Person.

Their Habit is a Scarlet Coat, of a peculiar Make down to the Knees, guarded with black Velvet, and Badges on the Coat before and behind. Their Breeches are also Scarlet, guarded with black Velvet; and instead of Hats they wear black Velvet Caps, round and broad crowned, with Ribbons of the King's Colour.

They are most of them Men of a large Size, commanded in chief by a Captain; who has under him a Lieutenant, an Ensign, Clerk of the Cheque, and four Corporals.

The Captain's Pay is 1000 *l. per Annum*, the Lieutenant's 500, the Ensign's 300, Clerk of the Cheque 150, and each Corporal's 50 *l.* But the Yeomen themselves have each but 39 *l.* 11 *s.* 3 *d.* *per An.* except 8 Yeomen Ushers, who have each 10 *l.* more. (*b.*)

The Troops of the Household consist of Horse and Foot Guards, *Horse-Guards.* making in all about 2500 Men.

The Guards of Horse, commonly called the *Life-Guard*, that is, the Guard of the King's Body, consist of 4 Troops, each of 160 private Gentlemen, well mounted, armed and equipp'd; some of 'em Reformed Officers, and other young Gentlemen, who are there made fit for Military Commands.

The first Troop is called, for Distinction-sake, the King's Troop, and the other Three bear the Name of their respective Captains: The Fourth being particularly distinguished by the Name of the *Scots Troop*.

Each of these Troops is divided into four Squadrons, two of which, commanded by one principal commissioned Officer, two Brigadiers, and two Sub-Brigadiers, with two Trumpets, mount the Guard, and are relieved in their Turns. When the King goes abroad, and near Home, a Party from the Guard attends his Person; but if out of Town, his Majesty is attended by a Detachment out of the several Troops.

There are also belonging to the Horse-Guards, two Troops of Horse-Granadiers, consisting each of 145 private Gentlemen, a Division of which mounts the Guard, with a Squadron of the Troop to which they belong. The Gentlemen of the Guard perform Centry-Duty on Horse-back, and the Granadiers on Foot.

Each Troop of the Horse-Guard is commanded in chief by a Captain, who has under him two Lieutenants, one Cornet, one Guidon, four Exempts, four Brigadiers or Corporals, and four Sub-Brigadiers.

In point of Precedency, the Captains of the Horse-Guards always command as eldest Colonels of Horse, the Lieutenants as eldest Lieutenant-Colonels of Horse, the Cornets and Guidons as eldest

eldest Majors of Horse, the Exempts as youngest Captains, the Brigadiers as eldest Lieutenants. And, amongst themselves, every Officer precedes according to the Date of his Commission, when on Detachments. But when the four Troops march with their Colours, the Officer of the eldest Troop commands those of equal Rank with him in the others, tho' their Commissions be of elder Date.

The next Colonel to the Captains of the 4 Troops of Guards, is he that commands the *Royal Regiment of Horse*, who has Precedency before all other Colonels of Horse. This Regiment consists of 9 Troops, 40 Men in each Troop.

The Captain's Pay of the first Troop of Guards is 1 *l.* 10 *s.* a Day; and of the other three Captains, 20 *s.* each. A Lieutenant's 15 *s.*

A Cornet's Pay of the first Troop, 14 *s.* of the other three Troops, 13; a Guidon's, 12; and an Exempt's, 9.

A Brigadier's Pay of the first Troop, 7 *s.* of the other three Troops, 6 *s.*

A Sub-Brigadier's Pay is but equal to a Gentleman of the Troop, that is, 4 *s.* a Day.

Note, That each Troop has a Chaplain, whose Pay is 6 *s.* 8 *d.* a Day. A Surgeon, his Pay 6 *s.* and for his Chest-horse, 2 *s.* in all 8 *s.* a Day.

The Trumpeters and Kettle-Drummers, have each 5 *s.* a Day.

The Pay of the Horse Granadiers, is as follows. The Colonels, 15 *s.* the Lieutenant-Colonel's, 12; the Major's, 9; each of the Captain's, 8; the Guidon's, 6; the Corporal's, 3; the Hoboy's and Drummer's, as a private Granadier's, 2 *s.* 6 *d.*

I come now to the Foot-Guards, which consist of two Regiments, viz. the *King's*, and the *Cold-Stream Regiment*. The first of 28 Companies, each of 60 private Men; and the second of 15 Companies, 70 Men in each.

The Colonel's Pay is 12 *s.* a Day; a Lieutenant-Colonel's, 9; a Major's, 6; a Captain's, 5; a Lieutenant's, 4; an Ensign's, 3; a Serjeant's, 1 *s.* 6 *d.* a Corporal's 1 *s.* and a private Man's 10 *d.*

Now, as the Captains of the Horse-Guards command as eldest Colonels, and consequently take place of all other Colonels of Horse; so the Colonels of the Regiments of Foot-Guards precede all other Colonels of Foot. And all Regiments of Horse or Foot, not being of the Guards, take Place according to their respective Seniorities, from the Time they were first raised, no Regiment losing its Precedency by the Death or Removal of its Colonel.

As for the Lists of the principal Commanders, both of the Horse and Foot-Guards, the Reader will find them amongst his Majesty's Forces.

Of the King's Chapel, His Majesty's Closet, or private Oratory, and His Almonry.

FROM the Civil and Military Part of the King's Court, I ^{King's Chapel,} proceed to the Ecclesiastical Part, which brings me first to the *Chapel Royal*, in which his Majesty performs his publick Devotion.

The same is under the Conduct of a Dean, called the *Dean of the Chapel*, being usually some grave learned Prelate chosen by his Majesty, and owning no Superiour but the King in his Station, the Royal Palace and Chapel being exempt from all Spiritual and Temporal Jurisdiction but the King's.

In this Chapel Prayers are read thrice a Day, Sermons preached on *Sundays*, and other particular Times; the Communion administred every first *Sunday* of the Month, besides the great Festivals; and all Things preformed with great Decency and Order.

By the Dean are chosen all the other Officers of the Chapel, particularly a Sub-Dean, 12 Gentlemen in Orders, to perform the Divine Service, in Praying and Singing, &c. besides eight Clerks, and ten Children of the Chapel, joining in Confort with them.

Of the 12 Gentlemen in Orders, one is chosen particularly to read Prayers every Morning to the King's Household, to visit the Sick, to examine and prepare Communicants, and to resolve any Scruple of Conscience, or Point of Religion. Therefore some call him *Confessor of the Household*.

Among the Clerks, one of the best skilled in Musick is chosen Master of the Children, to instruct them in the Rules and Art of Musick, for the Service of the Chapel; and two to be Organists.

Upon *Sundays*, Collar-Days, and other Holy Days, a Confort of the King's Musick is joined to 'em, to make the Chapel Musick more compleat.

The principal Festivals, when his Majesty makes his Offering ^{Offering-Days.} at the Altar in a grave and solemn manner, after Divine Service, with his chief Nobility adorned with the Collars of the Garter, together with the Heralds in their rich Coats, are,

1. *Christmas*, *Easter*, *Whitsunday*, and *All-Saints*, commonly called *Household-Days*, when his Majesty offers a Piece of Gold called *Byzant*, or *Byzantine*, from *Byzantium*, the old Name of *Constantinople*, where this Piece of Gold was first coined; which is deliver'd to the King by the Lord Steward, or one of the other White-Staff Officers.

2. *New-Year's Day* and *Twelfth-Day*, upon the latter of which Gold, Frankincense and Myrrh, are offered in several Purfes by the King.

3. *Candle*.

3. *Candlemas, Annunciation, Ascension, Trinity-Sunday, St. John Baptist, and Michaels-Day*, when only Gold is offered. All which Offerings are at the Disposal of the Dean of the Chapel, to be distributed amongst the Poor.

Collar-Day, without Offering.

The King has also *Collar-Days*, (that is, Days when he wears the Collar of the Garter) without Offering, viz.

The Holy-Days and Sundays, in the Twelve-Days.

His Majesty's Birth-Day, *May 28*

St. Matthias, Feb. 24.

His Majesty's Accession to the Crown, *August 1*.

The Holy-Days in *Easter*, and *Whitsun-Week*.

His Majesty's Coronation, *October 20*.

St. Mark, April 25.

St. Philip and James, May 1.

St. Peter, June 29.

St. James, July 25.

St. Bartholomew, Aug. 24.

St. Matthew, Sept. 21.

St. Luke, Octob. 18.

St. Simon and Jude, Octob. 28.

Gunpowder-Treason, Nov. 5.

St. Andrew, Nov. 30.

St. Thomas, Dec. 21.

Communion-Days.

Formerly *Christmas, Easter* and *Whitsunday*, were the usual Days when the King received the Holy Sacrament; and then none but some of the Royal Family, and two or three of the principal Bishops received the Communion with him. But the present King being an excellent Pattern of Piety, receives the Sacrament every first Sunday of the Month, besides the great Festivals, and any of the Household are allowed to communicate.

Chaplains.

For the *Preaching* Part, there are 48 *Chaplains* in ordinary, Four of 'em in Waiting monthly: Besides Six *Chaplains* appointed to preach at *St. James's*, and two *Household Chaplains* at *White-hall*.

Lent-Preachers.

And, whereas *Lent* is a particular Time of the Year, both for publick and private Devotion, the *Lent-Preachers* are appointed by the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, and the Lord Chamberlain, thus;

Upon *Ash-Wednesday*, being the first Day of *Lent*, the Dean of the Chapel is to preach of course; and each *Wednesday* after, one of the King's ablest Chaplains. Every *Friday*, a Dean of some Cathedral, or Collegiate-Church; and on *Good-Friday*, the Dean of *Westminster*. On every *Sunday* in *Lent*, a Bishop; on *Palm-Sunday*, an Archbishop; and upon *Easter-Day*, the Lord High Almoner.

King's Closet.

Besides the Chapel Royal, the King has a *Closet*, or private Oratory, for his more private Devotion; which used to be under the Direction of a Learned and Reverend Divine, called *Clerk of the Closet*; whose Office was to wait on the King in his Closet, to attend at his Right Hand during Divine Service, to resolve all Doubts concerning Spiritual Matters, and to give Thanks at his Table. But now this Office is in the Hands of three Reverend Divines.

The

The *Almoner* is under the Care of the *Lord High Almoner*, who is usually a Bishop; by whom the *King's Alms* are distributed, as he thinks most convenient. Among which all *Deodands*, and *Goods of Self-murderers* forfeited to the King, are always bestowed in Alms to the Poor.

'Tis the *Lord Almoner* who pays the Pension to such of his Servants below-Stairs, as, thro' Age, or otherwise, are unfit for Service. Also to such Widows and Children of his Majesty's Household-Servants as are left unprovided for.

'Tis the *Lord Almoner*, who on *Maunday-Thursday* (being the *Thursday* in the *Passion-Week*) performs the Ceremony of *Washing the Feet* of a certain Number of Poor; which has been often done by the King himself, in Imitation of our Saviour's Pattern of Humility. The *Charity* bestowed upon this Occasion to each Poor admitted to this Ceremony, is *Woollen-Cloth* for one Suit, *Linnen* for two Shifts, six *Penny-Loaves* of Bread, *Fish* in Wooden Platters, a *Quart-bottle* of Wine, and two Red Leather *Purses*, one with as many single Pence as the King is Years old, the other with as many Shillings as Years of the King's Reign.

Under the *Lord Almoner*, there is a *Sub-Almoner*, a *Yeoman*, and two *Grooms* of the *Almonry*. (c.)

C H A P. XXXIII.

Of his Majesty's Revenue, and the Officers belonging to it.

THE Charge of the Government in Times of Peace, is computed to be Six Hundred Thousand Pounds per Annum, besides extraordinary Expenses: Which Sum is settled upon his present Majesty during his Life, in the first Year of his Reign, for the better Support of his Majesty's Household, and of the Honour and Dignity of the Crown: And the *Revenues* appropriated for it, are as follow, viz.

Per Annum.

The Excise of 2 s. 6 d. per Barrel on Beer, Ale, &c. excluding 3700 l. a Week appropriated there-out for publick Uses; and including so much of the Charges of the Management as is paid by the Cashier; which, by a Medium of three Years, amounts to

l.
286178

The further Subsidies of *Tunnage* and *Powndage*, and other Duties upon Wines, Goods and Merchandizes imported, exclusive of *Draw-backs*, by *Debentures* and Allowances for damaged Goods, by a like Medium, is

256841

The

The Revenue of the General Post-Office, by a like Medium, including Charges of Management paid by the Receiver, is	1.	101101
The Produce of the Fines arising in the Alienation-Office, including all necessary Expences of the Court of Chancery, and other Charges born thereat, is by a Medium,		4804
The past Fines, by a reserved Rent on a Grant thereof in being,		2276
The Produce of the Revenue arising by Wine Licences, including Charges of Management by a Medium,		6314
Sheriffs Proffers, <i>communibus Annis</i> , about		1040
Compositions in the <i>Exchequer</i> , by a Medium of three Years,		13
Seizures of Uncustomed and Prohibited Goods,		13005
The Revenue of the Dutchy of <i>Cornwall</i> , consisting of the Custom, Coinage, Duty of Tin, Rents of Lands, Fines of Leases, and other Revenues certain and casual, about		9869
The Revenue of the Principality of <i>Wales</i> , about		6857
Other Revenues arising by Rents of Lands, and Fines of Leases, &c. by a Medium of what was paid into the <i>Exchequer</i> in three Years,		2906
So the Total of the <i>Revenues</i> appropriated, as is aforesaid, reckoning upon a Medium, and including the Charges of raising the same, is about		691204

Note, That the Revenues of the *First-Fruits* and *Tenths*, by an Act of the first of *Queen Anne*, were granted for the Support of the Civil Government; but are not computed here, because they have been since given in Perpetuity for the Augmentation of the Maintenance of the poor Clergy.

Since the War begun, the Parliament granted the late *Queen* such *Aids* and *Subsidies*, as enabled her Majesty to carry it on with Success. Which publick Incomes have amounted to above *Five Millions* a Year, chiefly raised by the Aid of 4 s. in the Pound, on Land, &c. and by the Customs and Excise.

The *Land-Tax*, &c. is ascertained at near Two Millions, the Customs at above Thirteen Hundred Thousand Pounds, and the *Excise* at near one Million.

Among the several Impositions that have been enacted by publick Authority, I shall take particular Notice of the yearly Produce of these following,

Duties on Coals, Culm, and Cynders,	1.	113688
Duties on Low Wines and Spirits of the first Extra- tion,		25267
On Beer and Ale, at 9 d. per Barrel,		155000
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On Malt, Mum and Cyder,	650000
On Salt, at 12 d. per Bushel,	54621
Rent of Hackney-Coaches, being 4 l. per Annum each, } for 700 Coaches,	2800
Licences to Hawkers and Pedlars,	6460
Stamp Duties on Vellum, Parchment and Paper,	89110
Duties on Windows,	112069

For managing the *Custom-Revenue*, there are in the first place, *Seven Commissioners*, having the Charge and Oversight of all his Majesty's *Customs* in all Ports of England. They hold their Places by Patent, and sit Day by Day in the Custom-House, London. *Officers of the Customs.*

Vast is the Number of Officers and Servants employ'd under 'em, amounting to about 600; some Officers holding their Places by Patent from the King, and others by *Warrant* from the Lord High Treasurer. And their due *Perquisites* are so considerable, as to exceed sometimes the Salary.

The Excise upon Malt, Beer, Ale, and other Excisable Liquors, is also managed by *Seven Commissioners*, whose Office is kept in the *Old-Jury*. These have likewise several Officers and Servants under them. In the Country there are 50 Collectors, and 140 Supervisors; besides a vast Number of inferiour Officers, commonly called *Excisemen* or *Guagers*, whose Salary is 20 s. each per Week: So that the whole Number of Officers concern'd in the Excise, may amount to near 2000. *Officers of the Excise.*

From the said Commissioners there lies an Appeal to Five others, called *Commissioners of Appeals*.

For the Salt Duty, Wine-Licences, Stamp'd Paper and Vellum, Prizes and Hackney-Coaches, there are Five Commissioners for each; and for the Duty arising from Hawkers, Pedlars and petty Chapmen, Three Commissioners. (d.)

Of His Majesty's Treasury, or that Part of the Exchequer, which is for Receiving and Disbursing the King's Revenue.

WE have seen the Commissioners, and other Officers, appointed for collecting the King's Revenue, we come now to those who receive the same in his Majesty's Exchequer or Treasury, and disburse it according to the King's Order.

Among which the principal are, the *Lord High Treasurer* of England, and the *Chancellor* (or *Under-Treasurer*) of the Exchequer.

As for the *Lord High Treasurer*, the Reader will find an Account of him among the Great Officers of State. *Lord Treasurer.*

The *Chancellor* is the next Officer to him in the Treasury. He has the Custody of the *Exchequer-Seal*, and a Superintendency over the *Lord Treasurer's* Rolls. The Offices of *Comptroller of the Pipe*, *Clerk of the Pleas*, and *Clerk of the Nichils*, are in his Gift. As *Under-Treasurer*, he has the Gift of the two *Praiers* of the Court. *Chancellor of the Exchequer.*

Next

Next to the *Chancellor* are the two *Chamberlains*, the *Auditor of the Receipts*, the four *Tellers*, and *Clerk of the Pells*.

Chamberlains.

The *Chamberlains* have in their Custody many ancient Records, the Standards of Monies, Weights and Measures, and the *Black Book* of the *Exchequer*, first called *Rotulus Wintonie*, and afterwards *Doomsday-Book*.

Doomsday-Book.

This Book, in 2 Volumes, was the Tax-Book of all *England*, except *Cumberland*, *Westmoreland*, *Durham*, and *Northumberland*, which might be in a Volume by it self, now lost. This Book was six Years a making, in the Reign of *William the Conqueror*, containing an exact Account, not only of all the Cities, Towns, and Villages, but also of Families, and what every one possessed, either in Land or Mony. And when any Difference arose about those Things, or Taxes, &c. the Book cleared the Point, and the King could not be cheated. Therefore it got the Name of *Doomsday-Book*; which is now kept under 3 Locks and Keys, not to be look'd into under 6 s. 8 d. nor any Part of it transcribed under 4 d. a Line.

Auditor of the Receipts.

The *Auditor of the Receipts* files the Bills of the *Tellers*, by which they charge themselves with all the Monies received. And by Warrant from the *Lord Treasurer*, he draws all Orders to be signed by his Lordship, for issuing forth all Monies, by Virtue of Privy-Seals, which are recorded in the Clerk of the Pells Office, entred and lodg'd in the Auditor's Office. He also by Warrant of the *Lord Treasurer*, makes Debentures to such as have Fees, Annuities, or Pensions by Letters Patent from the King, out of the *Exchequer*, and directs them for Payment to the *Tellers*. He daily receives the State of the Account of each Teller, and weekly certifies the whole to the *Lord Treasurer*. At *Michaelmas* and *Lady-day*, he makes a Declaration, that is, an Abstract of all Accounts and Payments made in the preceeding Half Year, one for the *Lord Treasurer*, and the other for the *Chancellor*. He keeps the *Registers* appointed for Payments in Course, upon several Branches of the King's Revenue, and has 5 Clerks under him.

Tellers.

The four *Tellers* receive all Monies due to the King, therefore each of 'em must give 20000 l. Security. Each *Teller* has two Clerks, who constantly attend his Office.

Clerk of the Pells.

The *Clerk of the Pells* is in Nature of a Comptroller. He is called the *Clerk of the Pells*, from the Lat. *Pellis* a Skin, his Office being to enter the *Teller's* Bill into a Parchment Skin, and all Receipts and Payments for the King, for what Cause, and by whomsoever. He has 4 Clerks, one of 'em for Incomes, and the other for Issues.

Use of Tallies.

'Tis observable, that no Acquittances are us'd in the *Exchequer* upon paying any Monies to the King, but only *Tallies*, as being the most certain Way of avoiding all Cheat. A *Tally* is a Stick with Words written on it on both Sides, expressing what the Money receiv'd is for. Which *Tally* being cloven asunder by the *Deputy-Chamberlains*, the *Stock* is deliver'd to the Party that paid the

the Money, and the *Counter-stock* (or *Counter-foil*) remains with them, who afterwards deliver it over to the other *Deputies*, to be kept till it be called for, and joined with the Stock. After which they send it by an Officer of their own to the *Pipe*, to be apply'd to the Discharge of the Accomptant.

The foresaid *Deputy-Chamberlains*, whose Office is to cleave *Deputy-Chamberlains*, the *Tallies*, and examine each Piece a-part, sit in the *Tally-Court*, where the *Tally-cutter* attends. The *Tellers*, upon the Receipt of Monies due to the King, throw down a Bill thro' a *Pipe* into the *Tally-Court*, where it is received by a *Clerk* attending there, to write the Words of the Bill upon a *Tally*. This done, he delivers it to be entred by the *Clerk of the Pells*, or one of his *Under-Clerks*, who attends there to enter it in his Book. Then the *Tally* is cloven by the *Deputy-Chamberlains*, having their Seals; while the *Senior-Deputy* reads one Part, the *Junior* examines the other Part, with the other two *Clerks*.

Agents for Taxes are appointed as Assistants to the *Lord Treasurer*, for the Accounts relating to the Taxes are remitted to them from all Parts for their Examination, and to make their Report of it to the *Lord Treasurer*. They sit three times a Week in their Office at *Westminster*, viz. *Tuesdays*, *Thursdays*, and *Saturdays*, from nine in the Morning till twelve or one. (e.)

CHAP. XXXIV.

Of His Majesty's most Honourable Privy-Council, and particularly of the three Principal Secretaries of State.

WE have seen hitherto the vast Dominions of the King of Great Britain, His Majesty's great Power, the Splendor of his Court, and the Extent of his Revenues: I am now come to speak of his *Privy-Council*, as bearing Part of that great Weight in the Government, which otherwise would lie too heavy upon him.

The same is compos'd of eminent Persons, fit to advise his Majesty upon all Emergencies; and upon whose Wisdom, Vigilance and Integrity, depends, in a great Measure, the Honour and Welfare of his Majesty's Dominions in all Parts of the World. They are bound, by Oath, to advise the King, to the best of their Judgment, with all the Fidelity and Secrecy that becomes their Station.

In the Multitude of Counsellors there is Safety, says the wisest of Men. Therefore this Council consists of many Members, of several Capacities, that nothing may be wanting for good Counsel; but most of 'em Noblemen, as will appear by the List.

The Number of 'em is at the Sovereign's Pleasure, sometimes more, sometimes less: But it is rare to see one Half meet in Council.

Tho' there are stated Days appointed for Assembling of the Council, yet upon any sudden Emergency the Members are summon'd at any time, and a Council is seldom or never held, without one of the Principal Secretaries of State.

The King is often present to hear their Debates, the lowest Counsellor delivering his Opinion first, and his Majesty at last declaring his Judgment, which terminates the Matter of Debate.

To propose Matters to the *Privy-Council*, and in the King's Absence to make the Report of their several Transactions to his Majesty, there is a *President*, who by his Office is one of the Nine great Officers of State.

The King may declare or conceal from his *Privy-Counsellors* whatever he thinks fit, and has a select Council out of their Number, commonly called the *Cabinet-Council*; with whom his Majesty determines such Matters as are most important, and require the utmost Secrecy.

The Things properly cognizable in the *Privy-Council*, are such as relate to the well-governing of the Kingdom, and not Matters of Free-hold, which are determined by the ordinary Courts of Justice.

'Tis in the Power of the *Privy-Council* to enquire into all Trespasses and Crimes against the Government, and to commit the Delinquents in order to their Trial.

All Proclamations from the King and the *Privy-Council* ought to be grounded upon Law, otherwise they are not binding to the Subject: For upon several Questions put to the Judges in the Reign of King *James I.* concerning the Force of Royal Proclamations, they gave in their Opinion, That the King could not create any Offence by his Proclamation, which was not an Offence before; That no Indictment was ever heard of to run contra Regiam Proclamationem, against the King's Proclamation; and, That where there is no Law, there is no Transgression.

A *Privy-Counsellor*, tho' but a Gentleman, has Precedence of all Knights, and younger Sons of Barons and Viscounts, and is stiled *Right Honourable*: But the Council it self is called *Most Honourable*.

To attend the Council, there are four Clerks in ordinary, and four extraordinary: Also two Keepers of the *Council-Chamber*.

Secretaries of
State.

The *Principal Secretaries of State* are, by their Office, Members of the *Privy-Council*, ever since the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*. Whereas before they only prepared Business for the *Council-Board*, in a Room adjoining to the *Council-Chamber*; which done, they came in, and stood one on the Right, and the other on the Left Hand. And till the Secretaries had gone thro' with their Proposals, nothing was debated at the *Council-Board*.

Before

Before the latter End of *Henry VIII's* Reign there was but one Secretary of State, when his Majesty thought fit to have this Office discharged by two Persons of equal Authority, and both called *Principal Secretaries of State*. Whose Employment being of great Trust, makes 'em very considerable, both to the Eyes of the Sovereign and People; therefore they attend him daily, as Occasion requires. The Requests of the Subject being likewise for the most part, lodged in their Hands, the same are represented by the *Secretaries of State*, to the King, and the Dispatches by them made according to his Directions.

As for Home-concerns, both Publick and Private, the two *Secretaries* do equally receive and dispatch whatsoever is brought to them, as private Grants, Pardons, Dispensations, &c. except *Ireland* and the *Plantations*, which properly belong to the elder *Secretary*. But for Foreign Affairs, they have each his Province, one called the *Northern*, and the other the *Southern Province*, the last belonging properly to the elder *Secretary*. The *Northern Province* includes the *Low Countries*, *Germany*, *Denmark*, *Sweden*, *Poland*, and *Muscovy*; and the *Southern*, *France*, *Switzerland*, *Italy*, *Spain*, *Portugal*, *Turkey*, &c. According to which Division, each *Secretary* receives Letters and Addresses from, and makes all Dispatches to the several Princes and States belonging to his own Province.

On the 3d of *February*, 1708, the late Queen in Council was pleased to declare, That the publick Business increasing (by reason of the late happy Union) she had thought fit to appoint a *Third Secretary of State*; but that her Majesty intended nevertheless to continue the Foreign Affairs, for the present, in the Course of Dispatch they were then in: Whereupon *James Duke of Queensberry* and *Dover* was sworn into that Office, which, upon his Grace's Death was for some time discontinued, till her Majesty was pleased to appoint the then Earl of *Marr* her *Third Principal Secretary of State*. This *Third Secretary* is now in Use.

In all the Royal Houses, they have each his Apartment, as well for his own Accommodation, as for his Office, and those that attend upon it. They have also a very liberal Diet at the King's Charge, or else Board-wages; and their settled Allowance from the King, in Salary and Pension, is about 2000 *l.* to each *per Annum*.

They have each of them two *Under-Secretaries*, and *Clerks* attending the Office, and wholly at his own Choice, without any Dependence upon any other. These have little or no Salary, but their Perquisites are considerable.

A Secretary of State being a Baron, takes place of all other Barons; but if above the Degree of a Baron, then he takes place only according to the Seniority of his Creation. If a Knight, and has no other Qualifications, he has the Precedence of all other Knights.

To the Secretaries of State there belong two other Offices, one called the *Signet*, and the other the *Paper-Office*.

By the *Signet* is meant the King's Seal, being in their Custody. In this Office, which is kept at *White-hall*, there are four Clerks, who wait alternately three Months together, and prepare such Things as are to pass the *Signet*, in order to the *Privy-Seal*.

The Clerk in waiting attends the Court wheresoever it removes, and prepares such Bills or Letters for the King to sign, as he is directed by Warrant from the King, or Secretaries of State, or Lords of the Council.

All Grants prepared by these Clerks, or by the King's Council Learned at Law, for the King's Hand, are returned into this Office, when signed, and there transcribed again. The Transcription is carried to one of the Principal Secretaries of State, and being sealed by him, it is called a *Signet*: Which is directed to the Lord Privy-Seal, and is his Warrant for issuing out a Privy-Seal upon it, of which more hereafter. But Privy-Seals for Money do now always begin in the Treasury, from whence the first Warrant issues countersigned by the Lord Treasurer.

The *Paper-Office* is that wherein are kept all Papers and Dispatches that pass thro' the Offices of the two Secretaries of State, such as Matters of State and Council, Letters, Intelligences, and Negotiations with Foreign States, which are here disposed by way of a Library at *White-hall*. The Keeper whereof has a Fee of 160 l. per Annum, payable out of the *Exchequer*. (f.)

C H A P. XXXIV.

Of the Parliament of GREAT BRITAIN.

*The Constitution
of a British
Parliament.*

I Come now to speak, not of the *English*, but the *British* Parliament, in which the grand Concerns of the whole *British* Nation are to be debated. This is a high Court, vested with a Legislative Power, and making Two of the Three Estates of the Realm; which three Estates are the *King*, *Lords* and *Commons*.

Accordingly this August Assembly consists of *two Houses*, one called the *House of Lords*, and the other the *House of Commons*.

Before the *Union*, the first consisted of all the Spiritual and Temporal Peers of the Realm, qualify'd to sit in the House, and making up about 170. But the *House of Commons* consisted of 513 Commoners: Among which we call *Knights of the Shire*, such as are chosen by the Cinque-Ports; *Citizens*, that stand for Cities; and *Burgesses*, for Towns or Boroughs privileged to send Members to Parliament.

By the *Union*, there's an Accession of 16 Peers of *Scotland* to the *House of Lords*, and 45 Commoners to the *House of Commons*. The first to be chosen against a new Parliament, by the Peers of *Scotland*.

Scotland, out of their Body; and the last, being Barons and Burgesſes, by the Shires and Boroughs. By which 16 Peers, and 45 Commoners, *Scotland* is to be represented in the Parliament of *Great-Britain*. And the *Scots* Peers sitting in the House of Lords, have the same Privileges as the *English* Peers.

As the *House of Lords* seems constituted to support the Rights of the Crown, so the proper Province of the *House of Commons*, is to stand for the Preservation of the People's Liberties. And tho' the *Commoners* in some Parliaments have been for extending the *Royal Prerogative*, yet I find the *Lords* in all Times have been the surest and most natural Bulwark of the Prerogatives of the Crown. King *Charles I.* called them an excellent Screen between the Prince and the People, to assist each against any Encroachments of the other. 'Tis not the *Lords* Interest any way to contribute to the Diminution of the Rights of the Crown, or to suffer it in others. For the Preservation of the legal Prerogative, is not only the surest Way to secure their own Privileges, but of absolute Necessity for the happy and rightful Administration of the Government. 'Tis not long since the House of Lords proved the best Defender, both of the King's Prerogative, and the Peoples Liberties.

In short, the End of Parliaments is to keep up the Constitution, to support the Honour of the Crown, and maintain the Privileges of the People; to raise such Subsidies as Occasion requires, make necessary Laws, and redress all publick Grievances. Therefore 'tis the Interest of the People to be careful and wary in the Election of their Representatives, and (like free Agents) not to suffer themselves to be biassed against the publick Interest.

A Parliament ought to sit, by Law, at least once in three Years; and 'tis no Session, unless some Law be made while they sit.

The Power of Calling a Parliament, of Adjourning, Proroguing, and Dissolving the same, is entirely lodg'd in the Sovereign.

The Sitting of the Parliament is appointed by Royal Proclamation, with the Advice of the Privy-Council; and the Time appointed for the Parliament to meet, ought (by the late *Union Act*) to be no less than 50 Days after the Date of such Proclamation.

Upon the Proclamation, Writs are issued by the Lord Chancellor, or Lord Keeper, to every Lord Spiritual and Temporal, to appear at the Time and Place appointed, to give their Advice on some weighty Affairs. Also to all the Sheriffs, commanding them to summon the People to elect as many Knights, Citizens, and Burgesſes in their respective Counties as are to sit in the *House of Commons*. The Writ is a kind of short Letter written in *Law-Latin*.

As for *Scotland*, a Writ is to be directed to the Privy Council there, for summoning the 16 Peers, and for electing the 45 Members, by whom *Scotland* is to be represented in the Parliament of *Great-Britain*.

Many undue Elections were formerly made at an excessive and exorbitant Charge, some Candidates spending 1000 *l.* more or less, intreating the Electors for their Voices: To prevent which Abuse, an Act was made in the late Reign, by which *any Gift or Present, Reward or Entertainment, given or promised, directly or indirectly, by any one, from the Date of the Writ, makes the Election void.* All *false Returns* are also prohibited by an Act passed in the same Session, and the Party aggrieved is *impowered to sue the Officers and Persons making or procuring the same, and to recover double the Damages, with his full Costs of Suit.*

And whereas it happens sometimes, that a Burgess is elected for two Boroughs, when the Parliament meets, he must declare to the House for which Place he will serve, that a Writ may issue out for a new Election to be made by the other Place.

No Judge of the King's Bench, Common Pleas, or Exchequer, can be chosen, because they are Assistants in the Lords House; no Sheriff, because his personal Attendance is required at his Bayliwick during his Sheriffalty; no Clergyman, because he is of another Body, *viz.* the Convocation; nor any Man that is not of full Age, that is, 21 Years.

A Man attainted of Felony, or Treason, is not eligible; but one Out-lawed, in a personal Cause, may be chosen. No Alien that is not naturalized can be a Parliament-man; but if he be a Householder, his Voice in the Election of Members is allowed of in some Places, particularly in the City of *Westminster*.

Anciently, a *Knight of the Shire* was allowed 4 *s.* and a *Citizen, or Burgess*, 2 *s.* a Day, from the respective Places for which they were chosen: A good Allowance in those Days: but now so inconsiderable, that it is quite laid aside, and all Members serve at their own Charge. The Lords have always born their own Charges, because they represent only themselves in Parliament.

*The Solemnity
of the Parliam-
ent's Meet-
ing.*

As the Time for the Parliament's Sitting lies in the Sovereign's Breast, so does the Place of Meeting: Tho' the usual Place is at the ancient Palace of *Westminster*; the Lords in a large Room by themselves, and the Commons in a larger, which was of old *St. Stephen's Chappel*.

At the opening of the Parliament on the Day perfix'd, the King comes to the House of Lords, in His Royal Robes, with the Crown on His Head, and the Sword of State before Him. His Majesty sits upon a Chair of State, under a Canopy, at the upper end of the Room.

Then the Temporal Lords appear in their Scarlet Robes of State, every one according to his Degree; and the Spiritual Lords in their Episcopal Habit, as they do all the Sessions.

Against the Wall, on the King's Right-Hand, the two Archbishops sit by themselves on a Form. Below them, the Bishops of *London, Durham, and Winchester*, on another Form. And next to 'em, upon other Forms, all the other Bishops, according to the Priority of their Consecration.

On

On the King's Left Hand, the Lord Treasurer, Lord President of the Council, and Lord Privy Seal, sit upon Forms, above all Dukes that are not of the Royal Blood. Then the Dukes, Marquesses and Earls, according to their Creation.

Cross the Room are the Wool-sacks, continued to this Day, to put the Peers in mind of the great Advantages the *English* Wool has brought to the Nation, that the Care of it may never be neglected.

The Lord Chancellor, or Lord Keeper, being of Course the *Speaker* of the House of Lords, sits on the first Wool-sack, before the Throne, with the Great-Seal and Mace lying by him.

Below the Wool-sacks there are Forms cross the Room, first for the Viscounts, and next for the Barons, sitting in Order according to their Creation; except the *Lord High Admiral*, the *Lord Great Chamberlain* of England, the *Earl Marshal*, the *Lord Steward*, and the *Lord Chamberlain* of the King's Household, who take place of all others of the same Degree of Nobility with themselves.

But whatever Distinction there be among the Peers, they all sit as Barons in the House of Lords; and the Bishops themselves sit there, by virtue of their Barony.

As to the other Wool-sacks, the Judges, the King's Council at Law, and Masters of Chancery, sit upon 'em, when called to give their Advice in point of Law. But they ought not to sit in the King's Presence, without His Leave. In His Majesty's Absence, they may sit, but not be covered, till the *Speaker* signify to them the Leave of the Lords. The King's Council Learned, and Masters of Chancery, sit also, but always uncovered.

The lowermost Wool-sack is for the Clerk of the Crown, and Clerk of the Parliament: The first concerned in all Parliamentary Writs and Pardons, the last in keeping the Records of all Things passed in Parliament. This Clerk has two Under-Clerks, who, kneeling behind the Wool-sack, write upon it.

His Majesty being come to the House of Lords, where He appears in great State, commands the Usher of the Black Rod, to call the House of Commons to the Lords House. He is in a manner the Messenger of the Lords, and is so called from a *Black Rod* he carries in his Hand. He sits without the Bar of the House, and what Peers the House thinks fit to commit, upon any Trespas, are left to his Custody. He has under him a Deputy, a Yeoman-Usher that waits at the Door within, and a Crier without.

The Commons being come to the House of Lords, stand without the Bar; and the King commands 'em, by the Lord Chancellor, or Lord Keeper, to chuse one of their Members for their *Speaker*, and to present him such a Day, that is, in a Day or two. But this is done sometimes without the King, and only

How the Speaker of the Commons is chosen.

only by the Lord Chancellor, authorized for that Purpose by His Majesty.

*The Nature of
his Office.*

The Commons, being returned to their House, chuse a *Speaker*, who ought to be a Person of great Experience and Ability, especially in Parliamentary Affairs: For the *Speaker* is in Effect the Mouth of the House, and so necessary a Part thereof, that the Commons are properly *no House*, as the Phrase is, that is, can do no Business without him. 'Tis the *Speaker's* Part to see the Orders of the House observed; to state the Bills that are brought in; to collect the Substance of the Debates; and the Sense of the House upon 'em.

*Ceremonies upon
his Choice.*

The Choice being made, by the Majority of Votes, 'tis a Custom for the Party chosen to decline the Office, and pray the House to proceed to a new Election. This is a kind of *Nolo Episcopari*: But he is commonly answered with a full Consent of Voices upon his Name, upon which two of the principal Members go to him, and lead him to the *Speaker's Chair*; where being set, they return to their Places.

At the Day appointed for his Presentation to the King, His Majesty being come to the House of Lords, the Commons are called in. Then the new *Speaker* is brought in between two of their Members, with low Obedience to the Bar, and there presented to the King, where he makes also a modest Refusal of that high Office, urging his Incapacity for it. Which not being allowed of by the King, he makes a Speech to His Majesty, the Subject of which is left to his own Thoughts. But it ends commonly with these Petitions, That the Commons may, during their Sitting, have free Access to His Majesty, That they may have Freedom of Speech in their House, and be free from Arrests.

His Oration being answered, and his Petitions allowed, His Majesty makes a *Speech* to both Houses of Parliament, concerning such Matters as he thinks fit to lay before them. This done, he leaves both Houses to their private Debates, and the Commons return to their own House, the Mace being carried (as usual) before the *Speaker*.

After this His Majesty never comes to the Parliament in State, but to lay fresh important Affairs before them; give His Royal Assent to Bills passed in both Houses, or to close the Session. But when there have been extraordinary Debates in the House of Lords, the King has been there frequently to hear 'em, but not to influence the House one way or other. Then His Majesty appears as it were *Incognito*, and every Peer sits and speaks with the same Freedom, as if the King were not there.

In the King's Absence, the Lords do always pay a Reverence to the Chair of State, when they come into the House.

The House of Commons does generally consist of the Flower of the Gentry, Gentlemen of divers Capacities, and most of 'em Men of good Estates, that have had the Advantage of a liberal and genteel Education. They are an aggregate Body from all Parts of Great Britain,

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Britain, and the House a noble School for young Gentlemen that are of Age to sit there. Five Hundred fifty eight is their full Number, from the time of the *Union*. But, if 300 are met, 'tis reckoned a pretty full House, many being absent upon Business, or Sickness, &c. However 40 make a House.

The Commons sit promiscuously upon Forms, except the *Speaker*, who sits upon a Chair in the Middle of the Room, with a Table before him, the *Clerk* of the House sitting near him at the Table. Nor does any Member wear a *Robe*, but the *Speaker*; except the Members for *London*, who at their first Meeting appear in their Scarlet Robes.

Their Time of Sitting in Parliament is in the Forenoon, commonly from 9 of the Clock till one: But, upon urgent Occasions, they sometimes sit very late, and do Business by Candle light.

Before the Parliament enters upon any Business, the Members of both Houses must take the new *Oaths* appointed by Act of Parliament, in the first Year of *William* and *Mary*. They are also to make a solemn Declaration against the Doctrine of Transubstantiation, the Invocation and Adoration of Saints, and the Sacrifice of the Mass, by which Declaration all *Papists* are incapacitated to sit in Parliament. They are moreover to abjure the pretended Prince of *Wales*, before they can be admitted to sit in either House: Which Oath, appointed by the last Parliament of the late King *William*, was the last Bill he signed, not above 12 Hours before his Death.

Tho' every Member of the House of *Commons* be chosen to serve for one particular County, City, or Borough, yet he serves for the whole Kingdom, and his Voice is equal to any other. He may consent or dissent, as he thinks fit, without consulting his Principals; which the States General of the United Provinces are obliged to do, in many Cases. However 'tis his Duty to promote, to his utmost, the Good of his Country, but particularly that of the County, City, or Borough, by which he has been elected.

*Of the Proceedings of Both Houses, in their Debates,
and passing of Bills.*

THE Parliament of Great-Britain has a particular Method in their Proceedings, for the Dispatch of Business. As they can sit no longer than the Sovereign pleases, which has been five or six Months together yearly, ever since the Revolution, so they commonly go through many Bills, both publick and private, before they break up, and sometimes as many are left unfinished, at the Time of their breaking up.

The first Thing the *Commons* do after the Choice of their *Committaz.* *Speaker*, is their appointing the *standing Grand Committees*, for Privileges and Elections, for Grievances, for Trade, and for Religion.

The *Committee for Privileges and Elections* has always had the Precedency, being commonly the first *Committee*, appointed either the same Day the *Speaker* takes his Place, or the next Day after. This *Committee* consists of no set Number of Members, for any Member of the House is free to sit here. Their Business is chiefly to examine Elections and Returns, complained of as undue, and make Report of it to the House. As for Matters of *Privilege*, they are now commonly heard in the House.

The standing *Committees* being settled, a private *Committee* is generally appointed to draw up an *Address of Thanks* to the King for His Gracious Speech; wherein they commonly express a cheerful Disposition to concur with His Majesty in those Things He has laid before them. The same is done in the House of Lords.

As to the main Business of the Parliament, which is to make new Laws, revive or abrogate old ones, whatever is proposed for a Law, is first put in Writing, and called a *Bill*. Any Member of the House may offer a Bill, for the publick Good; but he must first open the Matter of it to the House, and offer Reasons for the admitting thereof, which is called, *Making a Motion*. Upon which the House will either admit, or deny it.

Subsidy-Bills, for imposing of Taxes, are not to be brought in but by Order of the House: And whereas all other Bills may begin in either House, these do always begin in the House of Commons; nor will the Commons allow the House of Lords to make any Alteration in such Bills. The Reason is, because the greatest Part of the Moneys arise from the Commons.

If any Member desire, that a Law in Force be altered, or repealed, he must first move the House in it, and give Reasons for it. If the House allows the *Motion*, their usual Way is, to appoint some of the Members to bring in a Bill for that Purpose.

The Leave of the House must also be obtain'd, to bring in any private Bill, and the Substance of it must be made known to the House, either by a *Motion* or *Petition*. *Petitions* are usually presented by Members of the same County the *Petitioners* are of: If they concern private Persons, they are to be subscrib'd, and the Persons presenting them called to the Bar, to avow the Substance of the Petition, especially if it be a Complaint against an Offender.

Before any Bill can pass into a Law, it must be read three several Times in each House, and debated. And, tho' it passes in both Houses, 'tis but a Body without a Soul, if it has not the Royal Assent. For, as each House has the Privilege of a Negative Voice, so the Sovereign is free to assent or not to the Bill. 'Tis true, there have been few Bills passed in both Houses, since the late happy Revolution, but what have had the Royal Assent.

A *Bill of Indemnity* coming from the Throne, has but one Reading in each House, the Subject being to take it as the Sovereign is pleas'd to give it.

To

To come to Particulars, the *Speaker*, and sometimes the *House*, directs the Clerk what Bill to read; whereupon he reads, with a loud Voice, the *Title* of the *Bill*, after a little Pause the Bill it self. The Bill being read over, he delivers it to the *Speaker*; who rising from his *Chair*, stands uncovered, and holding the Bill in his Hand, says, *This Bill is thus intituled*, and then reads the Title. This done, he opens the Substance of the Bill, either trusting to his Memory, or with the help of a Breviate filed to the *Bill*: Then he declares to the House, That it is the first Time of Reading this Bill, and delivers it again to the Clerk.

The speaking for, or against a Bill, is commonly put off till the second Reading, some Days after the first, that the *Members* may have Time to consider of it.

If a Bill, originally begun in the Commons, happens, upon the first Reading, to be debated *Pro & Con*, and that upon the Debate, the House calls for the Question, the Question is, *Whether the Bill shall be Rejected*; and not, *Whether the Bill shall be Read the second Time*, which is the usual Way. But to a Bill coming from the *Lords*, so much Favour and Respect is shewn, that if it be spoken against upon the first Reading, and the *Speaker* pressed to put the Question, he makes it first for the second Reading; and if that be deny'd, then for Rejection; it being more prudential to consider the Bill, before it be put to such a Hazard.

If the greater Voice be to have the Bill *Rejected*, the Clerk sets it down *Rejected* in the Journal, and endorses it so upon the Back of the Bill. And then it shall be read no more that Session, unless it be altered in any Point material, both in the Body and in the Title. If the Voice be to have the Bill retained, then it shall have a second Reading in Course.

It seldom happens that a Bill be read twice in one Day. And tho' it may have a second Reading the next Day after the first, yet the usual Way is to put it off for some Days, unless the Business require the utmost Expedition.

Upon the second Reading, which is performed in the same manner as the first, if none speak against the Bill, and several speak for it, without excepting against the Form of it, the *Speaker* may put the Question for *Ingrossing* of it, that is, Writing it in fair Parchment.

But Debates arise most upon the second Reading. After which the House usually calls for the *Committing* of the Bill, that is, for referring it either to a *Committee* of the whole House, or to a select *Committee*. The latter consists of several Members, nominated by the House, with the Time and Place appointed for their Meeting: But whoever has spoken directly against the Bill, is thereby incapable of being one of the *Committee*, for he that is against the Bill, cannot be thought a proper Person to be employ'd about it.

Whilst a *Bill* is under Debate, whoever speaks to it stands up uncovered, and directs his Speech to the *Speaker*. If two rise at the same Time, and speak both together, the *Speaker* determines which shall give Way to the other. He that speaks is to be heard out, and not to be interrupted, unless the Discourse be not *ad rem*, or spun out to too great a Length: In which Cases the *Speaker* only may check him in his Discourse.

None is allowed to speak twice to a *Bill* in one Day, except it be by Way of Explication, or when the *Bill* happens to be Read twice. And if what he delivers be confuted by another, yet he must not answer again the same Day; for were it allowed to answer, the whole Time might be spent by two talkative Persons.

If any Thing be done contrary to the Orders of the House, any Member may rise up, and speak to it, in the Heat of the Debates, if the *Speaker* do not. But, if the *Speaker* stands up, he is first to be heard; and while he stands up, the other must sit down. Whoever speaks to the Orders of the House in the midst of a Debate, must keep within that Line, and not fall to the Matter it self. For, if he do, he may be taken down by the *Speaker*, or any other Member, according to the Orders of the House.

But the *Speaker* is not to argue for, or against any Side. He is only to hear the Arguments of the House, and collect the Substance of 'em. Neither has he any Voice, but when the House is equally divided, and then he has the *Casting Vote*.

No Member in his Discourse ought to mention the Name of any other then present, but to describe him by his Title or Addition, as, *That noble Lord, That worthy Knight, or Gentleman*. Or by his Office, as *Serjeant, Gentleman of the long Robe, &c.* Or by his Place, as the *Gentleman near the Chair, near the Bar, on the other side, or that Gentleman who spoke last, or last but one, and the like*.

No reviling or reflecting Expressions must be used. And, tho' Freedom of Speech and Debates, be an undoubted Privilege of the House, yet whatsoever is there spoken, is liable to the Censure of the House. If any speak offensive Words of the Sovereign, or the House, he is called to the *Bar*, where he receives on his Knees a Reprimand from the *Speaker*: And if the Offence be great, he is sent to the *Tower*.

When a *Bill* that has been Committed is Reported, the House does commonly agree to the Report in the whole, or in part only. But when the Matter is of Importance, the *Bill* is sometimes Re-committed, and most usually to the same Committee.

After the Debate is ended, the *Speaker* puts the Question for *Ingrossing*. If the Majority of Voices be against it, then the *Bill* is dashed. If for it, 'tis a good Omen for the passing of the *Bill*.

The Bill being *Ingrossed*, the *Speaker* offers it some Days after to be read the Third Time, for the Passing thereof. And to prevent carrying of Bills with a few Voices, it has been ordered sometimes by the House, that no Bill should be put to the Passing before Twelve a Clock, when the House is commonly full.

When the Bill comes to a third Reading, 'tis done after the same manner as at the first and second Reading. After it is read, the *Speaker* tells the House, that it has been read Thrice, and with their Favours he will put it to the Passing. But before he does it, he pauseth a-while, that the Members may speak to it, if they please. For it happens sometimes, that upon the third Reading, the Matter comes to a fresh Debate. But then 'tis very rare to have it Re-committed, except for some particular Clause, or Proviso.

The Debate being over, the *Speaker*, holding still the Bill in his Hand, puts it to the Passing, thus; *As many as are of Opinion that this Bill should pass, say Yea*; and after the Affirmative, *As many as are of the contrary Opinion, say No*. Upon which the *Speaker* declares his Opinion, whether the *Yea's* or *No's* have it; and his Opinion is to stand as the Judgment of the House, unless the Case be doubtful. Then a Motion being made for the Dividing of the House, the Question is put, Whether the *Yea's* or *No's* are to go out of the House, which commonly falls out to be the Lot of the *Yea's*, especially upon a new Bill. For it seems but reasonable, that they should sit still who are for the old Law, because they are in Possession of it. To count the House, the *Speaker* nominates Two of the *Yea's*, and Two of the *No's*; who having each a Staff in his Hand, are to count the Members that remain sitting in the House. Then they go to the Door, Two on each side standing within it, and counting them who went forth, as they come in. While this is a doing, no Member is to speak, or to remove out of his Place, except such as go forth upon the Division.

The House being thus told, the two Tellers that have the most Votes, standing at the Bar on the Right Hand of the two others, make their Approaches together to the Table, with the usual Obedience to the House; and he that has the Right Hand, declares to the *Speaker* the Number of the *Yea's* and *No's*. Upon which they all return to their Places, and Mr. *Speaker* makes the Report to the House.

If it be carry'd in the Affirmative, the Clerk enters it, *Resolved*. If in the Negative, thus; *the Question being put, &c. it passed in the Negative*.

If the Bill passed be originally exhibited in the House of Commons, the Clerk writes within it on the Top toward the Right Hand, *Soit baillé aux Seigneurs*, that is, Let it be sent to the Lords. But, if begun in the Lords House, he writes underneath the Subscription of the Lords, *A ce Bill les Communes ont assentez*.

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The Bill is carried up to the Lords, by Messengers appointed to the House: And as they come with great Respect to the Bar of the Lords House, their Lordships rise from their Places, and come down to meet them. The Title of the Bill being read by the chief Messenger, the Bill is humbly delivered to the *Speaker* of the House of Lords.

But when a Bill is sent by the Lords to the Commons, they send none of their Members, but only some of the Masters of Chancery, or some other Person whose Place is on the Woolfacks, and who coming up to the *Speaker*, and bowing thrice, one of 'em having read the Title, and desired it may be taken into Consideration, delivers the Bill to the *Speaker*. But in Messages of great Importance, the Lords make use of one or two of the Judges, to go to the House of Commons.

If either House disagrees with the other upon a Bill, a *Conference* is demanded. The *Conference* is held in the *Painted Chamber*, to which both Houses send respective Deputies, called *Managers*, to argue upon the Matter. If they cannot agree, sometimes a new *Conference* is demanded. And if it proves ineffectual, the Bill is *ipso facto* quashed.

The Manner of Voting in the House of Lords is thus: They begin at the lowest Baron, and so go on *Seriatim*; every one answering a part, *Consent*, or *Not Consent*. If the Voices be equal, the Negative carries it, the *Speaker* being not allowed a casting Voice, unless he be a Peer of the Realm.

'Tis usual in the House of Commons, from time to time, to call the House over. Every Member present uncovers his Head, and stands up when he is called. The Absent are either excused, and entred accordingly; but if none excuse an Absent Member, he is entred *Deficit*, and sometimes sent for by the Serjeant at Arms. But when a Member of the House is called home into the Country, upon some extraordinary Occasion, the usual Way is to ask Leave of the House to be Absent for some Time, and it is readily granted.

When the Matter under Debate requires a full House, the Serjeant at Arms is commanded to go to the Court of Requests, *Westminster-Hall*, and other Places near the Parliament-House, to seek for the Members there, and require their Attendance.

Upon Notice of the Death of any Member, the *Speaker*, by Order of the House, issues out his Warrant to the Clerk of the Crown for making a new Writ, directed to the Sheriff of the County, for which the deceased Member served, in order to a new Election.

Rules observed
by Committees.

As to the *Committees*, take these following Remarks. Upon the first Meeting of a *Committee* in the *Committee-Chamber*, they chuse a *Chair-man* amongst them, who is much like the *Speaker* in the House. The Bill they are entrusted with is first read over, and then they consider it by Parts. If there be a *Preamble*, they consider it after the Parts of the Bill; because, upon the Consideration of

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of the Body of the Bill, such Alterations may be made in it as may also occasion an Alteration in the Preamble.

The *Committee* may not raze, interline, or blot the Bill, but must set down the *Amendments* in a Paper by it self; setting down in the Paper the Number of the *Folio* where the Amendment is made, and naming particularly the Place where the Words of the Amendments are to be inserted, or those of the Bill omitted. The *Breviate* also annexed to the Bill must be amended accordingly, and made to agree with the Bill.

Every *Amendment* is voted singly, and when they are all perfect, they are read, and put to the Question, *Whether the same shall be reported to the House.* But, before the Question is put, any Member of the *Committee* may move to add to those *Amendments*, or to amend any other Part of the Bill.

If the Vote of the *Committee* pass in the Affirmative, the *Chairman* is appointed to make the Report. He first acquaints the House, that he has a Report to make from the *Committee* to whom such a Bill was committed; which being received by the House, the *Chairman* standing in his Place, reads each of the *Amendments*, with the Coherence in the Bill; and gives the Reasons of the *Committee* for such *Amendments*, until he has gone through all. This done, if his Seat be not next the Floor, he comes from his Place to the Bar, and from thence to the *Speaker's Table*, where he delivers both the *Bill* and the *Amendments* to the Clerk.

Whereupon any Member of the House may speak against all, or any of the *Amendments*, and desire the *Coherence* to be read. But he must make all his Objections at once to all the *Amendments*.

When any great Business is in Hand, *Money-Bills* particularly, which require much Debate, the House resolves it self into a Grand Committee, commonly called a *Committee of the whole House*. The Design of it is to have a greater Freedom of Debate, such as leads most to the Truth: For in this *Committee* every Member is free to speak to one Question, as often as he shall see Cause, and to answer the Reasons and Arguments of others.

Then the House being resolved from the Rules of it to the Nature of a *Committee*, the *Speaker* leaves the Chair, and the House chuses a *Chairman*, who sits in the Clerk's Place at the Table, and writes the Votes of the *Committee*, the Gathering whereof is according to the Rules of the House.

As the Business that lies under the Consideration and Debate of this *Committee* does commonly require several Sittings, before they can go through it, the *Chairman* must ask Leave for them to sit again. But when the Matter has been thoroughly debated, and is judged fit to be Resolved in the House, the *Chairman* having read all the Votes, puts the Question, *That the same be reported to the House.*

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If the Question be carried in the Affirmative, the *Speaker* is called again to the Chair; and the *Chair-man*, standing in his usual Place, reports what has been Resolved in the *Committee*, and brings up his Report to the Table: Whereupon the House proceeds as a *House*, and not as a *Committee*.

The Lords have also their *Committees*, but with this Difference, That the Judges and other Assistants there of the Long Robe, are sometime joined to the Lords of the *Committee*, tho' they have no Voice in the House: And whereas they sit covered in the House, by Leave of the Peers, here they sit uncovered.

But I must not omit taking Notice, That during the Sessions, the Parliament may address the King, upon such Matters as they think convenient. And their Addresses are either from each House a part, or sometimes from both Houses, joining together in one and the same Address. These Addresses are presented at the Time appointed by His Majesty, sometimes in a whole Body, but most commonly by deputed Members from each House.

The Royal Assent to Bills.

When *Bills* are ready for the *Royal Assent*, the King comes to the House of Lords in the same State as before, cloathed with his Royal Robes, and the Crown upon his Head, the Lords also in their Robes. Being seated upon his Throne, and the Commons sent for up by the *Black Rod*, the Clerk of the Crown reads the Title of each Bill; and as he reads, the Clerk of the Parliament, according to Instruction, pronounces the *Royal Assent* in these Words, borrowed of the *French*: If a publick Bill, the Answer is *le Roy le veut*. If private, *Soit fait comme il est désiré*. If a Money-Bill, *le Roy remercie ses loyaux Sujets, accepte leur Benevolence, & aussi le veut*. If a Bill of Indemnity, the Return is from the Lords and Commons to His Majesty in these Words, *Les Prelats, Seigneurs, & Communes en ce Parlement assemblez, au Nom de tous vos autres Sujets, remercient tres humblement Votre Majesté, & prient Dieu vos donner en Santé bonne Vie & longue*. If a Bill which the King does not think fit to pass into a Law, *le Roy s'avisera*, the King will consider of it; which is look'd upon as a civil Denial.

But 'tis observable, that the King may, by Commission granted to some of the Peers, give His *Royal Assent* to any Bill, without His *Personal* Presence.

The Meaning of Adjourning, and Proroguing the Parliament.

As each House has an undoubted Privilege to *Adjourn* themselves for some Days, so the King may *Adjourn* 'em, in order to a Recess for some Time. And then all Bills already read and debated, in one or both Houses, remain *in Statu quo*, and at the next Meeting may be brought to an Issue.

'Tis otherwise with a *Prorogation*, which makes a Session. For in this Case all Bills that passed either House, or both Houses, and had not the *Royal Assent*, must begin a-new at the next Meeting, before they can be brought to Perfection.

Lastly,

Lastly, The Parliament is said to be *Dissolved*, when the House of Commons is disbanded, in order to a new Election. Both the Dissolution, and the Calling a new Parliament, are commonly done by *Proclamation*, after the last Sitting of the Parliament.

Whereas some of our Kings formerly called no Parliament, but when they thought fit, or continued the same Parliament too long to be true to their Trust; by an Act passed in the late King's Reign, there ought to be a *Parliament sitting at least once in three Years*. And if a Parliament Sitting be Dissolved, without an Act passed, or Judgment given, 'tis no Session of Parliament, but a Convention. By the same Act it is enacted, That *no Parliament shall continue longer than three Years at the farthest, to be accounted from the Day on which the said Parliament shall be appointed to meet, by the Writs of Summons*: Therefore 'tis called a *Triennial Parliament*. *Of the Triennial Parliament.*

Upon the King's Decease, if there was a Parliament sitting, or in Being, 'twas *ipso facto* Dissolved, the King being look'd upon as the Head of Parliament. But, to prevent the Mischiefs and Confusions that may be occasioned in such a Case for want of a Parliament, a providential Act was made in the late Reign; by which the *Parliament then Sitting, or in Being, shall in that Case continue, and immediately meet, for and during the Time of Six Months, unless the same shall be sooner Prorogued or Dissolved by the next Heir to the Crown in Succession*. But in Case there shall be no Parliament in Being, then the last preceding Parliament shall immediately Meet, Sit, and Act, to all Intents and Purposes, as if the said Parliament had never been Dissolved.

'Twas a Custom of Old for the Sheriff to proclaim, by the King's Command, after every Session of Parliament, the several Acts passed in that Session, that none might pretend Ignorance: But that Custom has been laid aside, since Printing came into Use; all publick Acts of Parliament being now published in Print, soon after the same are passed.

Of the Privileges, and Power of the Parliament.

There are Three Things in England, said an eminent Lawyer, the Bounds of which are unknown, viz. The Royal Prerogative, The Peoples Liberties, and, The Privileges of Parliament.

As for the last, the *House of Lords* are undoubtedly the hereditary Counsellors of the Crown, and have a Judicial Power lodged in them by the Constitution. They are the Supreme Court of Judicature, and from them there lies no Appeal.

In the last Parliament of England there happen'd a great Contention, in Point of Right, between the Two Houses, as to the *Ailesbury-Men*, committed by the House of Commons into Custody, for Breach of Privilege. The House of Lords took upon

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them

them to enquire into the Matter, and justify'd their Proceeding as follows, by their Representation to the Queen, *January 18. 1703.*

That by the known Laws and Customs of Parliaments, the House of Peers has an undoubted Right, when they conceive it to be for the Good and Safety of the King and Kingdom, to take Examinations of Persons charged with criminal Matters, whether such Persons be then in Custody, or not; and also, to order the Persons so to be examined, to be taken into Custody of the King's sworn Officers attending the House, during such Examinations, or to Commit them to any other safe Custody that they shall think proper, and to Restrain others (if they see Cause) from having Access to, or Communication with them. The House of Lords have exercised this Right from time to time, as Occasions have required, without Objections. The Records are filled with Precedents, which warrant their Claim in every Part of it. And Page 5. they urge, That if Persons in Custody are out of the Reach of the House of Lords, 'tis not to be imagined, that the Commons can pretend to a greater Power of examining, committing, or restraining them, which Power they have assumed several times. They further alledged, That when the Peers order Persons to be examined in their House, they cannot be said to take the Examination of them solely to themselves, exclusive from the King, the King being always look'd upon as present in that great Council, in Consideration of Law, where He may be present in his Royal Person as often as he pleases.

The House of Commons, insisting upon the Nullity of that Right of the House of Lords, addressed the Queen about it, and used such Expressions as were highly resented by their Lordships. As to their addressing the Queen, the Lords represented, That if at any time either House conceived, they had a reasonable Ground to object against the Proceedings of the other, it has been a common Practice to desire Conferences, fairly to discuss the Matter in Debate between them, whereby Mistakes have been cleared for the most part, a good Understanding cultivated, and a mutual Respect preserved. They said further, That if it be justifiable in the House of Commons, to be appealing to the Crown against the Lords, the same Method may be taken by the Lords. And, That 'tis easie to foresee how fatal the Consequences may be in the Reign of an ill-designing Prince, and what Advantages may be taken from it, for utterly subverting the Constitution. There are Examples abroad, where Proceedings of this kind have ended in the Overthrow of the Liberties of the People.

However, the Commons resolved, That they have an undoubted Right to commit for Breach of Privilege, and that the Commitments of the House are not examinable in any other Court whatsoever.

The Lords, on the contrary, resolved, 1. That *neither House has any Power to create new Privileges.* 2. That *the Commons in Committing the five Persons, have assumed a new Privilege they can shew no Right to.* 3. That *every Englishman has a Right to apply for, and obtain a Habeas Corpus.* 4. That *the Commons censuring Persons for aiding a Prisoner to procure a Habeas Corpus, is of dangerous Consequence.* 5. That *a Writ of Error is not a Writ of Grace, but a Writ of Right.*

One of the fundamental and principal Ends of Parliaments being to redress Grievances, and ease the People of Oppressions, the chief Care thereof lies in the House of Commons; which is the grand Inquest of the Realm, summoned from all Parts to present publick Grievances to be redressed, and publick Delinquents punished; such as corrupted Counsellors, Judges, and Magistrates. This makes Parliaments to be a great Check to ill Men, and therefore abhorred by such Men in Authority.

In this Case, when the Parliament sits, the *Commons* impeach, and the *Lords* are the Judges. The *Commons* inform, present, and manage the Evidence; and the *Lords*, when the Trial is over, give Judgment upon it. In short, such is the Privilege of the House of Commons, that they may impeach the highest Lord in the Kingdom, either Spiritual or Temporal. But the Lords cannot proceed against a Commoner, except upon a Complaint of the Commons.

In a Case of Misdemeanour, both the Lords Spiritual and Temporal are Judges. But if the Crime be Capital, the Lords Spiritual absent themselves during the Trial. For by an Ordinance made at the Council at *Westminster*, in Henry II's Reign, all Clergy-men were forbidden *agitare Judicium Sanguinis*, upon Pain of being deprived both of Dignities and Orders.

Formerly, all Members of Parliament were free from Suits, Arrests, or Imprisonment, (except in Case of Treason, or Felony) not only during the Sitting, but also 40 Days before, and 40 Days after the Sessions: Which Privilege did likewise extend to their Menial Servants, and the Officers attending the House. But by an Act passed in the late Reign, the Privilege ceases immediately after the Prorogation or Dissolution of any Parliament, till the prorogued Parliament be re-assembled, or a new Parliament meet. It ceases also immediately after any Adjournment of both Houses of Parliament for above fourteen Days, until both Houses meet again. And upon the Rising of the Parliament, the Plaintiff shall be at Liberty to proceed to Judgment and Execution. Nor shall any Action for the Recovery or obtaining of any Debt or Duty due to the Crown be impeach'd, stay'd, or delay'd, under the Colour or Pretence of Privilege of Parliament. But the Person of the Debtor, or Accomptant, whether a Peer of the Realm, or a Member of the House of Commons, shall be free from Arrest or Imprisonment during the Continuance of the Privilege of Parliament.

The Lords Spiritual and Temporal, qualify'd to sit in the House, have this Privilege, That if they cannot appear in Parliament, by Reason of Sicknes, they make their *Proxies* to vote in their Stead. But then such Lords as would make their *Proxies*, must enter them in Person, at the beginning of every Parliament.

While the Parliament sits, all Members of the House of Commons are free from Attendance on Trials in inferior Courts of Judicature, from serving on Juries, and the like.

In Time of Parliament, whoever offers to speak irreverently of that Court, to threaten, or abuse any Member of the House of Commons, is liable (upon Complaint thereof) to answer it to the House, and be committed to the Custody of the Serjeant at Arms.

'Tis a common Saying, That a *Parliament can do any thing* : Which is to be understood, That the Parliament of *Great-Britain* can, with the Royal Assent, do any Thing that is not repugnant to common Justice. They may revive or abrogate old Laws, and make new ; settle the Succession to the Crown, determine doubtful Rights whereof no Law is made ; appoint Taxes ; establish Forms of Religion ; naturalize Aliens ; legitimate Bastards, adjudge an Infant (or Minor) to be of full Age ; attain a Man of Treason either alive, or after his Death ; condemn or acquit them who are upon their Trial ; give the most free Pardons ; restore in Blood and Name, &c. And the Consent of the Parliament is taken to be the Consent of every *English-man*.

But how great soever be the Power of King and Parliament, yet they cannot restrain or confine future Parliaments. *Quod leges posteriores priores contrarias abrogant*, is a Maxim in the Law of Parliaments : And a subsequent Parliament has still a Power to abrogate, suspend, qualify, explain, or make void the Acts of the former, in the whole, or any Part thereof ; notwithstanding any Words of Restraint, Prohibition, or Penalty in the former. (g)

C H A P. XXXVI.

Of the Courts of Judicature: And first of the Superior Court.

FROM the High Court of Parliament, that great Wheel which ^{Courts of Justice.} moves all the rest, I proceed to the Courts of Justice sitting at *Westminster*, and opened four Times a Year, called the four Terms, *Viz.* *Easter*, *Trinity*, *Michaelmas*, and *Hilary*-Terms.

Easter-Term begins the 17th Day after *Easter*, and lasteth 27 ^{Terms.} Days. *Trinity*-Term, the 5th Day after *Trinity-Sunday*, and lasteth 20 Days. *Michaelmas*-Term, the 23d of *October*, and lasteth 37 Days. *Hilary*-Term, the 23d of *January*, and lasteth 22 Days. So that the Four Terms take up in all 106 Days; from which must be deducted about 20 *Sundays* and *Holy-Days*, in which the Courts do not sit.

The several Courts sitting at *Westminster*, are the Court of *Chancery*, *King's Bench*, and *Common Pleas*; and two concerning the King's Revenue, *viz.* the Court of *Exchequer*, and that of the Dutchy of *Lancaster*.

The Principal of these Courts are the High Court of *Chancery*, and the Court of *King's-Bench*, both sitting at the upper End of *Westminster-Hall*; the last being a Court of Justice, that observes nothing, but the strict Letter of the Law; and the first a Court of Mercy, in which Causes are try'd, not according to the Strictness of Law, but by the Rules of Equity.

And as the *King's-Bench* is a Court in which the *Pleas* are between the King and Subject, so in the Court of *Common-Pleas* are debated the usual Pleas between Subject and Subject.

Of the COURT of CHANCERY.

I begin with the Court of *Chancery*, otherwise called the Court ^{Chancery Court.} of Equity, which is the most ancient, and has the Pre-eminence.

Here the Proceedings are in *Latin*, or *English*. In *Latin*, when the Court proceeds according to the known *Laws* and *Customs* of the Land; and by *English Bill*, when according to Equity and Conscience. For the *Chancery* has two Courts in one; the equitable Part being instituted for the Relief of the Subject against Cheats, Breaches of Trust, and unfortunate Accidents, to temper the Rigour of the Law, and rescue Men from Oppression. But the Remedy has proved too often as bad as the Disease, by the endless Windings and Turnings of this Court, which make it a Labyrinth.

The Form of *Pleading* in this Court is much after the Manner of the Civil Law, by Bill, Examination of Witnesses, and a *Subpena*, by which the Defendant is summoned to appear, and answer the Complainant's Bill; upon neglecting whereof, there issues out an *Attachment*, to compel him. This being not obey'd, then goes out an *Attachment* with a *Proclamation*: And if the Defendant continue still contumacious, the Court will award against him a *Proclamation* of *Rebellion*, upon which he is sent Prisoner to the *Fleet*.

In this Court all Patents, most Sort of Commissions, Deeds between Parties, touching Lands and Estates, Treaties with foreign Princes, &c. are sealed and inrolled. Out of it are issued Writs to convene the Parliament, and Convocation, Proclamations, and Charters, &c.

Lord Chancellor. For the *Latin* Part of this Court there are 24 *Cursitors*; and for the *English*, six *Clerks*. And the Judge is the *Lord High Chancellor*, or *Lord Keeper of the Great Seal*; who since the happy Union of *England* and *Scotland*, bears the Title of *Lord High Chancellor of Great-Britain*. He is the chief Magistrate in the Kingdom, and the prime Minister of State. His Office is reckon'd to be worth 7000*l.* a Year; which he holds only *durante beneplacito*, or during the King's Pleasure. When he goes abroad, the Mace and Great Seal go constantly with him.

In the other Courts afore-named there are four Judges to each, but in *Chancery* the *Lord Chancellor* is the sole Judge. And, whereas the first are tied to the Strictness of the Law, here the Law is tempered with Equity and Conscience, therefore the *Chancellor* is said to be the *Keeper of the King's Conscience*.

If the Judges of the other Courts had a Power to judge according to Equity, in equitable Cases, 'twould be a much shorter Method for the publick Administration of Justice, and a great Ease to the Subject: But then the Question is, how the Grandure of this Court would be kept up.

The other Courts sit only in Term time, and have no Power to act as Courts of Justice out of Term, whereas the *Chancery-Court* is always open. So that, if any Man be wrongfully imprisoned in the Vacation-time, the *Lord Chancellor* may grant his Writ of *Habeas Corpus*, and do him Justice according to Law. He may also in Vacation time grant Prohibitions, as well as in Term time.

Masters of Chancery. Tho' the *Lord Chancellor* or *Lord Keeper*, be the sole Judge here, yet he has twelve Assistants, called *Masters of Chancery*; who were all anciently Doctors of the Civil Law, and whose Business was to inform the *Lord Chancellor* of the equitable Part of the Civil Law. Now their main Business is to take *Affidavits*, or Depositions upon Oath, or any other Matter to which an Oath is required by the Rules of the Court, for which end they have an Office in *Chancery-Lane*. The *Chancellor* does also refer to them the *Examination of Accounts*, depending on this Court, of which they make

make their Report in Writing. In *Term* time three of them sit at Court with the Lord Chancellor, at some Distance from him; and two out of *Term*, when he hears Causes at his own House.

These are *Masters* in ordinary, whose Salary is 100 *l.* each, paid out of the Exchequer, besides Fees and Robe-Money. But there is besides a great Number of *Masters extraordinary*, dispersed all over the Kingdom, to take *Affidavits*.

The First of the foresaid Twelve Masters is called *Master of the Rolls*, as having the Custody of all *Charters*, *Patents*, *Commissions*, *Deeds*, and *Recognizances*; which being made in Rolls of Parchment, gave Occasion for that Name. And the House it self, where the said Rolls are kept, is called the *Rolls*. In which are kept all the Rolls since the beginning of the Reign of *Richard III.* the former being kept in the *Tower of London*.

This is a great Officer, and his Place of great Profit, tho' much short of what it has been. He is so far an Assistant to the Lord Chancellor, as to hear Causes in his Absence, but does not go so far as to make a Decree.

By Virtue of his Office, he keeps a Court at the *Rolls*, with two Assistant Masters of *Chancery*, where he hears and determines Causes that come there before him: But his Decrees are appealable to the Court of *Chancery*.

His Place is in the King's Gift, either for Life, or *durante beneplacito*. And he has the Gift of the *Six Clerks* Offices, of the *Examiners* Offices, *three Clerks of the Petty-Bag*, and the *six Clerks* of the *Rolls* Chappel. He has under him a *Secretary*, two *Registers*, and an *Usher*.

In Parliament, when he sits in the House of Lords, his Place is next to the Lord Chief Justice of *England*, upon the second Wool-Sack.

The *Chancery Court* swarms with Officers: Amongst which the *Six Clerks* are next in Degree to the *Masters of Chancery*, and their Business is to enrol all *Patents*, *Commissions*, *Licences*, *Pardons*, and other Instruments that pass the Great Seal. They have under them no less than 90 *Clerks*, having each a Seat in the Office, and some of 'em getting 4 or 500 *l.* a Year.

In the last Session of the last *English* Parliament, a *Bill* was brought in for giving the *Six Clerks* in *Chancery* a Recompence upon taking their Offices away, and for appointing *Attornies* for the better keeping the Records of this Court: But the *Bill* dropt for want of Time to bring it to Perfection.

Next the *Six Clerks* is the *Clerk of the Crown*, who by himself, or Deputy, is always to attend the Lord Chancellor, or Lord Keeper, for special Matters of State. He makes all Writs for Election of Members of Parliament, *Commissions* for distributing Justice, general and special *Pardons*.

The *Protonotary*, whose Office is chiefly to expedite *Commissions* for Embassies.

Register.

Register, whose Office is executed by Deputies, giving constant Attendance in Court, and taking short Notes called *Minutes*, which they afterwards draw out at length into *Orders*, containing the Opinion of the Court in the Matter therein debated. 'Tis their Business also to ingross, file, and keep the Decrees, Orders, and Injunctions issuing out of this Court.

Examiners.

Two *Examiners*, who examine Witnesses upon Oath, according to the Interrogatories delivered to them to examine the Parties thereupon, and put their Answers and Depositions into Writing.

Clerk and Comptroller of the Hanaper.

There also belong to this Court a *Clerk*, and a *Comptroller of the Hanaper*, vulgarly called the *Hamper*. The *Clerk's* Office is to receive all Money due to the King for the Seals of Charters, Patents, Commissions, and Writs. He attends daily in Term-time, and at all Times of Sealing, with Leather-bags, in which are put all sealed Charters, Patents, &c. And then those Bags are delivered to the *Comptroller of the Hamper*.

Clerks of the Petty Bag.

Three *Clerks of the Petty Bag*, under the Master of the Rolls. Whose Office is to make all Patents for Customers, &c. all *Congé d'eslire*, all Commissions for Assessing of Taxes, and Writs for Nomination of Collectors.

Other Officers.

Two Masters of the *Subpena-Office*, who make out all Subpenas; a Master of the *Affidavit Office*, who files all Affidavits, sworn before a Master in *Chancery*; a Clerk of the *Patents*, who prepares, ingrosses, and exemplifies all Patents or Grants from the King, for any new Invention or Discovery: Besides several other Clerks.

Cursitors.

Twenty four *Cursitors*, who make out original Writs. Therefore each of 'em has certain Counties allotted to him, into which he makes out such original Writs as are required.

Alienation-Office.

The *Alienation-Office*, where Fines are set, and Monies received upon Writs of Covenant for alienating any Estate in the Kingdom, as due to the King, for his Licence or Consent, is likewise a Branch of this Court. To which Office there belong three Commissioners, a Master in *Chancery*, a Receiver, a Clerk of the Inrolments, and a Clerk of the Entries.

Warden of the Fleet.
Serjeant at Arms.

Lastly, Here is the Warden of the *Fleet*, or Keeper of the *Fleet-Prison*, who takes into his Custody all Prisoners sent thither from this Court; and a Serjeant at Arms who bears a gilt Mace before the Lord Chancellor, or Keeper (b).

KING's-BENCH COURT.

When a King fills the Throne, this Court is called the *King's-Bench*, because anciently the Kings sat there sometimes in Person on a High Bench, and the Judges on a low Bench at his Feet.

This is the highest Court in *England* at Common Law, next to the House of Lords in Parliament. Here the Pleas are between

tween the King and the Subject; all Treasons, Felonies, Breach of Peace, Oppression, and Mis-government, being commonly brought before this Court; as are also all Errors of the Judges and Justices of *England* in their Judgments and Proceedings, not only in Pleas of the Crown, but in all other Pleas, the *Exchequer* excepted.

In this Court all young Lawyers that have been called to the Bar, are allowed to plead and practise.

There are four Judges belonging to this Court, who hold their Office by Writ, not by Patent, and have each a Salary of 1000 *l. per Annum*. But none may be Judge in this Court, except a Serjeant at Law, who (upon taking this Degree) is obliged to wear always a Lawn Coif under his Cap at the Bar.

The first of these Judges is called *Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench*, or else *Lord Chief Justice of England*, because his Jurisdiction extends over all *England*, and a Warrant from him may fetch one from any Part of it. (i.)

C O M M O N - P L E A S.

This Court is so called, because the Pleas usually here debated, are between Subject and Subject, and that according to the Strictness of Law.

None but Serjeants at Law may plead in this Court, and yet they have the Privilege of pleading in all other Courts.

Here all Civil Causes, real and personal, are usually tried; and real Actions are pleadable in no other Court. Nor are Fines levied, or Recoveries suffered, but only at this Court, at *Westminster*, at a Judge's Chamber, at the Assizes, or by special Commission out of Chancery.

This Court has also four Judges, with the same Salary as those of the *King's-Bench*, each holding his Place by Patent, *quamdiu se bene gesserit*. The first is called, *Lord Chief Justice of the Common-Pleas*.

The chief Officers belonging to this Court, next to the Judges, are the *Custos Brevium*, three *Protonotaries*, and a *Chirographer*, all sitting in the Court, with black round Caps on, such as were worn before the Invention of Hats in *Q. Elizabeth's* Reign. These Officers are all sworn, and have their Office for Life, as a Freehold.

The *Custos Brevium* is the first Clerk of this Court, whose Office is to receive and keep all Writs returnable here, and all Records of *Nisi prius*, called *Postea's*. He has the Gift of the second *Protonotary's* Place, and of the Clerk of the *Juries*.

The *Protonotaries* are to enter and inroll all Declarations, Pleadings, Assizes, Judgments and Actions; and to make out Judicial Writs for all Counties, but *Monmouth*. 'Tis in their Offices all the Attornies of this Court enter their Causes, and each of 'em has a Secondary, who draws up the Rules of Court, &c. Those

Secon-

Secondaries are commonly the ablest Clerks, or Attornies of the Court.

Chirographer.

The *Chirographer* is to ingross Fines acknowledged, &c. He has six Clerks in his Office under him, who have their several Counties allotted them, and for which they are to ingross the Fines levied of Lands in their respective Divisions.

Register.

Here is also the *Register* of the Fine-Office, and a Clerk of the Proclamations: Which Office is the only proper Place for searching of Fines, they not being perfect till they are brought thither and recorded.

There are in this Court three Officers unsworn, and holding their Places *durante Beneplacito*, viz.

Clerk.

1. A Clerk of the Treasury, who keeps the Records of this Court, and makes out all Records of *Nisi prius*, besides several other Things. This Office is in the Gift of the Lord Chief-Justice.

2. A Clerk of the Inrollments of Fines and Recoveries. This Officer is, by Statute, under the three *Puisné* Judges of this Court, and removeable at their Pleasure.

3. A Clerk of the Out-lawries, who (after a Party is returned *Out-lawed*) makes out the Writ of *Capias Utlagatum*, in the Name of the King's Attorney, whose Deputy he is *pro tempore*.

To the foresaid Officers add, 1. A Clerk of the King's Silver, to whom every Fine (or final Agreement) upon Sale of Land is brought from the *Custos Brevium*, and who makes an Entry of what Money is to be paid for the King's Use.

2. Clerk of the Warrant, who enters all Warrants of Attorney for Plaintiff and Defendant, and inrolls all Deeds acknowledged before any Judge of this Court.

3. Clerk of the *Habeas Corpus*, who makes Writs for Appearance of the Jury in this Court, or at the Assizes in the Country.

4. Clerk of the *Essoinés*, or Excuses, for lawful Cause of Absence.

5. Clerk of the Errors.

6. Clerk of the Superfedeas, who makes out the Writs of Superfedeas.

Filazers.

There are also in this Court 14 *Filazers*, and 4 *Exigenter*s. The *Filazers*, having their several Counties allotted them, make out all Procefs upon Original Writs, besides several other things. The last of 'em is, by Patent, *Protonotary*, *Filazer*, and *Exigenter*, for the County of *Monmouth*. The rest hold also for Life, and are in the Lord Chief-Justice's Gift.

Exigenter.

The Office of the *Exigenter*s, is to make all Writs called *Exigent*s, and *Proclamations*, in all Actions where Procefs of Out-lawry does lie. The Writ lies against a Transgressor of the Law that cannot be found, nor any of his Goods, within the County. And if he appears not after Summons by the Sheriff,

at

at five several County-Courts, he is Out-lawed. The Writ is called *Exigent*, because it exacts (or requires) the Parties Appearance, to answer the Law. The *Exigenters*, as well as *Filazers* Offices, are all in the Gift of the Lord Chief-Justice, and hold for Life. (k.)

COURT of EXCHEQUER.

There are two Courts held in the *Exchequer*, one that tries Causes according to Law, and the other according to Equity. The Court of Equity, held in the *Exchequer-Chamber*, is held before the Lord Treasurer, the Chancellor of the *Exchequer*, and the Barons aforesaid: But the Judicial Proceedings according to Law are only before the Barons of the *Exchequer*.

Here are tried all Causes relating to the King's Revenue, such as are concerning Accompts, Disbursements, Customs and Fines imposed. For which there are four Judges appointed, called *Barons of the Exchequer*, none but Barons sitting here as Judges in former Times. And tho' Men learned in the Law have been in latter Times employ'd in this Station, the Title of *Baron* is still continued to them, and that of *Lord Chief Baron* to the first of 'em; who being the principal Judge of this Court, the Barristers direct their Speech to him, and he answers the Bar.

'Tis true, there is another Baron, called *Cursitor-Baron*, who sits in the Court with them, but is none of the Judges; his Office being only to administer the Oath to the Sheriffs, Under-Sheriffs, Bailiffs, Searchers, Surveyors, and other Officers of the Custom-house.

The next Officers are, 1. The *King's Remembrancer*, whose Office is in the King's Gift, and who has under him Eight Attornies or sworn Clerks, two of which are distinguished by the Title of *Secondaries*. *King's Remembrancer.*

In this Office the State of all Accompts, except Sheriffs and Bailiffs Accompts, concerning the King's Revenue, is enter'd; all Securities for the faithful exercising of Offices taken; and all Proceedings thereupon made. In short, from hence issues forth Process, to cause all Accomptants to come in and accompt. The *Exchequer* being also a Court of Equity, as was before said, all Proceedings touching the same are in this Office.

2. The *Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer*, whose Office is to make Process against all Sheriffs, Receivers, &c. for their Accompts, and many other Things of Moment. This Office is in the King's Gift, and here are six Attornies or sworn Clerks, of which the first two are called *Secondaries*. *Treasurer's Remembrancer.*

3. The *Clerk of the Pipe*, into whose Office all Accompts which pass the *Remembrancer's* Office are brought. All Accompts of Sheriffs and Bailiffs are made up by him, and he gives them (as he does other Accomptants) their *Quietus est*, when their Accompts are even. 'Tis this Clerk of the Pipe, who makes Leases of the King's Lands, and extended Lands, by Warrant from the Lord

Trea-

Treasurer. He has eight Attornies or sworn Clerks under him, whereof the two first are *Secondaries*.

Comptroller of the Pipe.

4. *Comptroller of the Pipe*, who writes in his Roll all that is drawn down from the Remembrancer's Office into the great Roll of the Pipe, and makes Process for the Recovery of any Debt due to the Crown, by a Writ called, *The Summons of the Pipe*.

Clerk of the Pleas.

5. *Clerk of the Pleas*, in whose Office all the Officers of the Exchequer, and other privileged Persons, such as Debtors to the King, &c. have the Privilege to plead, and be impleaded in all Matters at Common Law. The Reason of this Privilege, as to the Officers, is, that they should not be drawn out of their own Court, where their Attendance is required. There are in this Office five sworn Attornies, and a *Foreign Opposer*.

Of the Efstreats.

There is, moreover, a *Clerk of the Efstreats*, who receives every Term the *Efstreats* (or Extracts) out of the Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer's Office, and writes 'em out to be levied for the King. He also makes *Schedules* for Sums that are to be discharged.

Auditors.

Two *Auditors of the Imprest*, who audit the great Accompts of his Majesty's Monies Imprest, Mint, Customs, Ward-Robe, First-fruits and Tenth, Naval and Military Expences, &c.

Four *Auditors of the Revenue*, who audit all Accompts of the Revenue, and Subsidies granted by the Parliament.

Remembrancer of the First-fruits.

Remembrancer of the First-fruits, who takes all Compositions for First-fruits and Tenth, and makes Process against such as are backward to pay. There are several Officers belonging to this Office.

I pass by several other Officers belonging to this Court, as the Clerk of the *Parcels*, Clerk of the *Nichils*, and Marshal of the Court.

Here is also a *Chief Usber*, who has under him four *Usbers*, and six *Messengers*, whose Offices are all in his Gift. His Office is hereditary, and he is also by Inheritance *Proclamator* of the Court of *Common Pleas*. (1.)

COURT of the DUTCHY of LANCASTER.

This Court, which is kept at *Westminster* by the *Lower Exchequer*, takes Cognizance of all Causes that concern the Revenue of this Dutchy, which has been long since annexed to the Crown.

The Chief Judge of this Court is the *Chancellor of the Dutchy*, who is assisted by the Attorney thereof. The other Officers you will find in the List. (m.)

C H A P. XXXVII.

Of the Affizes and Sessions. And therein of Constables, Coroners, Justices of the Peace, and Juries : With a particular Account of the English Way of Trying Malefactors.

THE Affizes are Courts kept twice a Year in every County ^{Affizes.} of England, for the Ease of the People in the Distribution of Justice ; the twelve Judges going for that purpose by Commission from the King, to do Justice all over England : And this is called, *Going the Circuit.*

The Courts thus kept by these Itinerant Judges, are called the *Affizes*, in which they judge both Civil and Criminal Causes. ^{The Time for the Affizes.} Which *Affizes* are distinguished into *Lent* and *Summer-Affizes*, the first falling out presently after *Hilary-Term*, the last after *Trinity-Term*. They are usually held at the County-Town, and that with great Attendance and Feasting.

When the Judges are coming into a County, the Sheriff there- ^{The Reception of the Judges going their Circuit.} of is bound to attend in Person, with his Under-Officers, Clerks, Stewards of Courts, Bailiffs of Hundreds, Constables, Jaylers, &c. all riding on Horseback. If the Sheriff cannot come himself, he must send one in his Place, to be allowed of by the Judges. The Justices of Peace in that County are also to attend ; and if either the Sheriff or they fail therein, they may be fined at the Discretion of the Judges.

'Tis observable, that in each County all Causes grown to an Issue in the Courts at *Westminster*, are commonly determined ^{Their Dispatch in determining Causes.} here in two or three Days. Which is done, not by the sole Arbitrement of the Judges (as in Foreign Countries) but by a *Jury* of Twelve Men.

This *Jury* is chosen by the Sheriff of the County, and only ^{Jury.} directed in Point of Law by the Judges. For every Trial by *Affize* (whether the Action be Civil or Criminal, publick or private, personal or real) is referred for the Fact to a *Jury*, as in most Courts of the Common Law ; and as they find it, so it passeth the Judgment.

By a Commission of *Oyer and Terminer*, directed to the Judges ^{Commission of Oyer and Terminer, and of Gaol-delivery.} and others of the best Account in their Circuits, they are empowered to judge of Treasons, Murders, Felonies, and Misdemeanors. And by a Commission of Gaol-delivery, directed only to themselves and the Clerk of the Affize associate, they are to try every Prisoner for the Offence he stands committed for.

Malefactors
committed by
Justices of the
Peace.

The *Commitment* is commonly made by some Justice of the Peace, who examines the Fact upon Oath; and, if the Evidence be found plain against the Malefactor, he sends him by a *Mittimus* to the County-Goal; where he is kept a Prisoner, till his Case be brought before the Justices of the Peace at the next Quarter-Sessions, or referred to the Assizes.

Trial of Male-
factors.

The Trial of Malefactors in *England* is very singular and different from other Nations.

The Court being met, the Prisoners are brought into Court, one, two, or three at a time. The Clerk commands one of 'em to the Bar, and to hold up his Hand; then he charges him with his Crime, and asks him, Whether he is *Guilty*, or *Not Guilty*? If he answers, *Guilty*, his Trial is over, and nothing left but the Sentence to be pronounced against him. If he stands *Mute*, and will not answer (which happens but seldom) his Punishment is to be pressed to Death.

But the usual Way is, to answer *Not Guilty*, tho' the Prisoner's Guilt be never so apparent, and he has confessed the Fact before his Trial. For the Law of *England* takes no Notice of such Confession, and the Judges proceed only upon Evidence; so that, unless the Witnesses, who are upon their Oaths, be positive and clear against the Prisoner, the Jury will acquit him.

When the Evidence is over, the Judge directs the Jury, and bids 'em discharge their Conscience. If the Case be plain, they agree upon the Verdict, without going from the Bar. Then the Foreman of the Jury, in the Name of all, brings in the Prisoner *Guilty*. But if the Case requires a Debate, they withdraw, with a Copy of the Indictment, into a Room, where they are all lock'd in, without Bread or Water, &c. till they are unanimously agreed on the Verdict, and an Officer without does watch 'em. If any one of the Jury should die in the mean time, the Prisoner would be *ipso facto* acquitted.

Verdict.

The Jury being agreed on the Verdict, they send Notice of it to the Court by the aforesaid Officer, and pray to be heard. Then the Prisoner is sent for again to the Bar, and bidden to hold up his Hand, and hear the Verdict. Thus the Prisoner is either Condemned or Acquitted, for the Verdict is unalterable. (Except in some doubtful Cases, when the Verdict is brought in *Special*, and is therefore to be determined by the Twelve Judges of *England*.)

Benefit of the
Clergy.

If the Verdict be brought in *Guilty*, the Prisoner is asked by the Judge, What he can say for himself, why Sentence of Death should not pass upon him? If it be the first Fault, and the Crime be within the Statute, he may demand the *Benefit of the Clergy*, which saves his Life, and makes him liable to be burnt only in the Hand.

But

But where the *Benefit of the Clergy* is not allowed of, the *Sentence of Death* to the convicted Prisoner runs in these Words, *after a summary Account of the Trial: The Law is, That thou shalt return to the Place from whence thou camest, and from thence to the Place of Execution, where thou shalt hang by the Neck, till thy Body be dead:* Whereupon the Sheriff is charged with the Execution.

On the contrary, all Prisoners brought in, *Not Guilty*, by the Jury, are forthwith acquitted and discharged, paying each of them his Fees. And they have their Recourse in Law against their Prosecutors.

If no Evidence comes in against the Prisoner, when brought to his Trial, he is likewise acquitted. And the Justice of Peace who committed him, delivers up the Examination he took of him, subscribed by those whom he has bound to give Evidence, who are sued upon their Recognizance.

As to Prisoners that stand not indicted, but were only sent to Prison upon Suspicion, they are proclaimed in this Manner; *A. B. Prisoner, stands here at the Bar. If any Man can say any thing against him, let him speak; for the Prisoner stands at his Deliverance.* If, upon this, no Evidence appears against him, he is acquitted; and this is called *Deliverance by Proclamation.* (n.)

C H A P. XXXVIII.

Of the Courts of Sheriffs, Mayors, and Aldermen, Court-Leets, Court-Barons, and Courts of Conscience. Also, of the Court of Admiralty, Court-Marshall, and the Forest-Courts.

Sheriff.

A Sheriff is a Magistrate, whose Power reaches all over the County, except such Cities and Towns as are Counties of themselves.

All Sheriffs are thus appointed by the Sovereign. First, the Judges nominate six fit Men of each County, and commonly Gentlemen of good Estates; a List of whom is given to the King, out of which His Majesty chuses whom he thinks fit, by *pricking* their Names with a Pin: From whence this Election is called *Pricking*. Formerly a Sheriff served many Years together, and now 'tis like that of a Mayor, but a yearly Office; except that of the Sheriff of *Westmoreland*, which is hereditary by Charter from King *John*; the Earl of *Thanet* being now in Possession of it.

Their Office.

The Office of Sheriff is both Ministerial and Judicial. As it is Ministerial, the Sheriff is to execute the King's Mandates, and all Writs directed to him out of the King's Courts of Justice. He is to impanel Juries, to bring Causes and Malefactors to Trial, and to see the Sentences executed. In short, all Execution of the Law is by the Sheriff, all Suits beginning, and Process being served by him. 'Tis also part of his Office to collect all publick Fines, Distresses, and Amerciaments into the Exchequer, or where the King shall appoint; and to make such Payments out of 'em, as his Majesty shall command him to do. At the Assizes he is to attend the Itinerant Judges, and guard them all the Time they are in the County.

*Courts, viz.
County-Court,
and Sheriff's
Turn.*

As his Office is Judicial, he keeps two several Courts, one called the *County-Court*, and the other the *Sheriff's Turn*.

The *First* is held Monthly by the Sheriff himself, or his Under-Sheriff, in which he hears and determines Civil Causes of the County under 40 s. But this is no Court of Record. The *Sheriff's Turn* is one, and the King's *Leet* through all the County. Here Enquiry is made of all Criminal Offences against the Common Law, in which he is not restrained by Statute-Law. This Court is held twice a Year; but all Peers of the Realm, Clergymen, and such as keep Courts of their own, are exempted from its Jurisdiction.

Lastly,

Lastly, All those Officers, commonly called *Bailiffs*, and in the City of *London*, *Serjeants*, are appointed by the Sheriffs to serve Writs, to distrain Goods, and to summon the County-Sessions and Assizes.

As the Sheriff's Power extends, as I said before, over the whole *County*, so does a Mayor's Power over the Corporation, of which he is Mayor.

The Mayor is the prime Magistrate of a Corporation, whether a City or Town, is the King's Lieutenant, and represents his Person. He is chosen out of the Body of Aldermen, but holds only for one Year.

In some Places this Magistrate is called by the Name of *Bailiff*, chosen out of a certain Number of Burgesses, and has the same Power as a Mayor. The *Normans* brought in the Title of *Mayor*, which comes from the French Word *Maire*: And 'tis observable, that the Mayors of *London* and *York* only have the Title of *Lord*.

The Mayor, with his Brethren the Aldermen, keeps a Court; and they, with the *Common-Council*, have a Power to make By-Laws, for the better Government of the City or Corporation, provided they be not repugnant to the Laws of the Land. So that the Mayor, Aldermen, and *Common-Council*, represent in a manner the King, Lords and Commons assembled in Parliament; such is the Uniformity of the *English* Government.

If the Citizens be taxed, 'tis by themselves, or their Representatives; every Trade having some of their own Members always of the *Council*, to see that nothing be done to their Prejudice.

Court-Leets, and *Court-Barons*, are properly belonging to Lords of Manors, who appoint *Stewards* to hold them in their Names.

The first, otherwise called *View of Frank-pledge*, is a Court of Record, and the Word *Leet* signifies a Law-day. But all Manors have not the Credit of this Court, no Subjects being entrusted with this Power, but such as were in Favour with the King, or whom he had a great Confidence in. For, where-ever this Court is kept, 'tis reputed to be the *King's-Court*, because its Authority is derived from the *Crown*.

To this Court all are called to swear Fidelity to the King, who live within the Homage. Here Enquiry is made of Riots, Blood-shed, and privy Conspiracies; to which the Oversight of Measures has been added. And what Offences are found, especially great ones, ought to be certify'd to the Justices of Assize. This Court is kept twice a Year, and that at certain Times.

A *Court Baron* is incident to every Manor, and is so called from the Lord of the Manor, who was anciently stiled *Baron*.

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A *Court Baron* is incident to every Manor, and is so called from the Lord of the Manor, who was anciently styled *Baron*.

All the Tenants belonging to the Manor are summoned to this Court, where Part of 'em are sworn for a *Jury*, which is called the *Homage*, not the *Inquest*. Here the *Steward* sits as *Judge*, and directs the *Jury* to enquire principally of Copy-holders and Free-holders deceased since the last Court, and bring in their next Heirs; also of any Incroachment, or Intrusion of any Tenant. Here they make likewise Orders and Laws among themselves, with a Penalty for Transgressors, payable to the Lord of the Manor.

These Courts, in short, are of great Use for Men who prefer their Quiet and Advantage in Husbandry, to the Trouble and extravagant Expences of Law-Suits. Otherwise either Party may get a Writ out of a higher Court, to remove the Plea to *Westminster*.

Courts of Con-
science.

As for the Courts of Conscience, there are many settled by Parliament in several Parts of England, for the Relief of poor People that cannot spare Money to go to Law with their Debtors, or to pay their Creditors in the Strictness of Law. These Courts are established for their Relief, so far as to recover their Debts, and pay their own upon easie Terms, suitable to their Circumstances. But then the Debt must be under 40 s.

Court of Ad-
miralty.

From the Courts aforesaid, most of 'em guided by the Common Law, I come now to a Court which is ruled by the Civil Law; I mean the Court of Admiralty, concerned in Maritime Affairs, whose Judge is commonly a Doctor of the Civil Law.

The Writs and Decrees of this Court run in the Name of the Lord High Admiral, who has here his Advocate and Proctor, by whom all others are presented, and admitted by the Judge. All the Places and Offices belonging to this Court, are in the Gift of the Lord High Admiral.

Here is particularly a Register, and a Marshal. The Marshal attends the Court, carrying a Silver Oar before the Judge, on which are the King's Arms and the Lord High Admiral's.

The Court is held in the Afternoon in the Common-Hall, at Doctors-Commons.

Court-Marshal.

The Court-Marshal judges of any Suit concerning the Arms of Nobility or Gentry, and the Earl-Marshal of England (or his Deputy) is the proper Judge thereof. For the Earl-Marshal is vested with a Power of ordering, judging, and determining all Matters concerning Arms, Crests, Supporters, Cognizances, Pedigrees, Devices, and Ensigns Armorial; also of making and prescribing Rules, Ordinances, and Decrees for granting, controlling, and Regulation thereof, and the putting in Execution the Laws and Ordinances relating thereunto.

This Court is kept in the Hall of the Herald's Office, and sometimes in the Court of Requests, where any Nobleman or Gentleman abused in Point of Honour or Arms, may find Relief.

The *Forest-Courts* are established for the Conservation of the King's Forests, and preventing all Abuses therein. To which end there are 3 Courts; one called the *Justice of Eyres Seat*, another the *Swainmote*, and the third is the *Court of Attachment*.

The *First*, by ancient Custom, should be held every third Year by the *Justice in Eyre* of the Forest, in his Circuit for that purpose.

Swainmote is as incident to a Forest, as a *Pie Powder Court* to a Fair. By the Charter of the Forests, this Court is held twice a Year before the Verderors of the Forest, as Judges.

In the *Court of Attachment*, the Verderors have only a Power to receive the *Attachment* of Offenders against Vert and Venison, and to inrol them, in order to be presented and punished at the next Justice Seat.

C H A P. XXXIX.

Of the Spiritual Courts.

I Begin with the *Convocation*, which is a general Assembly of the Clergy, to consult of Church Matters. The same is either *National* or *Provincial*, that is, of the Clergy of both Provinces, or only of one; and never meets, but in Time of Parliament.

'Tis like the Parliament, divided into two Houses, the *Upper* and the *Lower*: And all Members thereof have, by Statute, the same Privileges for themselves and menial Servants, as the Members of Parliament have.

The *Upper House*, in the Province of *Canterbury*, consists of 22 Bishops. The Archbishop, who is the President thereof, sits in a Chair at the upper End of the Table, and the Bishops on each side, all in their Scarlet Robes and Hoods; the Archbishop's Hood being furred with Ermine, and the Bishops with Minever.

The *Lower House* consists of the Deans and Arch Deacons, one Proctor for every Chapter, and two Proctors for the inferiour Clergy of the Diocess.

Henry VII's Chapel at *Westminster*, is the usual Meeting-place for the Province of *Canterbury*; and *York*, the Place for the Province of *York*.

The first Business of the *Lower House* is to chuse a *Prolocutor*, or *Speaker*. Who, being chosen, is presented to the *Upper House* by two of the Members; one of them making a Speech in *Latin*, and the *Prolocutor* elect another. To which the Archbishop answers in the same Language, and approves the Person in the Name of all the Bishops.

The Matters debated by both Houses, are properly Church and Religious Matters; first proposed in the *Upper*, and then communicated to the *Lower House*, the major Vote prevailing in each House. But whatever is transacted there, can be of no Force without the Concurrence of both Houses of Parliament, and the Royal Assent.

*Proper Matters
for Spiritual
Courts.*

The Executive Power of Ecclesiastical Laws is lodged in several Courts, provided for that Purpose: Whose proper Matters are Ordinations, Institution of Clerks to Benefices, Celebration of Divine Service, Tithes, Oblations, Obventions, Mortuaries, Dilapidations, Reparation of Churches, Matrimonial Rights, Divorces, general Bastardy, Probate of Wills, Administrations, Pensions, Procurations, Commutation of Penance, Apostacy, Simony, Heresie, Schism, Blasphemy, Fornications, Adulteries, Incests, &c.

*Their Manner
of Trials.*

The Manner of Trials in these Courts differs from those at Common Law. The first Step here is a Citation, then a Bill and Answer. Next they proceed to Proofs, Witnesses, and Presumption, the Matter being argued *Pro* and *Con*, and the Canon and Civil Law quoted. Whereupon the Judges decisive Sentence passeth without any Jury, and then Execution follows.

In Criminal Causes, the Trial is by *Accusation*, the Accuser taking upon him to prove the Crime. Or else by *Denunciation*, when the Church-wardens present upon common Fame, and are not bound to prove, the Crime being notorious, and it being presumed they do it without Malice.

The Archbishop of *Canterbury* has no less than three several Courts, viz. the *Court of Arches*, the *Court of Audience*, and the *Court of Peculiars*.

Court of Arches.

The *Court of Arches* is the most ancient Consistory of the Province of *Canterbury*, for the Debate of Spiritual Causes; and is so called from the arched Church of *St. Mary le Bow*, where this Court is usually held.

All Appeals in Church Matters within the Province aforesaid, are directed to this Court, and all Process of it runs in the Name of the Judge: Who is called *Official* of the *Court of Arches*, otherwise *Dean* of the *Arches*; because a peculiar Jurisdiction of 13 Parishes in *London*, called a *Deanry*, is commonly joined to his Officialty. Which *Deanry* is out of the Bishop of *London's* Jurisdiction, and belongs to the Archbishop.

The *Advocates* that plead in this Court must be Doctors of the Civil Law: Upon whose Petition to the Archbishop, and his *Fiat* obtained, they are admitted by the Judge, but not allowed to practise the first Year.

Both the Judge and *Advocates* wear Scarlet Robes, with Hoods lined with Taffety, if they be of *Oxford*; or white Minever Fur, if of *Cambridge*, and round black Velvet Caps.

Here are also ten *Proffors* to manage Causes, who wear Hoods lined with Lamb-skins, if not Graduates; but if Graduates, Hoods proper to their Degree.

By

By the Statutes of this Court, all Arguments made by the Advocates, and Petitions by the Proctors, are in the *Latin Tongue*.

Here are two principal Officers, *viz.* a *Register*, who receives all Libels, Allegations, and Exhibits of Witnesses, files all Sentences, and keeps the Records of the Court. And an *Astuary*, who sets down the Judges Decrees, registers the Court Acts, and sends them in Books to the Registry. Here is also a *Beadle*, who carries a Mace before the Judge, and calls the Persons that are cited to appear.

All Places and Offices belonging to this Court are in the Archbishop's Gift.

The next Court to that, and of equal Authority with it, is the *Court of Audience*, whose Original is thus. When the Archbishop ^{*Court of Audience*} heard Causes in his own Palace, he would not finally determine 'em himself, but left them to be discussed by certain Men learned in the *Civil and Canon Law*, hence called his *Auditors*, till at last those Causes were committed to one.

To this Office the Archbishop's Chancery was joined heretofore, meddling only with Matter of Office, as granting the Custody of the Spiritualities, Institution to Benefices, dispensing with Banes of Matrimony, &c. Things which are now distinguished from the Audience. The Archbishop of York has also a *Court of Audience*.

The *Prerogative Court* is that in which Wills are proved, and all Administrations taken, that belong to the Archbishop by his ^{*Prerogative Court*} Prerogative; that is, where the Deceased had Goods of any considerable Value out of the Diocese wherein he died. That Value is usually 5 *l.* but in the Diocese of London 10 *l.*

Upon any Contest about such Will or Administration, the Cause is properly debated and decided in this Court, to which there belongs a Judge: Who is attended in the Court by a Register, to set down the Decrees and Acts of the Court, to keep the Records, all Original Wills and Testaments of Parties deceased, that have left *Rona notabilia*, &c.

There are six Clerks under the Register, severally appointed for such and such Counties; and his Office, commonly called the *Prerogative Office*, is now kept in *Deans-Court*, near *St. Paul's Church-Yard*, where for a moderate Fee one may have a Copy of any Will.

The Court formerly held in the Consistory of *St. Paul's*, is now kept in the *Common Hall* at *Doctors Commons*, next Day after the Arches in the Afternoon.

The Archbishop of York has also such another Court, which is called his Exchequer, but far inferior to this, as to Power and Profit.

The *Court of Peculiars* is about certain Parishes, that have ^{*Court of Peculiars*} Jurisdiction within themselves for Probate of Wills, &c. and therefore exempt from the Bishops Courts. The See of *Canterbury* has no less than 57 such Peculiars, it being an ancient Privilege of that See, that where ever any Manor or Advowson does belong to it, the Parish becomes exempt from the ordinary, and

is reputed *Peculiar*. So the King's Chapel is a *Royal Peculiar*, exempt from all spiritual Jurisdiction, and reserved to the Visitation and immediate Government of His Majesty.

Court of Delegates.

I must not omit here the *Court of Delegates*, so called, as consisting of Commoners delegated or appointed by Royal Commission, to sit upon an Appeal to the King in the Court of Chancery.

But this is no standing Court, the Judges being appointed by the Lord Chancellor (or Lord Keeper) under the great Seal of England, only *pro illâ vice*. So that, upon every Cause or Business, there is a new Commission, and new Judges, according to the Nature of the Cause. Sometimes Bishops, Common Law-Judges, Noblemen, Knights, and Civilians; sometimes Bishops, and sometimes Civilians only.

In this Court the Citations and Decrees run in the King's Name, and here is a standing Register. From hence there lies no Appeal in common Course, but the King may grant a Commission of Review, under the Great Seal.

Bishop's Courts.

Besides the Courts aforesaid, every Bishop has a Court of his own, which is held in the Cathedral of his Diocels, and is called *Consistory Court*: Over which he has a *Chancellor*, who being learned in the Civil and Canon Law, sits as Judge. And if his Diocels be large, he has besides a *Commissary* in some remote Place, who judges certain Causes limited to him by the Bishop in his Commission.

Arch-deacons and Deans Courts.

Lastly, Every Arch-deacon has his Court, in which small Differences arising within his Jurisdiction are determined.

The Dean and Chapter of every Cathedral or Collegiate Church, have also a Court, wherein they take Cognizance of Causes depending upon the said Churches. (a)

C H A P. XL.

Of the Punishments inflicted upon Offenders.

Use of Racks or cruel Punishments used.

AS the Use of Racks, to extort Confession from the Mouth of Delinquents, is banished from England; so the capital Punishment of *Breaking upon the Wheel*, used in most Countries of Europe, or *Impaling* the Criminal, frequent among the *Turks*, are look'd upon here as too cruel and barbarous for Christians to use.

'Tis true, the Punishment of *Traitors* against the King had a Face of Cruelty, when their Entrails were pulled out of their Bellies, and burnt before their Faces, before they were quite Dead: But of late Years no Traitor has been cut down alive.

For

For such as stand *Mute* at their Trial, and refuse to answer ^{Pressing to Death} *Guilty*, or *Not Guilty*, *Pressing to Death* is the proper Punishment. In such a Case the Prisoner is laid in a low dark Room in the Prison, all naked but his Privy Members, his Back upon the bare Ground, his Arms and Legs stretched with Cords, and fastned to the several Quarters of the Room. This done he has a great Weight of Iron and Stone laid upon him. His Diet, till he dies, is only three Morfels of Barley Bread without Drink the next Day; and if he lives beyond it, he has nothing daily, but as much foul Water as he can drink three several Times, and that without any Bread: Which grievous Death some resolute Offenders have chosen, to save their Estates to their Children. But, in case of High Treason, the Criminal's Estate is forfeited to the Sovereign, as in all capital Crimes, notwithstanding his being pressed to Death.

The most usual Punishment in *England* for capital Crimes, is *Hanging*. *Hanging*: In order to which the condemned Prisoner is convey'd in a Cart from the Prison to the Place of Execution, and hang'd till he be dead; being met at the Gallows by a Clergyman, to prepare him for Death. But, in case of Robbery and Murder, the Malefactor is afterwards hanged in Chains, *in Terrorem*, till his Body be wasted or devoured by the Fowls of the Air.

Tho' counterfeiting and clipping the Coin be *High Treason* by Law, yet Offenders therein are only hanged. But they are drawn, as Traytors, in a Sledge, to the Place of Execution; and, if Women, they are burnt alive.

For *Burning alive* is what the Law inflicts upon Women Guilty of *High* or *Petty Treason*, and upon *Witches*. But instead of suffering the utmost Rigour of the Law, the Criminal is usually strangled, before the Fire takes hold of her at the Stake.

Beheading is only used for Persons of Quality, convicted of any capital Crime. 'Tis true, the Sentence is the same with that of common Persons; but by the Sovereign's Favour, they are commonly beheaded. Which is done upon a Scaffold erected for that purpose, the Criminal's Head being struck off with an Axe, not Kneeling (as beyond Sea) but lying down upon a Block.

Now, whereas in foreign Countries a Malefactor executed is denied Christian Burial, 'tis otherwise by *England*; which Practice, in this Case, is vindicated in these Arguments: That the Criminal, by suffering Death, has answered the Law; and if he died penitent, we ought to look upon him as reconciled to God: And if so, there's no Reason to deny him Christian Burial.

Therefore 'tis a common Thing upon Execution-Days, at *London* especially, to see Coffins convey'd to the Place of Execution; in which the Corps is laid after Execution, by the Care of Friends, and brought back to be buried.

Traytors indeed must be excepted; a Traytor's Head, and sometimes his Quarters, being commonly expos'd to publick View, over a Gate of the Town.

The Law of England includes all capital Crimes in these three, viz. *High-Treason*, *Petty-Treason*, and *Felony*.

The *First* is a Crime of State, which consists in Plotting, Conspiring, or Rising up in Arms against the Sovereign, and endeavouring to subvert the Government. Counterfeiting and Clipping the Coin is also *High-Treason* by Law.

Petty-Treason is, when a Child kills his Father; a Servant his Master or Mistress; a Wife her Husband; or a Clergyman his Prelate.

And by *Felony* are meant Thefts, Robberies, Murders, &c.

I come now to such *Punishments* as are not Capital, or do not reach to Death.

Burning in the Hand.

As, 1. *Burning in the Hand*, a Punishment inflicted upon such as are found guilty of *Manslaughter*, or *Chance-medley*, which are distinguished from *Murder*.

For *Manslaughter*, in the Sense of the Law, is the unlawful killing of one, without premeditated Malice: As when two that formerly meant no Harm to one another, meet, and suddenly falling out, the one kills the other. 'Tis *Felony*, because here is a present intent to kill; but he is allowed the *Benefit of the Clergy* for the first Time.

Chance-medley, or *Manslaughter by Misadventure*, is the casual killing of a Man, not altogether without the Killer's Fault, tho' without an evil Intent; for which the Offender shall have his Pardon of course, unless he were doing an unlawful Act.

Thus when two are fighting together, if a third Man, who comes to part them, is killed by one of the two, tho' the Offender did it without an evil Intent, or any Malice fore-thought, yet he shall be brought in *Guilty of Murder*, because fighting with another, he was doing an unlawful Act. And if they were met with premeditated Malice, the one intending to kill the other, then it is *Murder* in them both.

As for Thieves and Robbers admitted to their *Clergy*, they are burnt in the Hand, and put six Months to hard Labour, with Bread and Water. Which is worse to many of them than Hanging.

Whipping and Transportation.

Whipping and Transportation, are proper Punishments for *Petty Larceny*, or small Theft, under the ancient Value of Twelve-pence. The *Transportation* is into the *West-Indies*, for Term of Years, during which they are used as Slaves.

Pillory and Stocks.

The *Pillory* is properly used for Cheats, Perjurers, Libellers, and Blasphemers; and the *Stocks*, for vagrant, idle Fellows, who can give no good Account of themselves.

Fines and Imprisonment.

There are also pecuniary Mutes, called *Fines*, inflicted upon some Offenders, who must remain in Prison till the same be paid.

In case of a *Premunire*, and *Misprision* (or concealing) of *Treason*, the Offender forfeits the Profits of his Lands during his Life, and all his Goods, besides Imprisonment for Life.

The Spiritual Courts have also their *Punishments*. Some peculiar to the Clergy, and some common to the Clergy and Laity. Punishments from the spiritual Courts.

Of the first Sort is, 1. *Suspensio ab Officio*, when a Clergyman is, for some scandalous Offence, suspended for a Time from his Office. 2. *Suspensio à Beneficio*, when he is for some Time deprived of the Profits of his Benefice. 3. *Deprivatio ab Officio & Beneficio*, whereby he loses both his Office and Benefice, which is commonly for some heinous or capital Crime. Then he is solemnly stripped by the Bishop of his Priestly Habit, and delivered up to the Civil Power, to be punished as a Lay-man.

I come now to the *Spiritual Punishments*, inflicted both upon the Clergy and Laity.

One is *Excommunication*, or an Exclusion from the Church; Excommunication. which is of two Sorts, *Minor* and *Major*, the Lesser and the Greater.

The first is an Exclusion from the Communion of the Lord's Supper, upon Contempt of the Court. Which Power the Bishop may delegate to any grave Priest, with the Chancellor of his Court: and then the Party excommunicated is, by Law, disabled from being a Plaintiff in any Suit.

The second is for enormous Crimes, as Heresie, Incest, Adultery. This is pronounced by the Bishop himself, and is not only an Exclusion from the Company of Christians in Spiritual Duties, but also in Temporal Concerns; a Person so excommunicated being disabled from being Plaintiff, or Witness, in any Court, Civil or Ecclesiastical. And if he continues 40 Days excommunicated, without acknowledging and giving Satisfaction for his Offence, a Writ comes against him out of Chancery. *De Excommunicatio capiendo*, to cast him into Prison without Bail, and there to lie till he has fully satisfy'd for his Offence.

Another Punishment is that called *Anathema*, used only for obstinate Hereticks: Whereby the Offender is declared a publick Enemy of God, cursed, and deliverd over to eternal Damnation. This is done by the Bishop himself, assisted by the Dean and Chapter, or Twelve other grave and beneficed Clergymen. Anathema.

The third is a publick Penance, when the Delinquent is compelled to make a publick Confession of his Fault in the Church, which is done after this Manner. Upon a *Sunday* he stands first in the Church-porch, in a white Sheet, bare-footed, and with a white Rod in his Hand. Thus he bewails his Crime, and begs of every one that passes by to pray for him. This done, he enters the Church, falls down upon his Knees, and kisses the Ground. Then he is placed in the middle of the Church, over against the Minister; who makes a Discourse upon the Foulness of his Crime, and pronounces the *Absolution*, upon his humble Acknowledgment of Publick Penance.

of it, and his solemn Promise (with God's Help) to watch more carefully for the Time to come against the Temptations of the World, the Flesh, and the Devil. The Penitent on his side, humbly beseeches the Congregation to pardon him, and receive him into their holy Communion; and in Testimony thereof, to say with him aloud the *Lord's Prayer*.

But if the Crime be not very notorious, the said *Penance* may be commuted, at the Delinquent's Request, into a *Pecuniary Mulct*, for the Poor of the Parish, or some other pious Use; provided this appears to be the more probable Way to reclaim the Offender.

C H A P. XLI.

Of English Computation, Numbring, Weights, Measures, Money.

[English Computation.]

AT the Beginning of Christianity they reckoned in *Great-Britain*, as did all the other Subjects of the *Roman Empire* at that Time, according to the then *Roman Accounts*, by the Year since the Building of *Rome*, by the Consuls, or by the Years of the Reign of the Emperors; afterwards (in the Reign of *Constantine* the first Christian Emperor) by *Indictions*, or *Cycles* of Fifteen Years. At length, in the Reign of the Emperor *Justinian*, 532 Years after Christ's Incarnation, (and not before) all Christians generally began to account from the Reported Year of Christ's Nativity, at which Time one *Dionysius Exiguus*, or *Abbas*, a worthy *Roman*, had finish'd a Cycle for the Observation of *Easter*, which was then generally received, and is still observed by the Church of *England*; the Ground whereof is thus; the *Vernal Equinox* at that Time was accounted to be the 21st of *March*, and by Consequence must be the earliest *Full Moon*, and then *March* the 8th must be the earliest *New Moon*, and *April* the 18th must be the latest *Full Moon*, which hapning on a *Sunday*, (as it will when the Dominical Letter is C, and the *Golden Number* 8.) then *Easter* that Year will be *April* the 25th. So when the *New Moon* shall be on *March* 2. (as it will when the Dominical Letter is D, and the *Golden Number* 16.) then *Easter* will be on the 22d of *March*, as it was in the Year 1668.

But the *Romish* Church inventing new Rules for finding of *Easter*, it happens sometimes their *Easter* is full five Weeks before ours, and sometimes with ours, but never after ours; for Pope *Gregory* the Thirteenth, in the Year 1582, having observed, that

that upon an exact Account, the Year contained above 365 Days, not full 6 Hours, (as had been from the Time of *Julius Caesar*, hitherto reckon'd) but only 5 Hours, 46 Minutes, and 16 Seconds; and this Difference of almost 11 Minutes in the Space of about 134 Years make one whole Day; which being not consider'd since the Regulation of *Easter*, had brought back the Year at least 10 Days; insomuch that the *Vernal Equinox*, which was at first on the 21st of *March*, was now on the 11th of *March*; by Reason whereof sometimes two *Full Moons* pass between the *Equinox* and *Easter*, contrary to the primitive Institution thereof; which was, That *Easter* should always be observed on the Sunday following the first Full Moon after the *Vernal Equinox*. Pope *Gregory* then having observ'd these Inconveniencies, resolv'd at once to take away 10 Days, and that out of the Month of *October*, by calling the 5th Day thereof the 15th; and that for that Year, those Festivals which fell in those 10 Days, which by Reason of the Vintage-time, were but few, should be celebrated upon the 15th, 16, and 17th Days of that Month; and that the *Equinox* might never recede for the future, it was then provided, that every 400 Years, three *Bissexile* Years should be left out; that is, in the Year 1700, 1800, and 1900; and so again in 2100, 2200, and 2300, leaving the Year 2000 to have its *Bissexile*, and so every 400th Year.

The *English Nation*, as most of the other States that withdrew themselves from the Bishop of *Rome's* usurp'd Authority before the said Year 1582, except *Holland* and *Zealand*, observe still the ancient Account made by *Julius Caesar*, Forty-three Years before the Birth of *Christ*, which is therefore called the *Old Stile*, or *Julian Account*; the other observ'd by those who are still under the *Romish Yoke*, is called the *New Stile*, or *Gregorian Account*; and is (by reason of the aforesaid 10 Days taken away, with the *Bissexile* the last Year) now 11 Days before ours, for the Beginning of Months, and for all fixed Festivals; but various for all moveable Feasts.

Easter, and the other moveable Feasts in *England*, are most certainly thus found; *Shrove-Tuesday* is always the first Tuesday after the first New Moon after January, and the Sunday following is *Quadragesima*, and the sixth Sunday after is *Easter-day*, and the fifth Sunday after *Easter* is *Rogation-Sunday*, and the Tuesday following, being forty Days after the Resurrection, is *Ascension-Day*; Ten Days after which, or Fifty Days after *Easter*, is *Pentecost*, or *Whitsunday*, and the Sunday following is *Trinity-Sunday*: Which Computation of the Church of *England* agrees with all the *Eastern Christian Churches*; for they and we find *Easter* by the Rules which were generally receiv'd by all *Christendom*, Anno 532. and ever since, till 1582. it was altered by the Pope aforesaid, and that was, That *Easter-day* should always be on the first Sunday after the first Full Moon after the 21st of *March*, which was then the *Vernal Equinox*. Yet it cannot be denied but

but that this old Computation may sometimes be inconvenient ; for tho' the Church begin the Year *January* 1st, yet the State beginning it *March* 25, according to our Lawyers reckoning, two *Easters* will be observed in one Year ; as in the Year 1667, the first *Easter* fell our the 25th of *April*, and the second the 22d of *March* following, and not one *Easter* in the ensuing Twelve Months.

But to reduce all to the same Order as it was at the Birth of Christ, that so the *Annunciation* or Conception of our Saviour may be at the *Vernal Equinox*, his *Nativity* at the *Winter Solstice*, as it ought to be, may easily be effected, if the King had been pleased to command, That from the Year 1681, forward, there might have been omitted fifteen Leap Years ; that is, if there had been no more *Dies Intercalares* for the next sixty Years to come, but that every Year should consist of 365 Days only, for thereby would the Year be brought back just twelve Days, eleven Hours, six Minutes, and eight Seconds ; for the Year consisting of 365 Days, four Hours, forty nine Minutes, and sixteen Seconds, every fourth Year putting in a whole Day, or twenty four Hours, there is put in too much by forty two Minutes, and fifty six Seconds, which by 418 Leap Years since Christ's Birth, to the Year 1681, hath thrust back our Year twelve Days, eleven Hours, six Minutes, and eight Seconds.

Advent Sunday hath a peculiar Rule, and is always the fourth Sunday before *Christmas-Day*, or the nearest Sunday to *St. Andrew's Day*, whether before or after.

The Year in *England*, according to the Cycles of the Sun and Moon, and according to Almanacks, begins on the first of *January*, but the *English Church* begins the Year from the Day of Christ's Incarnation, on the 25th of *March* ; which is also observed in *Spain* ; yet the *Portuguese* (as in divers Countries in *Africa*) begin their Year on the 29th of *August* ; the *Venetians* on the 1st of *March*, according to the *Epaet* ; the *Grecians* on the Longest Day ; as the old *Romans* did on the Shortest Day ; which two last, seems to have most Reason, as beginning just at the Periodical Day of the Sun's Return.

The Natural Day consisting of Twenty four Hours, is begun in *England*, according to the Custom of the *Egyptians* and ancient *Romans*, at Mid-night, and counted by twelve Hours to Mid-day, and again by twelve Hours to next Mid-night ; whereas in *Italy*, *Bohemia*, *Poland*, and some other Countries, their Account is from Sun-setting by Twenty four of the Clock, to the next Sun-setting ; and at *Noremberg* and *Wirtemberg* in *Germany*, according to the old *Jewish* and *Babylonian Account*, they began at the first Hour after Sun-rising, to count One of the Clock, and so again at the first Hour after Sun-setting, but *Astronomers* accommodating their Calculations to the most noble Time of the Day, begin their Account from Noon to Noon, as do still the *Arabians*, and some others.

ENGLISH

ENGLISH NUMBERING.] There was a Time when Names of Numbers amongst all civiliz'd Nations were unknown to them, and probably they apply'd the Fingers of one, and sometimes of both Hands, to Things whereof they desired to keep Account; (as is yet done among the illiterate *Indians*) and thence it may be that the Numeral Words are but Ten in almost all Nations, and in some Nations but Five, and then they begin again, as after *Decem*, *Undecim*, *Duodecim*, &c.

Things that are sold by Tale, and not by Weight, are thus accounted:

Cod-Fish, Haberdine, Ling, &c. have 124 to the C. Eels 25 to the Strike; 10 Strike to the Bind. Herring 120 to the C. 12 Hundred to the Thousand, which make a Barrel; and 12 Barrels a Last.

Of Furs, Filches, Grays, Jennets, Martins, Minks, Sables, 40 Skins is a Timber; other Skins, five Score to the Hundred.

Of Paper, 24 or 25 Sheets to the Quire; 20 Quire to a Ream; 10 Ream to a Bale.

Of Parchment, 12 Skins make a Dozen; and five Dozen a Roll.

Of Hides, 10 are a Dicker; 20 Dickers a Last. Of Gloves, 10 Pair a Dicker.

WEIGHTS and MEASURES.] For *Weights* and *Measures* at present used in *England*, there are very many excellent Statutes and Ordinances, and abundance of Care taken by our Ancestors to prevent all Cheating and Deceit therein.

By *Chap. 27. of Magna Charta*, the *Weights* and *Measures* ought to be the same over all *England*, and those to be according to the King's Standards of *Weights* and *Measures*, kept in the *Exchequer*, by a special Officer of his House, called the *Clerk*, or *Comptroller of the Market*.

Of *Weights*, there are two Sorts us'd at present throughout all *England*, viz. *Troy-Weight* and *Averdupois*: In *Troy-Weight*, 24 Grains of Wheat make a Penny-Weight Sterling; 20 Penny-Weight make one Ounce; 12 Ounces make a Pound; so there are 480 Grains in the Ounce, and 5760 Grains in the Pound.

By *Troy-Weight* we weigh *Bread*, *Corn*, *Gold*, *Silver*, *Jewels*, and *Liquors*: The *Apothecaries* and *Goldsmiths* have the same Pound, Ounce and Grain; but they differ in their intermediate Divisions.

The *Apothecaries* reckon 20 Grains Gr. make a Scruple 3, 3 Scruples 1 Drachm 3, 8 Drachms 1 Ounce 3, 12 Ounces 1 lb, so that there is in

lb	3	3	3	Gr.
1	12	96	288	5760
	1	8	24	480
		1	3	60
			1	20

Note, That although the Apothecaries make up their Medicines by *Troy-Weight*, they buy their Drugs by *Averdupois-Weight*.

The Goldsmiths reckon 24 Grains make a Penny-Weight, 20 Penny-Weight make 1 Ounce, 12 Ounces make 1 Pound. So that there is,

lb	Oun.	Pen. wt.	Gr.
1	12	240	5760
	1	20	480
		1	24

By *Averdupois-Weight* are all other Things weighed, as Mercey and Grocery Ware, Metals, Wool, Tallow, and the like, which they account thus, 16 Drachms make an Ounce, 16 Ounces a Pound, 28 Pounds a Quarter, 4 Quarters an Hundred, 20 Hundred a Tun: So that there is in

Tun.	Hund.	Quart.	Pounds.	Ounces.	Drachms.
1	20	80	2240	35840	573440
	1	4	112	1792	28672
		1	28	448	7168
			1	16	256
				1	16

The *Troy Ounce* is more than the *Averdupois Ounce*, for 51 *Ounces Troy*, are equal to 56 *Ounces Averdupois*.

But the *Averdupois Pound* is more than the *Troy Pound*, for 14 *Pound Averdupois* are equal to 17 *Pound Troy Weight*.

Note, That *Bakers*, who live in *Corporation-Towns*, make their *Bread* by *Troy-Weight*, but they who live not in *Corporations*, are to make it by *Averdupois-Weight*; for *Free-men* are allowed 3 *d.* in the *Bushel* more for *Profit*, than those that are not *Free*.

For Instance, when the current *Market-price* of middling *Wheat* is 5 *s. per Bushel*, a *Free-man Baker* must make a *Penny-Wheaten Loaf* to weigh 11 *Ounces Troy-Weight*, and *Three-half-penny White-Loaves* the like *Weight*: But they that are not *Free-men* must make it as heavy as when the *Market-price* is but 4 *s. 9 d. per Bushel*; and when it is 5 *s. per Bushel*, they must out-weigh the *Free-mens Penny-Loaf* by ten *Drachms*, and make their *Houfhold Penny-Loaf* a *Pound*, or sixteen *Ounces Averdupois*, and fourteen *Drachms*.

The *Tun* is *Twenty Hundred Weight* of every Thing but *Lead*, of which there is but *Nineteen Hundred and a half* to the *Tun* or *Fodder*.

Wool is weighed by the *Clove*, which is 7 *Pounds*, or by the *Stone*, which is 14 *Pounds*; or by the *Tod*, i. e. 28 *Pounds*; or by the *Wey*, 182 *Pounds*; or the *Sack*, 364 *Pounds*; or the *Last*, 4568 *Pounds*.

In *Essex* they weigh *Cheese* and *Butter* by 8 *Pounds* to the *Clove*, and 31 *Cloves*, or 256 *Pounds* to the *Wey*: In *Suffolk* they allow 42 of those *Cloves*, or 336 *Pounds* to the *Wey*.

Butchers commonly allow but 8 *Pounds* to the *Stone*, *Horse-Racers*, 14.

56 *Pounds* of *Butter*, or 60 *Pounds* of *Soap* make a *Firkin*, and two *Firkins* a *Barrel*.

A *Faggot* of *Steel* is 120 *Pounds*; a *Burden* of *Sad-Steel* is 180 *Pounds*; *Iron* and *Shot* are weighed 14 *Pounds* to the *Stone*, 28 to the *Quarter*, &c.

Hay is sold by the *Truss*, 56 *Pounds*, and by the *Load* 36 *Trusses*, 18 *Hundred*, or 2016 *Pounds*.

Sugar, *Pepper*, *Nutmeg*, *Cinamon*, *Allom*, have but 13 *Pounds* and a half to the *Stone*, and 108 *Pounds* to the *Hundred*.

A *Seam* of *Glass* is 24 *Stone*, 5 *Pounds* to the *Stone*, make 120 *Pounds*.

A *Barrel* of *Gun-powder* is 100 *Pounds*, and 24 *Barrels* to the *Last*.

MEASURES.] Measures are either *Applicative* or *Receptive*.

The smallest *Applicative Measure* is a *Barley-Corn*, whereof three in *Length* make a *Finger's Breadth*, or *Inch*; four *Inches* make a *Hand*; three *Hands* a *Foot*; one *Foot* and a half make a *Cubit*, two *Cubits* a *Yard*; in a *Yard* are 16 *Nails*; one *Yard* and a *Quarter* makes an *Ell*; a *Dutch Ell* or *Stick* by which *Tapestry* is mea-

measured, is but $\frac{1}{4}$ of a Yard; five Foot make a Geometrical Pace; five Foot a Fathom; 16 Foot and a half make a Perch, Pole, or Rod; but there are other Customary Perches or Poles, viz. 18 Foot for Fens and Woodland, 21 for Forest, Lancashire, and Irish Measure, and $18\frac{1}{4}$ Scots; Forty Perch make a Furlong; eight Furlong, or 320 Perch make an English Mile; which according to the Statute of 11 Henry VII. ought to be 1760 Yards, 5280 Foot more than the Italian Mile; 60 Miles (more exactly sixty nine English Miles and a half) make a Degree, and 360 such Degrees, or 24840 Miles compass the whole Globe of the Earth.

Note, That the Measures of Cloth in England are as follow;

Kent, York, Reading Cloths, 6 Quarters and $\frac{1}{2}$ broad, 30 or 34 Yards long, 86 Pound Weight.

Suffolk, Norfolk, Essex, 7 Quarters, 29 Yards, 80 Pound.

Worcester, Coventry, Hereford, 6 Quarters $\frac{1}{2}$ 30 or 33 Yards, 78 Pound.

Gloucester, Oxon, Wilts, Somerset, 7 Quarters, 29 or 32 Yards, 76 Pound.

Suffolk Sorting, 6 Quarters, 24 and 26 Yards, 64 Pound.

Broad and Narrow Yorkshires, 4 Quarters, 24 and 25 Yards, 30 Pound.

Taunton and Bridgewater, 7 Quarters, 12 and 13 Yards, 30 Pound.

Devonshire Kerfies and Dozens, 4 Quarters, 12 and 13 Yards, 13 Pound.

Chequer Kerfies, Grays, strip'd and plain, 4 Quarters, 17 and 18 Yards, 24 Pound.

Penningtons or Forests, 3 Quarters and $\frac{1}{2}$, 12 and 13 Yards, 28 Pound.

Sorting Pennington, 6 Quarters and $\frac{1}{2}$, 13 and 15 Yards, 35 Pound.

Washers of Lancashire, 17 and 18 Yards, 17 Pound.

Sack of Wool, 364 Pound.

Tod 28 Pound, to 1 Sack 13 Tods.

A Nale 7 Pound.

1 Sack makes 4 Standard Cloaths, 24 Yards long, $6\frac{1}{2}$ wide, of 60 Pound Weight, called *Sorting Cloaths*.

Horses are measured by the Hand, which is 4 Inches.

For measuring of Land in England, forty Perches in Length, and four in Breadth, make an Acre of Land, (so called from the German Word *Acker*, and that from the Latin Word *Ager*) thirty Acres ordinarily make a Yard-Land, and an Hundred Acres are accounted a Hide of Land, and Six hundred and forty Acres a Mile square.

A Table of Long Measure.

63360	21120	7040	5280	3520	1700	1408	1056	880	320	8	Mile.
7920	2640	280	660	440	220	176	132	110	40	Furlong.	
198	60	82	16½	11	5½	4¾	3½	2¾	Pole.		
72	24	8	6	4	2	1¾	1½	Fathom.			
60	20	6¾	5	3½	1¾	1½	Pace.				
45	15	5	3¾	2½	1¼	Ell.					
36	12	4	3	2	Yard.						
18	6	2	1½	Cubit.							
12	4	1½	Foot.								
9	3	Span.									
3	Palm.										
Inch.											

But in this, and also in some Weights and Measures, the Custom of the Place is otherwise, which must be regarded. In France, about Paris, 12 Inches make a Foot; 22 Foot make a Perch; and 100 Perches make an Arpent.

A Table of Square Measure.

		3097600	1115130	102400	2560	640	Miles.
	43560	4840	1742 4	160	4		Acres.
1568160	10890	1210	435 6	40			Rood.
39204	272 25	30 25	10 89				Pole.
3600	25	2 77					Pace.
1296	9						Yard.
144							Feet.
							Inch.

Of Timber, 43 Foot solid make a Tun, and 50 Foot a Load.

Receptive Measure is twofold ; First, Of liquid or moist Things ; Secondly, Of dry Things.

The ordinary smallest Receptive Measure is called a *Pint* ; 2 Pints make a *Quart* ; 2 Quarts a *Pottle* ; 2 Pottles make a *Gallon* ; a *Gallon* of Beer, or the Measure containing 282 solid Inches, and holds of Rain Water, 10 Pounds, 3 Ounces $\frac{24}{100}$ *Averdupois* ; 8 Gallons a *Firkin* of Ale, 2 such *Firkins* make a *Kilderkin* ; and 2 *Kilderkins*, or 32 Gallons make a *Barrel* of Ale ; and 12 *Barrels* a *Last* ; 9 Gallons a *Firkin* of Beer ; 2 such *Firkins*, or 18 Gallons make a *Kilderkin* ; 2 such *Kilderkins*, or 36 Gallons make a *Barrel* of Beer ; one *Barrel* and half, or 54 Gallons make a *Hogshead* ; 2 *Hogsheads* make a *Pipe* or *Butt* ; and 2 *Pipes* a *Tun*, consisting of 1728 Pints or Pounds ; a *Barrel* of Butter or Soap, is the same with a *Barrel* of Ale.

The *English Wine* Measures are smaller than those of Ale and Beer, and hold Proportion as about 4 to 5. So that 4 Gallons of Beer Measure are almost five Gallons of Wine Measure, and each Gallon of Wine is 231 Cubical Inches, 8 Pound, 1 Ounce, and 11 Drachms *Averdupois* of Rain-Water. Of these Gallons, a *Rundlet* of Wine holds 18 ; half a *Hogshead* 31 Gallons and half ; a *Tierce* of Wine holds 42 Gallons, a *Hogshead* 63 Gallons ; a *Punchion* 84 Gallons ; a *Pipe* or *Butt* holds 126, and a *Tun* 252 Gallons, or 2016 Pints.

Pints.						
	1 Gallons.					
8		1 Firkins.				
64		8	1 Kilderk.			
128		16	2	1 Barrel.		
256		32	4	2	1 Hogsh.	
512		64	8	4	2	1 Laft.
3072	384	48	14	12	6	1

Note, That Butter, Fish, and Soap are sold by Ale Measure.

A Table of Beer Measure.

Pints.						
	1 Gallons.					
72		9 Firkins.				
144		18	2 Kilderk.			
288		36	4	2 Barrels.		
675	72	8	3	2	Hogshheads.	

A Table of Wine Measure.

A Tun of Wine weighing *Averdupois* 17 C. Weight.

One Pint i l. o. $\frac{1}{2}$ Ounces *Troy*.

Pints.							
8 Gallons.							
144	18	Rundlets.					
252	$31\frac{1}{2}$	1 Barrels.					
336	42	$2\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	Tierce.			
504	63	$3\frac{1}{2}$	2	$1\frac{1}{2}$	Hogheads.		
672	84	$4\frac{2}{3}$	$2\frac{2}{3}$	2	$1\frac{1}{2}$	Punchions.	
1008	126	7	4	3	2	$1\frac{1}{2}$	Buts.
2016	256	14	4	6	4	3	2 Tuns.

The same for Honey, Oil, &c.

Note, That a Rockel Hogshead is but 46 Gallons; and an High Country Hogshead but 54. A Malaga Butt or Pipe but 112 Gallons: A Canary Pipe but 116.

The received Disproportion in the Weight of Liquids is thus.

The *Amphora* of the Romans, weigh'd of Wine or Rain-Water
50 Pound of *Antwerp* Weight.

Note, That 112 ⁸/₁₀₀ Pound at London makes but 107 ⁵/₈ at Antwerp.

	Pounds.
So that which contains of Wine or Rain Water	50
Contains of River Water	53
Of Oil or Butter	45
Of Linseed Oil	39
Of Honey	35
Of Quickfilver	850

To measure dry Things, as Corn or Grain, there is first the Gallon, which is bigger than the Wine Gallon, and less than the Ale or Beer Gallon; containing $272\frac{1}{4}$ Cubic Inches, and 9 Pound, 13 Ounces, and 12 Drachms and half of *Averdupois* Weight. Two of these Gallons make a Peck, four Pecks a Bushel, four Bushels

A Table of Dry Measure.

Pints.																	
2		Quarts.															
4		2		Pottles.													
8		4		Gallons.													
16		8		4		Pecks.											
64		32		16		8		4		Bushels.							
512		256		128		64		32		8		Quarters.					
2560		1280		640		320		160		40		5		Wey.			
5120		2560		1280		640		320		80		10		2		Last	

MONEY] At first all Nations bartered, and exchanged one Commodity for another, but that being found troublesome, by a Kind of Custom, good Liking, or Usage, amongst all civiliz'd Nations, Silver and Gold as most portable, pliable and beautiful, and less subject to rust, have been as early as the Days of *Abraham*, chosen to be the Instruments of Exchange and Estimation of all Things, and were at first paid only by Weight, till in Process of Time, the Way of Coining or Stamping Money was found out.

X 3

When

When *Julius Caesar* first entered this Island, the *Britains* used *Brass* Money, and also *Rings of Iron* instead of Money. And afterwards divers of their Kings and Queens coined Money of other Metals, of all which there are several Specimens yet remaining in the Cabinets of the Curious. Not to mention the *Roman Money*, which by the great Quantities continually found, seems to have been of common Use.

In the Time of King *Richard I.* Money coined in the *East* Parts of *Germany*, being for its Purity highly esteem'd, some of these *Easterlings* were sent for over, and employ'd in our Mint; and from thence our Money was called *Esterling*, or *Sterling* Money, as some think (as the first Gold coin'd in *England*, was by King *Edward III.* and those Pieces called *Florentes*, because *Florentines* were the first Coiners thereof) tho' others say of the *Saxon* Word *Ster*, Rule or Standard, from *Steoran* to *steer*, guide, govern; and a third Opinion is, that it is called so from the Stars on the *Saxon* Groats, which therefore by our Ancestors were probably term'd *Steorlings*.

SILVER.] King *Edward I.* since the *Norman* Conquest, establish'd a certain Standard for *Silver* Coin in this manner; 24 Grains make one *Penny Sterling*, 20 *Penny-weight* one *Ounce*, and 12 *Ounces*, or 5560 Grains make a *Pound Sterling*, consisting of 20 s. Of these 12 *Ounces*, 11 *Ounces* two *Penny-weight* of *Sterling* was to be of fine *Silver*, and the Weight of 18 d. *Sterling* in *Allay* the Minter did add; so that anciently a *Pound Sterling* was a *Pound Troy* Weight; whereas now a *Pound Sterling* is but the third Part of a *Pound Troy*, and a little more than the fourth Part of *Averdupois* Weight.

The Money of *England* was abused and falsified for a long time, till Queen *Elizabeth*, in the Year 1560, to her great Praise, call'd in all such Money, since which Time no base Money hath been coined in the Mint of *England*, but only of pure *Gold*, and *Silver*, called *Sterling* Money; only of latter Time, in Relation to the Necessity of the Poor, and Exchange of great Money, a small Piece of *Copper*, called a *Farthing*, or fourth Part of a *Penny*, had been permitted to be coined; and so likewise an *Half-penny* or Piece of two *Farthings*; but no Man inforc'd to receive them in Pay for Rent or Debt above a *Shilling*, which can't be affirmed of any other State or Nation in the Christian World; in all which there are several Sorts of *Copper* Money as currant with them for any Payment, as the purest *Gold* or *Silver*.

No Monies in any Mint are made of pure *Silver*, because *Silver* in its Purity is almost as flexible as *Lead*, and therefore not so useful as when hardened with *Copper*.

Gold minted pure would also be too flexible, and therefore is in all Mints allay'd with some *Copper*, or with *Silver*, and most Mints differ in more or less *Allay*.

We had no *Silver* Money in the *Saxon* Times bigger than a *Penny*; nor after the Conquest, till *Edward III.* who about the Year

Year 1351. coined *Grossos*, i. e. *Groats*, or great Pieces, which went for 4 *d.* a-piece, and so the Matter stood till the Reign of *Henry VII.* who in the Year 1504. first coined Silver Pieces of 12 *d.* Value, which we call *Shillings*.

The Pound Weight *Troy* of Silver since the Reign of *Queen Elizabeth*, hath been currant at 62 *s.* and the several Silver Coins now currant in *England*, are the Crown or 5 *s.* which is almost the Ounce *Troy*, the Half-Crown, Shilling, Sixpence, Fourpence, Three-pence, Two-pence and a Penny.

For the Coinage there was allowed 2 *s.* in the Pound *Troy*, of Silver; so that the Merchant who brought in the Bullion, receiv'd only 60 *s.* for each *lb.* which made the Ounce to be just 5 *s.* But by an Act of Parliament, 1665. for Encouragement of Coinage, the Charge of Coinage was defray'd by an Imposition on Brandy, and nothing payable by the Bringer in of the Bullion; so that the Merchants receive 62 *s.* for every Pound *Troy* of Bullion.

The Pound Weight, or Twelve Ounces *Troy* of Gold is divided into 24 Parts, which are called *Carrats*; so that each Carrat is Ten Penny-weight *Troy*, or Half an Ounce; and this Carrat is divided into Four Parts, which are called *Carrat-Grains*; so that the Carrat-Grain is 2 *d.* Weight and a half, or sixty ordinary Grains; and the Carrat-Grain is divided into divers Parts; the Standard or Crown Gold is Twenty-two Carrats of fine Gold, and two Carrats of Allay in the Pound Weight *Troy*; the Allay of some Gold Coins is all Silver, as the Guinea Gold; and some all Copper, which renders the Gold Coins, some more white, some more yellow.

In *England*, at present, the Pound Weight *Troy* of Gold, is cut into Forty-four Parts and an half, each Part is to pass for 20 *s.* and the half Part for 10 *s.* Yet now by the Scarcity of Gold imported, each of the said Parts is current at 1 *l.* 1 *s.* 6 *d.* There are also coined some Pieces of 40 *s.* and some of 100 *s.* which hold proportionably in Weight and Fineness to the 20 *s.* Piece.

The *English* Gold was coined at 44 *l.* 10 *s.* to the Pound *Troy*, whereof 15 *s.* were taken by the King for his Seigniorage, and Charge of Coinage; and the Merchant for a Pound of Gold received but 43 *l.* 15 *s.* whereas he now receives by the said Act of Parliament 44 *l.* 10 *s.*

The Standard of Sterling Silver in *England*, is eleven Ounces and 2 *d.* Weight of fine Silver, and 11 *d.* Weight Allay of Copper out of the Fire, and so proportionably; so that 12 Ounces of pure Silver, without any Allay, is worth 3 *l.* 4 *s.* 6 *d.* and an Ounce is worth 5 *s.* 4 *d.* 1 *ob.* but with Allay is worth but 3 *l.* and the Ounce 5 *s.*

The *Spanish*, *French* and *Flemish* Gold, is almost of equal Fineness with the *English*.

The *English* Silver Money hath less of Allay than the *French* or *Dutch*.

The Monyers divide the Pound Weight into Twelve Ounces Troy.

The	{	Ounce	}	into	{	20 Penny weight.
		Penny Weight				24 Grains.
		Grain				20 Mites.
		Mite				24 Droits.
		Droit				20 Perits.
		Perit				24 Blanks.

The Proportion of Gold to Silver in *England*, is as one to Fourteen, and about one Third; that is to say, one Ounce of Gold is worth in Silver Fourteen Ounces, and about one Third, or 3 *l.* 14 *s.* 2 *d.* of *English* Money.

That the *English* Coin may want neither the Purity nor Weight required, it was most wisely and carefully provided, That once every Year, the Chief Officers of the *Mint* should appear before the Lords of the Council in the *Star-Chamber* at *Westminster*, with some Pieces of all Sorts of Money coined the foregoing Year, taken at adventure out of the *Mint*, and kept under several Locks by several Persons, till that Appearance, and then by a Jury of Twenty-four able Goldsmiths, in the Presence of the said Lords, every Piece is most exactly assay'd, and weigh'd.

Since the happy Restoration of his late Majesty King *Charles* the Second, the Coining and Stamping of Money by Hammers hath been laid aside, and all stamp'd by a Mill or Screw, whereby it comes to pass that our new Coins, for Neatness, Gracefulness, and Security from counterfeiting, do surpass all the most excellent Coins, not only of the *Romans*, but of all the Modern Nations of the World.

Since the late happy Revolution, the Silver Coin of this Kingdom was so miserably debas'd by Clipping, that it was a Prejudice to all Trade, and indeed a Scandal to the Nation. And had it been much longer permitted, we should have lost the true Value of Goods, and the proper Use of Money: Upon which many Projects were contriv'd to remedy that intolerable Mischief: But none could have been effectual, without calling in all the old current Stock, and coining all into new mill'd Money; which compleat Reformation was made at such a Juncture of Difficulties, under which the Publick then labour'd, that this great Expedient, and absolute Success of it, must be an eternal Honour to that Parliament that ordained it, and to those particular Members who promoted and perfected such a Work of Interest and Honour to this Age, and to succeeding Generations.

A GENERAL
L I S T
 OF THE
 OFFICES and OFFICERS
 IN
E N G L A N D.

A LIST of the LORDS of His MA-
 JESTY's most Honourable Privy-Council,
 the First Day of May, 1717.

HIS Royal Highness,
 GEORGE Prince
 of Wales.
 William Lord Arch-
 bishop of Canterbury.
 William Lord Cowper, Lord
 High Chancellor of Great
 Britain.
 Sir William Dawkes, Baronet,
 Lord Arch-bishop of York.
 Evelyn Duke of Kingston, Lord
 Keeper of the Privy-Seal.
 Henry Duke of Kent, Lord Stew-
 ard of his Majesty's House-
 hold.

Thomas Duke of Newcastle,
 Lord Chamberlain of his
 Majesty's Household.
 Charles Duke of Somerset.
 Charles Duke of Grafton.
 Charles Duke of Bolton, Lord
 Lieutenant of Ireland.
 Charles Duke of Shrewsbury.
 William Duke of Devonshire,
 Lord President of the Coun-
 cil.
 John Duke of Marlborough,
 Captain-General of his Ma-
 jesty's Forces.
 John Duke of Argyll.

James

James Duke of Montrose.
John Duke of Roxburgh, one of
his Majesty's Principal Se-
cretaries of State.
Robert Duke of Ancafter, Lord
Great Chamberlain of Eng-
land.
William Marquis of Annan-
dale, Lord Keeper of the
Privy-Seal of Scotland.
James Earl of Derby.
Thomas Earl of Pembroke.
Henry Earl of Lincoln.
Henry Earl of Suffolk, Deputy
Earl Marshal of England.
Lionel Earl of Dorset.
George Earl of Northampton.
Thomas Earl of Westmoreland.
Charles Earl of Manchester.
Charles Earl of Sunderland, one
of his Majesty's Principal Se-
cretaries of State.
Arthur Earl of Anglesey.
Charles Earl of Carlisle.
Charles Bodeville Robartes, Earl
of Radnor.
James Earl of Berkley.
Daniel Earl of Nottingham.
Mountague Earl of Abingdon.
Richard Earl of Scarborough.
Richard Earl of Bradford.
Edward Earl of Orford.
Hugh Earl of Cholmondeley, Trea-
surer of his Majesty's House-
hold.
Hugh Earl of London.
Archibald Earl of Hly.
John Earl of Stairs.
Henry Earl of Uxbridge.
Heneage Earl of Aylesford.
Charles Earl of Tankerville.
Charles Earl of Orrery.
John Earl of Galkway.
Charles Viscount Townshend.
John Lord Bishop of London.
William Lord Berkley of Strat-
ton.
Henry Lord Carleton.

Richard Lord Cobham.
Thomas Lord Parker, Lord
Chief Justice of the King's
Bench.
Richard Lord Onslow.
Thomas Lord Torrington.
Thomas Lord Conningsby.
William Lord Cadogan.
Spencer Compton Esq; Speaker
of the House of Commons.
Hugh Boscawen Esq; Comp-
troller of his Majesty's Houl-
hold.
Thomas Cook Esq; Vice-cham-
berlain to his Majesty.
Joseph Addison Esq; one of his
Majesty's Principal Secreta-
ries of State.
James Stanhope Esq; Chancel-
lor and Under-Treasurer of
the Exchequer.
Sir Peter King, Knight, Lord
chief Justice of the Com-
mon Pleas.
Thomas Erle Esq; Lieutenant-
General of the Ordnance.
Robert Walpole Esq;
Paul Methuen Esq;
William Pulteney Esq;
John Smith Esq;
John Aisleby Esq;

Clerks of the Council in
Ordinary.

William Blatbwayt Esq;
Edward Southwell Esq;
James Vernon, Junior, Esq;
Robert Hales Esq;

Clerks Extraordinary.

Abraham Stanian Esq;
Honourable John West Esq;
Honourable George Berkley Esq;
Walter Carey Esq;

Clerks

Clerks in the Council-Office.

Thomas Beak,
Thomas Dod, } *Gentlemen*
Matthew Tyndale,

Keepers of the Council-Chamber.

Mr. Robert Harmsworth,
Mr. Edward Salter,
Under-Keeper of the Council-
Chamber.
Mr. Edward Dickinson.

A LIST of the *Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament.* Note, Those with this Mark † are Roman Catholicks, and those with this *, under Age.

H IS Royal Highness GEORGE	<i>Titles of the Eldest Sons of Peers.</i>
Prince of Wales, Duke of Cornwall, and Earl of Chester, &c.	
His Royal Highness Ernest Augustus ,	
Duke of York and Albany, and Earl of Ulster (Bishop of Osnabrug.)	
William Lord Cowper, Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain.	
Evelyn Duke of Kingston, Lord Privy-Seal.	} Marquiss of Dorchester.
Thomas Howard , Duke of Norfolk, Hereditary Earl Marshal of England.	} Earl of Arundel.
Henry Duke of Kent, Lord High Steward of his Majesty's Household.	} Earl of Harold.
Thomas Duke of Newcastle, Lord Chamberlain.	} Marquiss of Clare.
Charles Seymour , Duke of Somerset.	Earl of Hertford.
Charles Fitz-roy , Duke of Cleveland and Southampton.	} Earl of Chichester.
Charles Lenox , Duke of Richmond.	Earl of March.
* Henry Somerset , Duke of Beaufort.	Marquiss of Worcester.
Charles Beauclaire , Duke of St. Albans.	} Earl of Burford.
Meinhard Sconberg , Duke of Schonberg and Leinster.	} Marquiss of Harwich.
Charles Talbot , Duke of Shrewsbury,	Marquiss of Alton.
Peregrine Osborne , Duke of Leeds.	Marq of Carmarthen.
* Wriothesley Russel , Duke of Bedford,	} Marquiss of Tavistock.
John Churchill , Duke of Marlborough, Captain-General, &c.	} Marquiss of Blandford.
John Sheffield , Duke of the County of Buckingham and Normanby.	} Marquiss of Normanby.

John

<i>John Manners</i> , Duke of Rutland,	Marquifs of Granby.
<i>John Mountague</i> , Duke of Mountague,	Marq. of Monthermer.
* <i>Charles Douglas</i> , Duke of Dover and Queensberry,	} Marquifs of Beverly.
<i>James Hamilton</i> , Duke of Hamilton and Brandon,	
<i>Robert Bertie</i> , Duke of Ankafter and Kestevan,	} Marquifs of Lindsey.
<i>Henry Bentinck</i> , Duke of Portland.	
	Marquifs of Titchfield.

MARQUISSES.

* <i>Philip Wharton</i> , Marquifs of Whar- ton.	Lord Viscount Winch- endon.
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E A R L S.

<i>James Stanly</i> , Earl of Derby,	Lord Strange.
† <i>Theophilus Hastings</i> , E. of Huntingdon.	Lord Hastings.
<i>Thomas Herbert</i> , Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery,	} Lord Herbert.
<i>Henry Clinton</i> , E. of Lincoln,	
<i>Henry Howard</i> , E. of Suffolk and Bindon,	Lord Walden.
<i>Lionel Sackville-Cranfield</i> , E. of Dorset and Middlesex,	} Lord Buckhurst.
<i>James Cecil</i> , E. of Salisbury,	
<i>John Cecil</i> , E. of Exeter,	Lord Visc. Cranburn.
<i>Scroop Exerton</i> , E. of Bridgwater,	Lord Burleigh.
<i>John Sidney</i> , E. of Leicester,	Lord V. Brackley.
<i>Geo. Compton</i> , E. of Northampton,	Lord Lisle.
* <i>Edward-Henry Rich</i> , E. of Warwick, and Holland,	Lord Compton.
	} Lord Rich.
* <i>Will. Fielding</i> , E. of Denbigh,	
<i>Tho. Fane</i> , E. of Westmoreland,	Lord Fielding.
<i>Charles Mountague</i> , E. of Manchester,	Lord Despencer.
<i>Henry Bowes-Howard</i> , E. of Berk- shire.	Lord V. Mandeville.
<i>John Savage</i> , E. Rivers,	} Lord V. Andover.
<i>Charles Mordant</i> , E. of Peterborough,	
<i>Thomas Grey</i> , E. of Stamford,	Lord V. Colchester.
<i>Heneage Finch</i> , E. of Winchelsea,	Lord Mordant.
<i>Philip Stanhope</i> , E. of Chesterfield,	Lord Grey of Groby.
<i>Thomas Tuston</i> , E. of Thanet,	Lord V. Maidstone.
<i>Nicholas Leake</i> , E. of Scarsdale,	Lord Stanhope.
<i>Edward Montague</i> , E. of Sandwich,	Lord Clifford.
<i>Edward Hyde</i> , E. of Clarendon,	Lord Deincourt.
* <i>William Capel</i> , E. of Essex.	Lord V. Hinchinbrooke.
<i>George Brudenell</i> , E. of Cardigan,	Lord V. Cornbury.
<i>Arthur Annesley</i> , E. of Anglesey,	Lord V. Malden.
	Lord Brudenel.
	Lord Annesley.

Charles

<i>Charles Howard</i> , Earl of Carlisle,	<i>Lord V. Morpeth.</i>
<i>Thomas Bruce</i> , E. of Ailesbury,	<i>Lord Bruce.</i>
<i>Richard Boyle</i> , E. of Burlington,	{ <i>Lord Clifford of Laneshorough.</i>
* <i>Anthony Ashley-Cooper</i> , E. of Shaftsbury,	<i>Lord Ashley.</i>
<i>James Lee</i> , E. of Litchfield,	<i>Lord V. Quarendon.</i>
<i>Chas. Bodvile-Roberts</i> , E. of Radnor,	<i>Lord V. Bodmin.</i>
<i>William Paston</i> , E. of Yarmouth,	<i>Lord Paston.</i>
<i>James Berkeley</i> , E. of Berkeley,	<i>Lord V. Dursley.</i>
<i>Henry Hyde</i> , E. of Rochester,	<i>Lord Hyde.</i>
<i>Montague Venables-Bertie</i> , E. of Abingdon,	{ <i>Lord Norris.</i>
<i>Baptist Noel</i> , E. of Gainsborough,	<i>Lord V. Campden.</i>
<i>Robert Darcy</i> , E. of Holderness,	<i>Lord Darcy & Coniers.</i>
<i>Other Windsor</i> , E. of Plymouth,	<i>Lord Windsor.</i>
† <i>John Stafford-Howard</i> , E. of Stafford,	<i>Lord Stafford.</i>
<i>Richard Lumley</i> , E. of Scarborough,	<i>Lord V. Lumley.</i>
<i>George Booth</i> , E. of Warrington,	<i>Lord Delamere.</i>
<i>Richard Newport</i> , E. of Bradford,	<i>Lord V. Newport.</i>
<i>Frederick De Nassau-Zulestein</i> , E. of Rockford,	{ <i>Lord V. Tunbridge.</i>
<i>Arnold Joost van Keppel</i> , E. of Albemarle,	<i>Lord V. Bury.</i>
<i>Gilbert Coventry</i> , E. of Coventry,	<i>Lord V. Deerhurst.</i>
<i>Edward Russel</i> , E. of Orford,	<i>Lord V. Barfleur.</i>
<i>William Villiers</i> , E. of Jersey,	<i>Lord V. Villiers.</i>
<i>Henry D'Auverquerque</i> , E. of Grantham,	<i>Lord V. Boston.</i>
<i>John Campbell</i> , E. of Greenwich, Duke of Argyll,	{ <i>Lord Lorn.</i>
<i>John Poulett</i> , E. Poulett,	<i>Lord V. Hinton.</i>
<i>Francis Godolphin</i> , E. of Godolphin,	<i>Lord V. Rialton.</i>
<i>Hugh Cholmondeley</i> , E. of Cholmondeley,	<i>Lord Cholmondeley.</i>
<i>Robert Harley</i> , E. of Oxford,	<i>Lord Harley.</i>
<i>Robert Shirley</i> , E. Ferrers,	<i>Lord V. Tamworth.</i>
<i>Thomas Wentworth</i> , E. of Strafford,	<i>Lord V. Wentworth.</i>
<i>William Legge</i> , E. of Dartmouth,	<i>Lord V. Lewisham.</i>
<i>Henry Paget</i> , E. of Uxbridge,	<i>Lord Paget.</i>
<i>James Bruges</i> , E. of Carnarvan,	<i>Lord Chandos.</i>
<i>Lewis Watson</i> , E. of Rockingham,	<i>Lord V. Sondes.</i>
<i>Charles Bennet</i> , E. of Tankerville,	<i>Lord Ossulton.</i>
<i>Heneage Finch</i> , E. of Ailesford,	<i>Lord Guernsey.</i>
<i>John Harvey</i> , E. of Bristol,	<i>Lord Harvey.</i>
<i>George Montague</i> , E. of Halifax,	<i>Lord V. Sunbury.</i>

VISCOUNTS.

Price Devereux, Viscount Hereford.

† *Henry Brown*, Viscount Montacute.

Lawrence Fiennes, Viscount Say and Sele.

* *Thomas Bellasyse*, Viscount Fauconberg.

Charles

Charles Townshend, Viscount Townshend.

* Thomas Thynne, Viscount Weymouth.

William Hatton, Viscount Hatton.

Talbot Telwerton, Viscount Longueville.

Henry Lowther, Viscount Lonsdale.

Henry Obrian, Viscount Tadcaster (Earl of Thomond in Ireland.)

James Saunderson, Viscount Castleton.

Henry St. John, Viscount St. John.

BARONS.

George Nevil, Lord Abergavenny.

† James Touchet, Ld Audley.

Robert Bertie summon'd by Writ
as Baron Willoughby of E-
reshy.

John West, Lord Delamere.

Charles Mildmay, Lord Fitz-
water.

* Edward Ward, Lord Dudley
and Ward.

† Edward Stourton, Ld. Stourton.

George Verney, Ld. Willoughby of
Brook.

* Hugh Willoughby, Ld. Wil-
loughby of Parham.

Thomas Howard, Ld. Howard of
Effingham.

William North, Ld. North and
Grey.

William Ferdinand Cary, Lord
Hunston.

William St. John, Lord St. John
of Bletsho.

James Compton, Lord Compton,
summon'd by Writ, Son and
Heir of the Earl of North-
ampton.

† Rowland Dormer, Ld. Dormer.

† Thomas Arundel, Lord A un-
del of Wardour.

Henry Roper, Ld. Teynham.

Fulk Greville, Ld. Brook.

* Nevil Lovelace, Ld. Lovelace.

Banaster Maynard, Ld. Maynard.

Charles Howard, Lord Howard
of Escrick.

Charles Bruce, Lord Bruce, sum-
mon'd by Writ, Son and Heir

of the Earl of Ailesbury.

Edward Leigh, Ld. Leigh.

William Byron, Ld. Byron.

John Colepepper, Ld. Colepepper.

Robert Sutton, Ld. Lexington.

† Marmaduke Langdell, Lord
Langdell.

William Berkeley, Lord Berkeley
of Stratton.

Cha. Cornwallis, Ld. Cornwallis.

Nathaniel Crew, Ld. Crew, and
Lord Bishop of Durham.

John Arundel, Lord Arundel of
Trevise.

* William Craven, Ld. Craven.

† Hugh Clifford, Lord Clifford of
Chudleigh.

Peregrine Osborn, Lord Kiveton,
summon'd by Writ, Son and
Heir to the Duke of Leeds.

Richard Lumley, Lord Lumley,
summon'd by Writ, Son and
Heir to the E. of Scarborough.

John Carteret, Lord Carteret.

William Stawel, Ld. Stawel.

Francis North, Ld. Guilford.

† James Waldegrave, Ld. Walde-
grave.

John Ashburnham, Lord Ash-
burnham.

Thomas Fermor, Ld. Leimppster.

Charles Butler, Lord Butler of
Weston; Earl of Arran in
Ireland.

Henry Herbert, Lord Herbert of
Cberbury.

Maurice Thompson, Ld. Haver-
sham.

Christo-

<i>Christopher Vane, Ld. Barnard.</i>	<i>Samuel Masham, Ld. Masham.</i>
<i>Joh. Levison-Gower, Ld. Gower.</i>	<i>Thomas Foley, Lord Foley.</i>
<i>Francis-Seymour Conway, Lord Conway.</i>	<i>Allen Bathurst, Ld. Bathurst.</i>
<i>Simon Harcourt, Ld. Harcourt.</i>	<i>Robert Benson, Ld. Bingley.</i>
<i>Charles Boyle, Lord Boyle of Marston (Earl of Orrery in Ireland.)</i>	<i>Bennet Sherrard, Ld. Harborough.</i>
<i>George Hay, Lord Hay of Pedwarden; Visc. of Dupplin.</i>	<i>Henry Boyle, Lord Carleton.</i>
<i>Thomas Windsor, Ld. Montjoy; (Visc. Windsor in Ireland.)</i>	<i>Richard Temple, Ld. Cobham.</i>
<i>Thomas Mansel, Lord Mansel.</i>	<i>Thomas Parker, Lord Parker.</i>
<i>Tho. Willoughby, Ld. Middleton.</i>	<i>Tho. Conningsby, Ld. Conningsby.</i>
<i>Thomas Trevor, Lord Trevor.</i>	<i>Richard Onslow, Lord Onslow.</i>
<i>Geo. Granville, Ld. Lansdowne.</i>	<i>Tho. Newport, Ld. Torrington.</i>
	<i>William Cadogan, Ld. Cadogan.</i>
	<i>Robert Marsham, Ld. Romney.</i>
	<i>George Cholmondley, Lord Newburgh.</i>

The Sixteen Peers of S C O T L A N D.

<i>James Graham, Duke of Montrose.</i>	<i>Tho. Hamilton, Earl of Haddington.</i>
<i>John Ker, D. of Roxborough.</i>	<i>Hugh Campbel, Earl of Loudoun.</i>
<i>William Ker, Marquis of Lothian.</i>	<i>George Hamilton, Earl of Orkney.</i>
<i>William Johnston, Marquis of Annandale.</i>	<i>John Dalrymple, Earl of Stair.</i>
<i>John Southerland, Earl of Southerland.</i>	<i>James Stewart, Earl of Bute.</i>
<i>John Leslie, Earl of Rothes.</i>	<i>Henry Scot, Earl of Deloraine.</i>
<i>David Ariskine, Earl of Buchan.</i>	<i>Archibald Campbel, Earl of Ilay.</i>
	<i>William Ross, Lord Ross.</i>
	<i>John Hamilton, Lord Belhaven.</i>

PEERESSES of the Realm, who claim in their own Right, either by Descent or Creation.

<i>Louisa de Queroualle, Dutcheß of Portsmouth.</i>	<i>Martha Lady Johnson, Baroneß Wentworth by Descent.</i>
<i>Isabella Fitz-roy, Dutcheß of Grafton, (Countess of Arlington by Descent.)</i>	<i>Lady Theodosia Blyth, Baroneß of Leighton-Bromswold by Descent.</i>
<i>Catharine Sedley, Countess of Dorchester by Creation.</i>	<i>Margaret Coningsby, Viscountess and Baroneß Coningsby of Hampton-Court, in the County of Hereford, by Creation.</i>
<i>Grace Lady Carteret, Viscountess Carteret, and Countess of Granville by Creation.</i>	

NB.

NB. Archbishops and Bishops are all found in the List of the Two Houses of Convocation, which hereafter follows.

OFFICERS attending the House of LORDS.

Clerk of the Parliaments,	<i>William Cowper, Esq;</i>
His Deputy,	<i>Matthew Johnson, Jun. Esq ;</i>
Usher of the Black Rod,	<i>Sir William Oldes, Knt.</i>
Deputy and Yeoman-Usher of the House,	<i>John Incedon, Esq;</i>
Serjeant at Arms,	<i>Francis Jephson, Esq;</i>
Reading-Clerk,	<i>Mr. Reynolds.</i>
Clerk of Committees,	<i>Mr. Merrif.</i>

The HOUSE of COMMONS.

BEDFORDSHIRE, 4.

William Hillierden, *Esq;*
 John Cater, *Esq;*
Bedford.
 William Farrer, *Esq;*
 John Thurloe Brace, *Esq;*

BERKSHIRE 9.

Sir John Stonehouse, *Bar.*
 Robert Packer, *Esq;*
New Windsor.
Sir Henry Ashhurst, *Bar.*
 Samuel Travers, *Esq;*
Reading.
 Charles Cadogan, *Esq;*
 Owen Buckingham, *Esq;*
Wallingford.
Rt. Hon. Edmund Dunch, *Esq;*
 William Hucks, *Esq;*
Abingdon.
 James Jennings, *Esq;*

BUCKS, 14.

Richard Hampden, *Esq;*
 John Fleetwood, *Esq;*
Buckingham.
Hon. Abraham Stanyan, *Esq;*
 Alexander Denton, *Esq;*

Chipping-Wicomb.

Sir Thomas Lee, *Bar.*
Sir John Witwrong, *Bar.*
Ailesbury.
Sir Nathaniel Mead, *Kt.*
 Trevor Hill, *Esq;*
Agmondesham.
Rt. Hon. John *Ld. Visc.* Fermagh, *of the Kingdom of Ireland.*
 Montague Gerrard Drake, *Esq;*
Wendover.
Sir Roger Hill, *Kt.*
 Richard Greenville, *Esq;*
Great-Marlow.
Rt. Hon. Henry, *Ld. Visc.* Shelburn, *of the Kingdom of Ireland.*
 George Bruere, *Esq;*

CAMBRIDGESHIRE, 6.

John Bromley, *Esq;*
 Robert Clarke, *Esq;*
Cambridge-University.
Hon. Dixie Windfor, *Esq;*
 Thomas Paske, *L. L. D.*

Cambridge,

Cambridge.

Sir John Hynde Cotton, *Bar.*
Samuel Shepheard, *Jun. Esq;*

C H E S H I R E, 4.

Hon. Langham Booth, *Esq;*
Sir George Warburton, *Bar.*

City of Chester.

Sir Richard Grosvenor, *Bar.*
Sir Henry Bunbury, *Bar.*

C O R N W A L L, 44.

Sir William Carew, *Bar.*
John Trevanion, *Esq;*

Dunbevid alias Launceston.

Edward Hearle, *Esq;*
John Anstis, *Esq;*

Leskard.

John Trelawney, *Esq;*
Philip Rashleigh, *Esq;*

Leftwithiel.

Galfridus Walpole, *Esq;*
Thomas Lyddall, *Esq;*

Truro.

Spencer Cowper, *Esq;*
John Selwin, *Esq;*

Bodmin.

Hon. Francis Robartes, *Esq;*
John Legh, *Esq;*

Helston.

Sir Gilbert Heathcote, *Kt.*
Sidney Godolphin, *Esq;*

Saltaſh.

William Shippen, *Esq;*
Stilton Calmady, *Esq;*

Camelford.

James Montague, *Esq;*
Richard Coffen, *Esq;*

Portpigham alias Westlow.

Thomas Maynard, *Esq;*
George Delavall, *Esq;*

Grampound.

Hon. John West, *Esq;*
Sir Charles Cook, *Kt.*

Eastlow.

Sir James Bateman, *Kt.*
Rt. Hon. John Smith, *Esq;*

Penryn.

Rt. Hon. Hugh Boscawen, *Esq;*
Samuel Tresulis, *Esq;*

Tregony.

Sir Edmund Prideaux, *Bar.*
James Craggs, *Jun. Esq;*

Bossiney.

Henry Cartwright, *Esq;*
Samuel Mollineux, *Esq;*

St. Ives.

Rt. Hon. Ld. Harry Pawlet, *second Son of the Duke of Bolton.*

Sir John Hobart, *Bar.*

Foway.

Henry Vincent, *Jun. Esq;*
Jonathan Elford, *Esq;*

St. Germans.

Rt. Hon. Philip Lord Stanhope,
Son and Heir apparent of the Earl of Chesterfield.

John Knight, *Esq;*

St. Michael.

R. H. Robert L. V. Moleſworth,
of the Kingdom of Ireland.

Nathaniel Blakiston, *Esq;*

Newport.

Sir Nicholas Morice, *Bar.*

Humphry Morice, *Esq;*

St. Marves.

William Lowndes, *Esq;*

John Chetwynd, *Esq;*

Kellington.

Sir John Coryton, *Bar.*

Samuel Roll, *Esq;*

C U M B E R L A N D, 6.

James Lowther, *Esq;*

Gilfrid Lawson, *Esq;*

Carlisle City.

Hon. Thomas Stanwix, *Esq;*

William Strickland, *Esq;*

Cockermouth.

Thomas Pingelly, *Esq;* *Sergeant at Law.*

Nicholas Lechmere, *Esq;*

D E R B Y S H I R E, 4.

John Curzon, *Esq;*

Godfrey Clark, *Esq;*

Derby.

Rt. Hon. Ld. James Cavendish,
Younger Brother of the Duke of Devon.

William Stanhope, *Esq;*

DEVONSHIRE, 26.

Sir William Courtenay, *Bar.*
 Sir Coppleston Warwick Bampfylde, *Bar.*

Exeter City.

John Bampfylde, *Esq;*
 Francis Drew, *Esq;*

Totnes.

Sir John Germain, *Bar.*
 Stephen Northleigh, *Esq;*
Plymouth.

Sir John Rogers, *Bar.*

Hon. Sir George Byng, *Kt. and Bar.*

Okehampton.

William Northmore, *Fun. Esq;*
 Christopher Harris, *Esq;*
Barnstable.

Sir Arthur Chichester, *Bar.*

John Roll, *Esq;*
Plympton.

Rt. Hon. Rich. Edgcomb, *Esq;*
 George Treby, *Esq;*
Honiton.

Sir William Pole, *Bar.*

William Yong, *Esq;*
Taivstock.

Sir John Cope, *Fun. Kt.*
 Francis Henry Drake, *Esq;*
Ajbburton.

Roger Tuckfield, *Esq;*

Richard Reynell, *Esq;*

Clifton-Dartmouth-Hardnes.

John Fowndes, *Fun. Esq;*
 Joseph Hern, *Esq;*

Boralston.

Lawrence Carter, *Esq;*
 Horatio Walpole, *Fun. Esq;*
Tiverton.

Sir Edward Northey, *Kt.*

Thomas Bere, *Esq;*

DORSETSHIRE, 20.

Thomas Strangeways, *Esq;*
 George Chaffin, *Esq;*

Poel.

Sir William Lewen, *Kt.*
 George Trenchard, *Esq;*

Dorchester.

Sir Nathaniel Napier, *Bar.*

Henry Trenchard, *Esq;*
Lyme-Regis.

John Burridge *Fun. Esq;*

John Henly, *Esq;*
Weymouth.

Hon. Daniel Harvey, *Esq;*
 Reer Admiral Baker.

Melcomb-Regis.

William Betts, *Esq;*
 Thomas Littleton, *Esq;*

Bridport.

William Coventry, *Esq;*
 Peter Walter, *Esq;*

Skafton alias Shaftsbury.

Edward Nicholas, *Esq;*
 William Benson, *Esq;*

Wareham.

Rt. Hon. Thomas Erle, *Esq;*
 George Pitt, *Esq;*

Corfe-Castle.

Dennis Bond, *Esq;*
 William Okeden, *Esq;*

DURHAM, 4.

John Eden, *Esq;*

John Hedworth, *Esq;*

Durham-City.

Thomas Conyers, *Esq;*
 George Baker, *Esq;*

ESSEX, 8.

Sir Richard Child, *Bar.*

Robert Honeywood, *Esq;*
Colchester.

Sir Isaac Rebow, *Kt.*
 Richard Ducane, *Esq;*

Malden.

Thomas Bramstone, *Esq;*
 Samuel Tuffnel, *Esq;*

Harwich.

Sir Philip Parker, *Bar.*
 Thomas Heath, *Esq;*

GLOUCESTERSHIRE, 8.

Thomas Stephens, *Esq;*
 Matthew Ducey Morton, *Esq;*

Gloss.

Gloucester-City.

John Snell, *Esq*;
 Charles Cox, *Esq*;
Cirencester.
 Benjamin Bathurst, *Esq*;
 Thomas Masters, *Esq*;
Tewkesbury.
 William Dowdeswell, *Esq*;
 Anthony Lechmere, *Esq*;

HEREFORDSHIRE, 8.

Sir Hungerford Hoskins, *Bar.*
 Richard Hopton, *Esq*;
Hereford-City.
 --- Westfaling, *Esq*;
 Thomas Foley, *Esq*;
Lempster.
 George Caswal, *Esq*;
 Edward Harley, *Esq*;
Weobly.
 John Birch, *Esq*; *Serjeant at Law.*
 Charles Cornwall, *Esq*;

HERTFORDSHIRE, 6.

Sir Tho. Saunders Seabright, *Bar.*
 Ralph Freeman, *Esq*;
St. Albans.
 William Grimstone, *Esq*;
 William Hale, *Esq*;
Hertford.
 Sir Thomas Clerk, *Kt.*
 John Boteler, *Esq*;

HUNTINGTONSHIRE, 4.

Robert Piggot, *Esq*;
 John Biggs, *Esq*;
Huntingdon.
 Rt. Hon. Edward Lord Visc. Hinchinbroke, *Son and Heir of the Earl of Sandwich.*
 Hon. Sidney Wortley, *alias*
 Montague, *Esq*;

KENT, 10.

Hon. John Fane, *Esq*;
 William Delaune, *Esq*;
Canterbury-City.
 Sir Thomas Hales, *Bar.*
 John Hardress, *Esq*;

Rocheſter-City.

Sir Thomas Palmer, *Bar.*
 Sir John Jennings, *Kt.*
Maidstone.
 Sir Thomas Colepepper, *Bar.*
 Sir Barnham Ryder, *Kt.*
Queenborough.
 Thomas King, *Esq*;
 Philip Jennings, *Esq*;

LANCASHIRE, 14.

Sir John Bland, *Bar.*
 Richard Shuttleworth, *Esq*;
Preston.
 Sir Henry Houghton, *Bar.*
 Henry Fleetwood, *Esq*;
Lancaster.
 William Heytham, *Esq*;
 Doddington Braddyl, *Esq*;
Newton.
 Sir Francis Leiceſter, *Bar.*
 William Shippen, *Esq*;
Wigan.
 Rt. Hon. James Earl of Barri-
 more, *of the Kingdom of Ire-*
land.
 Sir Roger Bradſhaigh, *Bar.*
Clithero.
 Edward Harvey, *Esq*;
 Thomas Leyſter, *Esq*;
Liverpool.

Sir Thomas Johnſon, *Kt.*

Edward Norris, *Esq*;

LEICESTERSHIRE, 4.

Sir Thomas Cave, *Bar.*
 Sir Jeffery Palmer, *Bar.*
Leiceſter.

Sir George Beaumont, *Bar.*
 James Winſtanley, *Esq*;

LINCOLNSHIRE, 12.

Sir John Brownlow, *Bar.*
 Sir Willoughby Hickman, *Bar.*
Lincoln-City.
 Sir John Tyrwhit, *Bar.*
 Richard Grantham, *Esq*;
Boston.

Richard Wynn, *Esq*;
 Henry Heron, *Esq*;

Great Grimsby.

Sir Robert Chaplin, *Bar.*Joseph Banks, *Esq;*

Stamford.

Hon. Charles Cecil, *Esq;*Hon. Charles Bertie, *Esq;*

Grantham.

Edward Rolt, *Esq;*John Heathcote, *Esq;*

MIDDLESEX, 8.

Hon. James Bertie, *Esq;*Hugh Smithson, *Esq;*

Westminster-City.

Sir Thomas Cross, *Bar.*Edward Wortley, *alias* Montague, *Esq;*

City of London.

Sir John Ward, *Kt. and Ald.*Sir Thomas Scawen, *Kt. and Alderman.*Robert Heysham, *Esq;*Peter Godfrey, *Esq;*

MONMOUTHSHIRE, 3.

John Morgan of Tredegar, *Esq;*Thomas Lewis, *Esq;*

Monmouth-Town.

William Bray, *Esq;*

NORFOLK, 12.

Hon. Sir Jacob Astley, *Kt. and Bar.*Thomas De Grey, *Esq;*

Norwich-City.

Waller Bacon, *Esq;*Robert Brittiffe, *Esq;*

Lynn-Regis.

Rt. Hon. Robert Walpole, *Esq;*Sir Charles Turner, *Kt.*

Great Yarmouth.

Horatio Townshend, *Esq;*George England, *Esq;*

Thetford.

Dudley North, *Esq;*John Ward, *Esq;*

Castlesing.

Hon. William Fielding, *Esq;*Charles Churchill, *Esq;*

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE, 9.

Sir Justinian Isham, *Bar.*Thomas Cartwright, *Esq;*

Peterborough-City.

Hon. John Fitz-Williams, *Esq;*Charles Parker, *Esq;*

Northampton.

William Wykes, *Esq;*William Wilmer, *Esq;*

Brackley.

Rt. Hon. Paul Methuen, *Esq;*Hon. William Egerton, *Esq;*

Higham-Ferrars.

Charles Leigh, *Esq;*

NORTHUMBERLAND, 8.

Rt. Hon. Algernon, Earl of Hertford, Son and Heir of the Duke of Somerset.

Francis Delavall, *Esq;*

Newcastle upon Tyne.

Sir William Blacket, *Bar.*William Wrightson, *Esq;*

Morpeth.

Rt. Hon. Henry, Lord Viscount Morpeth, Son and Heir of the Earl of Carlisle.

Col. George Carpenter.

Berwick upon Tweed.

Grey Nevil, *Esq;*Joh. Barrington, *alias* Shute, *Esq;*

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE, 8.

Francis Willoughby, *Esq;*William Levinz, *Esq;*

Nottingham.

John Plumtree, *Esq;*George Gregory, *Esq;*

East-Retford.

John Digby, *Esq;*Thomas White, *Esq;*

Newark upon Trent.

Hon. Richard Sutton, *Esq;*Hon. Coniers Darcy, *Esq;*

OXON, 9.

Sir Robert Jenkinson, *Bar.*James Herbert, *Esq;*

Oxon

Oxon-University.

Sir William Whitlock, *Kt.*

William Bromley, *Esq;*

Oxon-City.

Sir John Walter, *Bar.*

Thomas Rowney, *Esq;*

New-Woodstock.

Sir Thomas Wheat, *Bar.*

William Clayton, *Esq;*

Banbury.

Sir Jonathan Cope, *Bar.*

RUTLANDSHIRE, 2.

Rt. Hon. Daniel Lord Finch,

Son and Heir of the Earl of Nottingham.

Hon. John Noel, *Esq;*

SALOP, 12.

R. H. Henry, *L. Visc.* Newport,

Son and Heir of the Earl of Bradford.

Sir Robert Corbet, *Bar.*

Salop-Town.

Corbet Kynaston, *Esq;*

Andrew Corbet, *Esq;*

Bruges, alias Bridgnorth.

William Whitmore, *Esq;*

John Weaver, *Esq;*

Ludlow.

Francis Herbert, *Esq;*

Humphrey Walcot, *Esq;*

Great Wenlock.

Sir Humphry Briggs, *Bar.*

William Forrester, *Esq;*

Bishops-Castle.

Richard Harnage, *Esq;*

Charles Mason, *Esq;*

SOMERSETSHIRE, 18.

Sir William Windham, *Bar.*

William Helyar, *Esq;*

Bristol-City.

Sir William Daines, *Kt.*

Joseph Earl, *Esq;*

Bath-City.

Samuel Trotman, *Esq;*

John Coddington, *Esq;*

Wells-City.

--- Dod, *Esq;*

William Peirs, *Esq;*

Taunton.

William Pynsent, *Esq;*

James Smith, *Esq;*

Bridgewater.

Hon. George Doddington, *Esq;*

Nathaniel Palmer, *Esq;*

Minehead.

Sir John Trevilian, } *Disputed*

--- Milner, *Esq;* } *Election.*

Ilchester.

William Bellamy, *Esq;*

John Hopkins, *Esq;*

Milburn-Port.

James Medlycot, *Esq;*

John Cox, *Esq;*

SOUTHAMPTON, 16.

George Pitt, *Esq;*

John Wallop, *Esq;*

Winchester-City.

Rt. Hon. Lord William Pawlet,

younger Brother of the Duke of Bolton.

George Bridges, *Esq;*

Southampton-Town.

Thomas Lewis, *Esq;*

Richard Fleming, *Esq;*

Portsmouth.

Sir Edward Ernley, *Bar.*

Hon. Sir Charles Wager, *Kt.*

Tarmonth.

Sir Theodore Janssen, *Kt.*

Anthony Morgan, *Esq;*

Petersfield.

Hon. Norton Pawlett, *Esq;*

Samuel Pargitur Fuller, *Esq;*

Newport, alias Medena.

Rt. Hon. James Stanhope, *Esq;*

William Stephens, *Esq;*

Stockbridge.

Thomas Brodrick, *Esq;*

Martin Bladen, *Esq;*

Newton.

Sir Robert Worsley, *Bar.*

James Worsley, *Esq;*

*Christ-Church.**Sir* Peter Mew, *Kt.*Francis Gwin, *Esq;**Lymington.**Sir* Joseph Jekyll, *Kt.*Richard Chaundler, *Esq;**Whitchurch.**Hon.* George Carpenter, *Esq;*Thomas Vernon, *Esq;**Andover.**Hon.* James Brudenell, *Esq;*William Guidott, *Esq;*

STAFFORDSHIRE, 10.

Rt. Hon. Henry Lord Paget.William Ward, *Esq;**Litchfield-City.*Walter Chetwynd, *Esq;*Samuel Hill, *Esq;**Stafford.*Walter Chetwynd, *Esq;*William Chetwynd, *Esq;**Newcastle under Line.**Sir* Bryan Broughton, *Bar.*Crew Offley, *Esq;**Tamworth.*Samuel Bracebridge, *Esq;*William Inge, *Esq;*

SUFFOLK, 16.

Sir Thomas Hanmer, *Bar.**Sir* Robert Davers, *Bar.**Ipswich.**Sir* William Thompson, *Kt.*William Churchill, *Esq;**Dunwich.**Sir* Robert Rich, *Bar.*Charles Long, *Esq;**Orford.**Sir* Edward Turner, *Kt.*Clement Corrance, *Esq;**Aldborough.**Sir* Henry Johnson, *Kt.*William Johnson, *Esq;**Sudbury.**Sir* Harvey Elwes, *Bar.*Thomas Western, *Esq;**Eye.*Edward Hopkins, *Esq;*Thomas Smith, *Esq;**St. Edmondsbury.**Rt. Hon.* Car Lord Harvey, *Son*
and *Heir* of the *Earl* of *Bristol.*Aubrie Porter, *Esq;*

SURREY, 14.

Rt. Hon. Heneage Lord Guernsey, *Son* and *Heir* of the *Earl* of *Ailesford.*Thomas Onslow, *Esq;**Southwark.**Sir* Fisher Tench, *Bar.*John Lade, *Esq;**Blechingly.*George Evelyn, *Esq;*William Clayton, *Esq;**Ryegate.*William Jordan, *Esq;*James Cox, *Esq;**Guilford.*Denzil Onslow, *Esq;*Morgan Randyl, *Esq;**Gatton.**Hon.* Paul Doernique, *Esq;*William Newland, *Esq;**Haslemere.**Sir* Nicholas Carew, *Bar.**Sir* Montague Blundell, *Bar.*

SUSSEX, 20.

Rt. Hon. Spencer Compton, *Esq;*
*Speaker.*James Butler, *Esq;**Chichester-City.**Sir* Richard Farringdon, *Bar.*Thomas Miller, *Esq;**Horsham.**Hon.* Arthur Ingram, *Esq;*Arthur Ingram, *Esq;**Midhurst.**Rt. Hon.* Alan Lord Broderick,
of the *Kingdom* of *Ireland.*William Knight, *Esq;**Lewes.*Thomas Pelham, *Esq;*John Morley Trevor, *Esq;*

New

New Shoram.

Sir Gregory Page, Bar.

Nathanael Gould, Esq;

Bramber.

Sir Richard Gough, Kt.

Edward Minshull, Esq;

Steyning.

John Pepper, Esq;

Robert Leeves, Esq;

*East-Grinstead.*R. H. Richard Ld, Visc. Shannon,
of the Kingdom of Ireland.

John Coniers, Esq;

Arundel.

Hon. Henry Lumley, Esq;

Thomas Micklerthwaite, Esq;

WARWICKSHIRE, 6.

Andrew Archer, Esq;

William Peyto, Esq;

Coventry-City.

Sir Thomas Samwell, Bar.

Adolphus Oughton, Esq;

Warwick.

Doddington Greville, Esq;

William Colemore, Jun. Esq;

WESTMORELAND, 4.

James Grahme, Esq;

Daniel Wilson, Esq;

Apsley.

Sir Richard Sandford, Bar.

Thomas Lutwyche, Esq;

WILTSHIRE, 34.

Sir Richard How, Bar.

Robert Hyde, Esq;

City of New Sarum.

Francis Swanton, Esq;

Edmund Lambert, Esq;

Wilton.

John London, Esq;

Thomas Pitt, Jun. Esq;

Downeton.

Gyles Eyre, Esq;

Charles Longvile, Esq;

Hindon.

Raynold Calthorpe, Esq;

George Wade, Esq;

Heitesbury.

Edward Ash, Esq;

William Ash, Esq;

*Westbury.*Rt. Hon. George Lord Carbery,
of the Kingdom of Ireland.

Charles Allanson, Esq;

Calne.

Sir Orlando Bridgman, Bar.

Richard Chifwell, Esq;

Devizes.

Josiah Diston, Esq;

Francis Eyles, Esq;

Chippenham.

Sir John Eyles, Bar.

Gyles Earle, Esq;

Malmesbury.

Sir John Roushout, Bar.

Rt. Hon. Joseph Addison, Esq;

Secretary of State.

Cricklade.

Sir Thomas Read, Bar.

Jacob Sawbridge, Esq;

Great Bedwin.

Stephen Bisse, Esq;

William Sloper, Esq;

Lurgershall.

Hon. John Webb, Esq;

John Ivory Talbot, Esq;

Old Sarum.

Sir William Strickland, Bar.

Robert Pitt, Esq;

Wootton-Basset.

Sir James Long, Bar.

William Northey, Esq;

Marlborough.

Sir William Humphreys, Kt.

and Bar.

Joshua Ward, Esq;

WORCESTERSHIRE, 9.

Sir John Packington, Bar.

Thomas Vernon, Esq;

Worcester-City.

Samuel Swift, Esq;

Thomas Wylde, Esq;

Droitwich.

Richard Foley, Esq;

Edward Jefferies, Esq;

Evesham.

John Rudge, Esq;

John Deacle, Esq;

Y 4

Borwley.

Bewdley.

Gray James Grove, Esq;

YORKSHIRE, 30.

Rt. Hon. Henry Lord Visc. Down,
of the Kingdom of Ireland.

Sir Arthur Kay, Bar.

York-City.

Sir William Robinson, Bar.

Tobias Jenkins, Esq;

Kingston upon Hull.

Rt. Hon. Sir William St. Quintin, Bar.

William Maister, Esq; Dead.

Knaresborough.

Rt. Hon. Harry Earl of Monrath,
of the Kingdom of Ireland.

Robert Hitch, Esq;

Scarborough.

William Thompson, Esq;

John Hungerford, Esq;

Rippon.

Rt. Hon. Christopher Lord Visc.
Castlecomer, of the Kingdom
of Ireland.

Rt. Hon. John Aislaby, Esq;

Richmond.

Hon. Harry Mordaunt, Esq;

John York, Esq;

Heydon.

William Pultney, Esq;

Hugh Cholmley, Esq;

Borough-Brigge.

Sir Richard Steel, Kt.

Thomas Wilkinson, Esq;

Malton.

Hon. Thomas Wentworth, Esq;

Thomas Wentworth, Jun. Esq;

Thirsk.

Thomas Frankland, Esq;

Ralph Bell, Esq;

Alborough.

William Jessop, Esq;

William Monson, Esq;

Beverley.

Sir Charles Hotham, Bar.

Sir Michael Warton, Kt.

Northallerton.

Cholmondley Turner, Esq;

Leonard Smelt, Esq;

Pontefract.

Sir William Lowther, Bar.

Hugh Bethel, Esq;

BARONS of the Cinque-
Ports, 16.

Port of Hastings.

Archibald Hutchinson, Esq;

Henry Pelham, Jun. Esq;

Port of Dover.

Hon. Matthew Aylmer, Esq;

Philip Papillion, Esq;

Port of Sandwich.

Sir Henry Oxenden, Bar.

Sir Thomas D'aeth, Bar.

Port of Hyeth.

Sir Samuel Lennard, Bar.

Jacob Desboverie, Esq;

Port of New Romney.

Rt. Hon. Edward Lord Viscount

Sondes, Son and Heir apparent
of the Earl of Rockingham.

Sir Robert Furness, Bar.

Town of Rye.

Sir John Norris, Kt.

Philip Gibbon, Esq;

Town of Winchelsea.

Hon. George Bubb, Esq;

Robert Bristow, Esq;

Town of Seaford.

Sir William Ashburnham, Bar.

George Nayler, Esq;



WALES, 24.

ANGLESEY, 2.

Owen Meyrick, Esq;

Beaumaris.

Hon. Henry Bertie, Esq;

BRECON, 2.

Sir Edward Williams, Kt.

Town of Brecon.

Roger Jones, Esq;

C A R-

CARDIGAN 2.

Lewis Pryse, *Esq*; *Expell'd, and
no Writ order'd.*

Town of Cardigan.

Stephen Parry, *Esq*;

CAERMARTHEN 2.

*Rt. Hon. Charles, Lord Mar-
quis of Winchester, Son and
Heir of the Duke of Bolton.*

Town of Caermarthen.

Richard Vaughan, *Esq*;

CARNARVAN 2.

John Griffith, *Esq*;

Town of Carnarvan.

Thomas Wynne, *Esq*;

DENBIGH 2.

Watkin Williams, *Esq*;

Town of Denbigh.

John Roberts, *Esq*;

FLINT 2.

Sir Roger Mostyn, Bar.

Town of Flint.

Sir John Conway, Bar.

GLAMORGAN 2.

Sir Charles Kemys, Bar.

Town of Cardiffe.

Sir Edward Stradling, Bar.

MERIONETH 1.

Richard Vaughan, *Esq*;

MONTGOMERY 2.

Edward Vaughan, *Esq*;

Town of Montgomery.

John Pugh, *Esq*;

PEMBROKE 3.

Sir Arthur Owen, Bar.

Town of Pembroke.

Thomas Ferrars, *Esq*.

Town of Haverford-West.

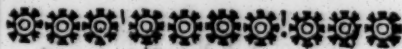
John Barlow, *Esq*;

RADNOR 2.

Richard Fowler, *Esq*;

Town of New Radnor.

Thomas Lewis, *Jun. Esq*;



SCOTLAND 45.

Shire of ABERDEEN.

Sir Alexander Cumming, Kt.

Shire of AIR.

John Montgomery, *Esq*;

Shire of ARGYLE.

Sir James Campbell, Bar.

Shire of BAMF.

Alexander Abercromby, *Esq*;

Shire of BERWICK.

Hon. George Baillie, Esq;

*Shires of BUTE and CATH-
NESS.*

Sir Robert Gordon, Kt. and Bar.

*Shires of NAIRN and CRO-
MARTY.*

Alexander Urquhart, *Esq*;

Shire of DUMBARTON.

Hon. John Campbell, Sen. Esq;

Shire of DUMFRIES.

Sir William Johnston, Bar.

Shire of EDINBURGH.

John Baird, *Jun. Esq*;

Shire of ELGIN.

Alexander Grant, *Esq*;

Shire of FIFE.

Sir John Anstruther, Bar.

Shire

Shire of FORFAR.
James Scott, *Jun. Esq;*

Shire of HADINGTON.
Hon. John Cockburn, *Jun. Esq;*

Shire of INVERNESS.
John Forbes, *Esq;*

Shire of KINCARDIN.
James Scott, *Esq;*

Shires of KINROSS and CLAC-
MANAN.
William Douglas, *Jun. Esq;*

Stewartry of KIRKUD-
BRIGHT.
Alexander Murray, *Esq;*

Shire of LANERK.
James Lockhart, *Esq;*

Shire of LINLITHGOW.
Sir James Cunningham, *Bar.*

Shires of ORKNEY and ZET-
LAND.
James Moody, *Jun. Esq;*

Burghs of { Kirkwall,
Week,
Dornock,
Dingwall,
Taine, }

Burghs of { Fortrose,
Inverness,
Nairn,
Forres, }

Burghs of { Elgin,
Cullen,
Bamf,
Inverury,
Kintore, }

Shire of PEEBLES.
Alexander Murray, *Esq;*

Shire of PERTH.
Rt.Hon. Lord James Murray, *Jun.*

Shire of RENFREW.
Sir Robert Pollock, *Kt.and Bar.*

Shire of ROSS.
Lieutenant-General Charles Ross

Shire of ROXBOROUGH.
William Douglas, *Esq;*

Shire of SELKIRK.
John Pringle, *Esq;*

Shire of STIRLING.
Mungo Haldane, *Esq;*

Shire of SUTHERLAND.
Sir William Gordon, *Bar.*

Shire of WIGTOUN.
Hon. John Stuart, *Esq;*

City of Edinburgh.
Sir George Warrender, *Bar.*

Robert Manro, Esq;

Hon. William Stuart, Esq;

John Cambell, Esq;

Burghs

<i>Burghs of</i>	{ Aberdeen, Inverbervy, Montrose, Aberbrothock, Brochine,	{	John Middleton, <i>Esq</i> ;
<i>Burghs of</i>	{ Forfar, Perth, Dundee, Coupar, St. Andrews,	{	Patrick Haldane, <i>Esq</i> ;
<i>Burghs of</i>	{ Crail, Killrennie, Anstruther- Easter, Anstruther- Wester, Pittenweem,	{	Philip Anstruther, <i>Esq</i> ;
<i>Burghs of</i>	{ Dyfert, Kirkaldie, Kingerhorne, Bruntisland,	{	Hon. William Kerr, <i>Esq</i> ;
<i>Burghs of</i>	{ Innerkithen, Dunfermline, Queensferry, Culrofs, Stirling,	{	Henry Cunningham, <i>Jun. Esq</i> ;
<i>Burghs of</i>	{ Glasgow, Renfrew, Ruglen, Dumbarton,	{	Daniel Campbell, <i>Esq</i> ;
<i>Burghs of</i>	{ Haddington, Dunbar, North Berwick, Lauder, Jedburgh,	{	Sir David Dalrymple, <i>Bar.</i>
<i>Burghs of</i>	{ Selkirk, Peebles, Linlithgow, Lanerk,	{	Hon. George Douglas, <i>Esq</i> ;
<i>Burghs of</i>	{ Dumfries, Sanquhar, Annan, Lockmaben, Kirkudbright,	{	Anthony Ferguson, <i>Esq</i> ;

Burghs

Burghs of { Wigtoun,
New Galloway,
Stranraver,
Whitehern, } Patrick Vance, Esq;

Burghs of { Ayr,
Irvin,
Rothefay,
Campbletoun,
Inverary, } Charles Oliphant, Esq; M. D.

Lords Spiritual and }
Temporal ——— 218

Commons ——— 558

Paul Jodrell, Esq; Clerk of the House of Commons,

Mr. Edward Stables, Clerk Assistant.

Tho. Wibergh, Esq; Serjeant at Arms.

Mr. John Hookes, Mr. George Cole, Mr. James Courthop,
and Mr. Hickes, Burrough-Clerks to Mr. Jodrell, to attend
Committees.

Mr. Thomas Smith, House-keeper.

*A List of the Two Houses of Convocation in the Provin-
ces of Canterbury and York; Anno Domini 1717.*

*The Names of the Arch-Bishop, and Bishops, Members of the Up-
per House, within the Province of Canterbury, Sitting in the Je-
rusalem-Chamber, Westminster.*

William Wake, Lord Arch-Bishop of Canterbury, President.

J ohn Robinson, Lord Bishop of London.	George Hooper, Lord Bishop of Bath and Wells.
Sir Jonathan Trelawney, Lord Bishop of Winchester.	John Tyler, Lord Bishop of Landaff.
William Lloyd, Lord Bishop of Worcester.	Charles Trimmell, Lord Bishop of Norwich.
John Hogbe, Lord Bishop of Litchfield and Coventry.	William Fleetwood, Lord Bishop of Ely.
Richard Cumberland, Lord Bishop of Peterborough.	Thomas Manningham, Lord Bishop of Chichester.
William Talbot, Lord Bishop of Salisbury.	Francis Atterbury, Lord Bishop of Rochester.

Philip

GREAT-BRITAIN.

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Philip Bisse, Lord Bishop of Hereford.	John Potter, Lord Bishop of Oxford.
Adam Offley, Lord Bishop of St. David's.	Edmund Gibson, Lord Bishop of Lincoln.
George Smalridge, Lord Bishop of Bristol.	Benjamin Hoadley, Lord Bishop of Bangor.
Richard Willis, Lord Bishop of Gloucester.	Lancelot Blackburn, Lord Bishop of Exeter.
John Wynn, Lord Bishop of St. Asaph.	

The Names of the Deans, and Arch-Deacons, with the Proctors for Chapters, and Clergy, Members of the Lower House, within the said Province, sitting in King Henry VIIIth's Chapel.

Canterbury.

George Stanhope, D. D. Dean of Canterbury, Prolocutor.
 Thomas Green, D. D. Arch-Deacon of Canterbury.
 William Whitfeld, Proctor for the Chapter. Deceased.
 Elias Sydall, D. D. } Proctors for the Clergy.
 Charles Beane, A. M. }

London.

Henry Godolphin, D. D. Dean of St. Paul's.
 William Stanley, D. D. } London.
 Jonas Warley, D. D. } Arch-Deacons } Colchester.
 Thomas Gooche, D. D. } of } Essex.
 Philip Stubbs, A. M. } of } St. Alban's.
 Roger Altham, D. D. } of } Middlesex.
 Roger Altham, D. D. Proctor for the Chapter.
 William Bedford, D. D. } Proctors for the Clergy.
 John Pelling, D. D. }

Winchester.

John Wickart, D. D. Dean of Winchester.
 Ralph Brideoak, A. M. } Arch-Deacons } Winton.
 Hugh Boulter, D. D. } of } Surrey.
 Thomas Newey, D. D. Proctor for the Chapter.
 Anthony Alsop, A. M. } Proctors for the Clergy.
 Samuel Edgley, A. M. }

Worcester.

Francis Hare, D. D. Dean of Worcester.
 William Worth, D. D. Arch-Deacon of Worcester.
 Edward Chandler, D. D. Proctor for the Chapter.

William

William Lloyd, D. D. }
 James Stillingfleet, A. M. } Proctors for the Clergy.

Lichfield and Coventry.

Jonathan Kimberley, D. D. Dean of Lichfield.
 Thomas Goodwyn, D. D. } Arch- } Derby.
 Nicholas Ellison, D. D. } Deacons } Stafford.
 William Wilson, A. M. } of } Coventry,
 Griffith Vaughan, A. M. } } Salop.
 Edward Maynard, D. D. Proctor for the Chapter.
 Richard Andrews, A. M. }
 Moses Cotterell, A. M. } Proctors for the Clergy.

Peterborough.

White Kennet, D. D. Dean of Peterborough.
 Richard Cumberland, A. M. Arch-Deacon of Northampton.
 Thomas Ball, D. D. Proctor for the Chapter.
 Richard Reynolds, L. L. D. }
 John Dolben, A. M. } Proctors for the Clergy.

Salisbury.

John Younger, D. D. Dean of Salisbury.
 Cornelius Yeate, A. M. } Arch- } Wilts.
 John Hoadly, A. M. } Deacons } Salisbury.
 Richard West, D. D. } of } Berks. Deceased.
 Thomas Coker, A. M. Proctor for the Chapter.
 Thomas Dawson, D. D. }
 Bohun Fox, A. M. } Proctors for the Clergy.

Bath and Wells.

Matthew Brailsford, A. M. Dean of Wells.
 Edmund Archer, D. D. } Arch- } Taunton.
 William Hunt, A. M. } Deacons } Bath.
 Henry Layng, D. D. } of } Wells.
 Henry Layng, D. D. Proctor for the Chapter.
 Thomas Coney, D. D. }
 George Fairwell, A. M. } Proctors for the Clergy.

Landaff.

William Watts, A. M. Arch-Deacon of Landaff.
 Thomas Willis, A. M. Proctor for the Chapter.
 James Harris, D. D. }
 John Cook, A. M. } Proctors for the Clergy.

Norwich.

Humphry Prideaux, D. D. Dean of Norwich.
 Humphry Prideaux, D. D. } Arch- } Suffolk.
 Nicholas Clagett, D. D. } Deacons } Sudbury.
 John Jeffery, D. D. } of } Norwich.
 Robert Canon, D. D. } } Norfolk.
 George Martyn, A. M. Proctor for the Chapter.
 Thomas Tanner, D. D. }
 Henry Halfhead, A. M. } Proctors for the Clergy.

Ely.

Robert Moss, D. D. Dean of Ely.
 Richard Bentley, D. D. Arch-Deacon of Ely.
 Ralph Perkins, L. L. D. Proctor for the Chapter.
 John Cory, B. D. }
 William Lunn, A. M. } Proctors for the Clergy.

Chichester.

Thomas Sherlock, D. D. Dean of Chichester.
 James Barker, A. M. } Arch-Deacons } Chichester.
 Richard Bouchier, D. D. } of } Lewis.
 John Wright, A. M. Proctor for the Chapter.
 John Grandorge, D. D. }
 Henry Miller, A. M. } Proctors for the Clergy.

Rochester.

Samuel Pratt, D. D. Dean of Rochester.
 Thomas Spratt, A. M. Arch-Deacon of Rochester.
 Edmund Barrel, A. M. Proctor for the Chapter.
 William Wall, A. M. }
 Harrington Bagshaw, A. M. } Proctors for the Clergy.

Hereford.

John Tyler, D. D. Ld. Bp. of Landaff, Dean of Hereford.
 Thomas Fox, A. M. } Arch-Deacons } Hereford.
 — Comyns, A. M. } of } Salop.
 Daniel Philips, D. D. Proctor for the Chapter.
 Thomas Bisse, D. D. }
 Robert Philips, D. D. } Proctors for the Clergy.

St. David's.

Hugh Powell, A. M. Praecentor.
 John Medley, A. M. } Arch-Deacons } Brecknock.
 Edward Tenison, D. D. } of } Carmarthen.
 Joseph Stevens, A. M. } of } St. David's.
 Owen Evans, A. M. } of } Cardigan.
 William Needham, B. D. }
 Alexander Ford, B. D. } Proctors for the Chapter.
 Edward Cuthbert, A. M. }
 Edward Gwynn, A. M. } Proctors for the Clergy.
 Rice Howells, A. M. }

Bristol.

The Honourable Robert Booth, D. D. Dean of Bristol.
 Robert Cooper, A. M. Arch-Deacon of Dorset.
 Charles Livesay, A. M. Proctor for the Chapter.
 John Stevenson, A. M. }
 Thomas Dibben, A. M. } Proctors for the Clergy.

Gloucester.

Knightley Chetwood, D. D. Dean of Gloucester.
 Nathanael Lye, D. D. Arch-Deacon of Gloucester.
 Richard Bleckynnden, D. D. Proctor for the Chapter.

John Cox, A. M. }
Henry Higford, A. M. Deceased. } Proctors for the Clergy.

St. Asaph.

William Stanley, D. D. Dean of *St. Asaph*.
William, Ld. Bp. of *St. Asaph*, Arch-Deacon of *St. Asaph*.
John Davies, D. D. Proctor for the Chapter.
Robert Wynne, D. D. }
Maurice Vaughan, A. M. } Proctors for the Clergy.

Oxford.

George Smalridge, D. D. Lord Bishop of *Bristol*, Dean of *Christ-Church*.
William Baker, D. D. Arch-Deacon of *Oxford*.
William Stratford, D. D. Proctor for the Chapter.
William Delaune, D. D. }
Robert Freind, D. D. } Proctors for the Clergy.

Lincoln.

Richard Willis, Lord Bishop of *Gloucester*, Dean of *Lincoln*.
John Mandeville, D. D. }
David Trimmell, A. M. } Arch-Deacons of { *Lincoln*.
White Kennet, D. D. } { *Leicester*.
John Gery, L. L. D. } { *Huntington*.
Thomas Franke, A. M. } { *Bucks*.
Laurence Eachard, A. M. } { *Bedford*.
John Inett, D. D. } { *Stow*.
John Mandeville, D. D. } Proctors for the Chapter.
Humphry Hyde, A. M. }
John Sturgis, A. M. } Proctors for the Clergy.

Bangor.

John Jones, D. D. Dean of *Bangor*.
Benjamin Lord Bishop of *Bangor*, } Arch-Deacons of { *Bangor and Anglesey*.
 ————— } { *Merioneth*.
Robert Foulkes, A. M. Proctor for the Chapter.
John Ellis, D. D. }
Robert Wynne, A. M. } Proctors for the Clergy.

Exeter.

Edward Trelawney, A. M. Dean of *Exeter*.
Lancelot, Ld. Bp. of *Exeter* }
Edward Trelawney, A. M. } Arch-Deacons of { *Cornwall*.
Nicholas Kendall, A. M. } { *Exeter*.
Thomas Lynford, D. D. } { *Totnes*.
Peter Foulkes, D. D. Proctor for the Chapter. }
Charles Pole, L. L. D. }
William Roberts, A. M. } Proctors for the Clergy.

Westminster.

Francis, Lord Bishop of *Rochester*, Dean of *Westminster*.
 ——— *Dent*, D. D. Arch-Deacon of *Westminster*.
Nicholas Only, D. D. Proctor for the Chapter.

Wolverhampton.

The Right Honourable George Verney, Lord Willoughby of Eroke,
Dean of Windsor and Wolverhampton.

John Hinton, L. L. B. Proctor for the Chapter of Wolverhampton.

The Names of the Arch-Bishop, and Bishops, Members of the Upper House, within the Province of York.

Sir William Dawes, Bar. Lord Arch-Bishop of York, President.

N Athanael Crew, Lord Crew,	Francis Gastrell, Lord Bishop of
Lord Bishop of Durham.	Chester.
William Nickolson, Lord Bishop	Thomas Bishop of Sodor and
of Carlisle.	Man.

The Names of the Deans, and Arch-Deacons, with the Proctors for Chapters, and Clergy, &c. Members of the Lower House within the Province of York.

York.

THE Honourable Henry Finch, A. M. Dean of York.

Knighly Chetwood, D. D.	} Arch-Deacons of	York.
Robert Marsden, B. D.		Nottingham.
Heneage Deering, L. L. D.		The East Riding.
John Richardson, A. M.		Cleveland.
The Hon. Edward Finch, A. M.	} Proctors for the Chapter of	York.
Samuel Terrick, A. M.		York.
John Bradley, A. M.	} Proctors for the College, and Vicars Cho-	
Valentine Nalson, A. M.		ral of York.
Thomas Lybourne, A. M.		Proctor for the Chapter of Southwell.
Francis Pemberton, A. M.		Proctor for the Chapter of Rippon.
Gilbert Atkinson, A. M.	} Proctors for the Clergy of the West-Ri-	
James Talbot, D. D.		ding of York.
William Porter, A. M.	} Proctors for the Clergy of Nottingham.	
Timothy Caril, A. M.		
William Lambert, A. M.	} Proctors for the Clergy of the East-	
John Witty, A. M.		Riding.
John Wakefield, A. M.	} Proctors for the Clergy of Cleveland.	
Zacharias Sugar, A. M.		
John Bradley, A. M.	} Proctors for the Clergy of the Deanery,	
Valentine Nalson, A. M.		and Chapters Jurisdiction.

The Present STATE of Part I.

George Mompeyson, A. M. Proctor for the Clergy of the Church of Southwell.

John Blowar, A. M. } Proctors for the Peculiar Jurisdiction
John Richardson, A. M. } of Howden.

William Savile, L. L. B. Custos of the Peculiar Jurisdiction of Howden.

Durham.

The Hon. John Montague, D. D. Dean of Durham.

The Hon. Robert Booth, D. D. } Arch-Deac. } Durham.

John Morton, D. D. } of } Northumberland.

Fitzherbert Adams, D. D. Proctor for the Chapter of Durham.

James Finney, D. D. } Proctors for the Clergy of Durham.
John Bowes, D. D. }

William Milford, D. D. } Proctors for the Clergy of Northumber-

John Stainforth, A. M. } land.

Charles Neile, A. M. Proctor for the Peculiars of Allerton and Allertonshire, in the Bishoprick.

Thomas Foster, A. M. Proctor for the Peculiars of Allerton and Allertonshire, of the Dean and Chapters Jurisdiction.

John Brookbank, L. L. D. Custos of the Peculiars of Allerton and Allertonshire, belonging to the Bishop.

Sir George Wheeler, D. D. Custos of the Peculiars of Allerton and Allertonshire belonging to the Dean and Chapter.

Carlisle.

Thomas Tullie, L. L. D. Dean of Carlisle.

George Fleming, A. M. Arch-Deacon of Carlisle.

John Atkinson, A. M. Proctor for the Chapter.

Thomas Tullie, L. L. D. } Proctors for the Clergy.

Thomas Benson, D. D. }

Chester.

Lawrence Fogg, D. D. Dean of Chester.

John Thane, D. D. } Arch-Deacons } Chester.

William Stratford, D. D. } of } Richmond.

Richard Wroe, D. D. Proctor for the Chapter.

The Hon. Edward Finch, A. M. Proctor for the Clergy of Chester.

Tobias West, A. M. Proctor for the Clergy of Richmond.

Sodor and Man.

No Return.

In the Province of Canterbury.

<i>Members of the Upper-House.</i>	Arch-Deacons	50
<i>Arch-Bishop</i> — — — — — 1	Proctors for Chapters	26
<i>Bishops</i> — — — — — 21	Proctors for Clergy	46
<i>Members of the Lower-House.</i>		
<i>Deans</i> — — — — — 22		In all 166

In

In the Province of York.

<i>Members of the Upper-House.</i>		Proctors for Chapters ——— 8
Arch-Bishop ——— 1		Proctors for Clergy ——— 22
Bishops ——— 4		Custodes ——— 3
<i>Members of the Lower-House.</i>		In all 50
Deans ——— 4		Sum Total in both Provinces 216
Arch-Deacons ——— 8		

Officers and Servants of His Majesty's Household, attending in the several Offices below Stairs, under the Command of the Lord High Steward of His Majesty's Household. With their respective Salaries, and Board Wages.

	<i>Per Annum.</i>	
	<i>Wages.</i>	<i>Board-Wages.</i>
H enry Duke of Kent, Lord High Steward. }	100 00 00	1360 00 00
His Secretary, James Brett, Esq;		
Hugh, Earl of Cholmondeley, Treasurer. }	123 14 08	1076 05 04
Hugh Boscawen, Esq; Comptroller. }	107 17 06	1092 02 06
Francis, Earl of Godolphin, Cofferer. }	100 00 00	400 00 00
His Deputy, Mr. Edwards.		
Clerk, Mr. Thomas Cremer.		
Edmond Dunch, Esq; Mr. of the Housh. }	66 13 04	433 06 08
John Charlton, { Esq; Clerks of }		
Robert Wroth, { the Greencloth. }	each 44 06 08	455 13 04
William Fielding, { Esq; Clerks }		
William Coventrye, { Comptrollers. }	44 06 08	455 13 04

Accounting-House.

Luder Spiesmaker }	Yeomen.	05 00 00	73 00 00
Henry Powell }			
John Holbeck, }	Grooms.	02 13 04	54 15 00
William Paul, }			
Edward Philips, Messenger.		02 13 04	37 06 08
Meredith Lloyd and Edward Davis, Chamber Keepers.		19 06 08	

Bake-House.

John Clarke, Yeoman, ———	05 00 00	45 00 00
Henry Nartloe, }	Grooms, each ———	02 13 04
John Allen, }		37 06 08

Pantry.

William Lingen, Gent. and Yeoman —	11 08 02	48 11 10
Charles Justice, }	Grooms, each ———	02 13 04
John Gould, }		37 06 08

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Cellar

Per Annum.
Wages. Broad-Wages.

Cellar.

Samuel Towers, Yeoman.	— — —	11 08 01 $\frac{1}{2}$	48 11 10 $\frac{1}{2}$
John Darby, } James Strong, }	Grooms, each — — —	02 13 04	37 06 01
James Heymans, Yeoman of the Ice-House	— — —	05 00 00	45 00 00

Buttery.

John Rivet, Gent. and Yeoman.	— — —	11 08 01	48 11 10 $\frac{1}{2}$
John Clay, Yeoman.	— — —	05 00 00	45 00 00
Tadaus van Sausen, } Samuel Beard, } Thomas Paitfeild, }	Grooms, each — — —	02 13 04	37 06 03

Spicery.

Richard D'Avenant, Esq; Clerk,	— — —	16 00 00	84 00 00
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Confectionary.

George Gunthorpe, } John du Commin, }	Yeoman. — — —	05 00 00	45 00 00
Andrew Ferré, Groom.	— — —	02 13 04	37 06 08

Cwry.

Josias Poulter, Gent. and Yeoman.	— — —	11 08 01 $\frac{1}{2}$	48 11 10 $\frac{1}{2}$
Peter Berry, Yeoman.	— — —	05 00 00	45 00 00
Charles Callmell, Groom.	— — —	02 13 04	37 06 08

Laundress.

Jane Gunthorpe, Laundress of the } Table and Household Linnen. }	— — —	20 00 00	100 00 00
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King's Privy Kitchen.

Henry Lowman, Esq; First Clerk,	— — —	44 06 08 $\frac{1}{2}$	205 13 04 $\frac{1}{2}$
James Eckersall, Esq; Second Clerk,	— — —	11 08 01 $\frac{1}{2}$	138 11 10 $\frac{1}{2}$
Michael Hounsleff, Esq; Master Cook,	— — —	11 08 02 $\frac{1}{2}$	138 11 10 $\frac{1}{2}$
John Dissell, Esq; Second Master Cook,	— — —	11 08 01 $\frac{1}{2}$	108 11 10 $\frac{1}{2}$
Joseph Centlivre, Yeoman of the Mouth;	60 l.		
Claude Arnaud, } William Daniel, } William Calhoun, } Joseph Le Meray, } John Sells } Thomas Wells }	Yeoman, each — — —	05 00 00	55 00 00
William Hounsleff, } Thomas Webb, } James Smith, } Henry Evans, } Christopher Lisney, }	Grooms, each — — —	02 13 04	47 06 08

Claude

Per Annum.
Wages. Board-Wages.

Claude Arnauld, Jun.

John Thornburgh,

Richard Dissell,

Emanuel Hicks,

William Ward,

Anthony Froling,

Children, each 02 00 00 38 00 00

His Majesty allows 20 l. per Annum to Two Boys to be bred
up Cooks. 40 00 00

John Hobbs,

Thomas Lester,

John Grimstone,

John Gatley,

John Fosbrooke,

Samuel Edmonds,

Josiah Eatwell,

John Wheeler,

Leonard Steele,

Daniel Hellacher,

Rowland Habberly,

Samuel Needham,

Scourers, each ——— 02 00 00 28 00 00

Turnbroachers, each 30 00 00

Door-Keepers, each 30 00 00

Barber.

John Whilden,

Nicholas Howard,

George Mynors,

John Geater,

John Winston,

Yeomen, each 05 00 00 45 00 00

Grooms, each 02 13 04 37 06 08

Acater.

James Halsey, Esq; Serjeant. ——— 11 08 01½ 48 11 10½

John Price,

Charles Tuckwell, Esq; Joint-Clerks. — 06 13 04 113 06 08

Poultery.

John Shaw, Esq; Clerk. ——— 06 13 04 73 06 08

Anthony Scarlet, Yeoman. ——— 05 00 00 45 00 00

Thomas Rutter, } Grooms. ——— 02 13 04 37 06 08

Thomas Ackres, }

Scalding-House.

Henry York, Yeoman. ——— 05 00 00 45 00 00

William Spicer, } Grooms. ——— 02 13 04 37 06 08

William Benning, }

Pastry.

Thomas Salter, Yeoman. ——— 05 00 00 45 00 00

Thomas Brown, Groom. ——— 02 13 04 37 06 00

Edward Allen, Groom. ——— 02 00 00 33 00 00

John Burden, Salfary-man. ——— 30 00 00

William Murray, Furner. ——— 30 00 00

The Present STATE of Part I.

Per Annum.
Wages. Board-Wages.

Scullery.

Thomas Hardiman,	}	Yeomen.	————	05 00 00	45 00 00
Samuel Cardel,					
James Tooth,	}	Joint-Grooms, each	—	02 13 04	37 06 08
Samuel Farley,					
James Rodd,	}	Pages	————	02 00 00	33 00 00
Francis Thompson,					
Martha Dodson,		Servant	————	02 00 00	33 00 00
Robert Chambers,	}	Children, each	—	02 00 00	33 00 00
Thomas Bott,					
John Griffin,	}	Pan-Keepers, each	—		30 00 00
Richard Turner,					

Wood-ward.

Edward Parsons, Esq; Clerk.	————	06 13 04	73 06 08
Somerset English, Yeoman.	————	05 00 00	45 00 00
Francis Coleman,	}	Grooms, each	— 02 13 04 37 06 08
William Spencer,			

Harbingers.

Peter La Roche, Gent. Harbinger.	————	11 08 01½	48 11 10½
William Wall,	}	Yeomen, each	— 05 00 00 45 00 00
Francis Courant,			
Luke Darington,			
Robert Brough,			
Robert Parsons,			

Almonry.

Daniel Whitton, Yeoman.	————	05 00 00	45 00 00
William Slutter, Groom.	————	02 13 04	37 06 08

Porters at the Gate.

Philip Cavendish, Esq; Serjeant Porter.	Salary 160 l. per An.			
Richard Miller,	}	Yeomen, each	— 05 00 00	45 00 00
James Lovett,				
Robert Vernon,				
Nicholas Meebourn,				
Philip Hanchett,	}	Grooms, each	— 02 13 04	37 06 08
William Fuller,				
Adam Bagshaw,				

Carttakers.

Richard Fielder,	}	Yeomen, each	— 05 00 00	45 00 00
Edward Kilmayne,				
William Munden,	}	Grooms, each	— 02 13 04	37 06 08
William Arbor,				

Tail-Cartakers.

Charles Lloyd,	————	02 13 04
Anthony Brouse,	————	02 13 04

George

Per Annum.

Wages. Board-Wages.

George Clarke, ————— 02 13 04

Arnold van Beeke, ————— 02 13 04

Officers of the Hall.

John Philips, }
 James Moody, } Daily-waiters, each — 02 00 00 28 00 00
 William Paul, }

Marshalsea.

Sir Philip Meadows, Knight, Marshal. 26 00 00

Thomas Bocket, }
 Charles Wright, }
 Jeffery Frankland, } Marshal's-Men, each 20 00 00
 James Gregory, }
 John Gardiner, }
 William Rider, }

Uerge.

John Hardisley, Clerk. ————— 06 13 04 23 06 08

Robert White, Coroner. ————— 6 13 04 23 06 08

Bread-Beaters.

Samuel Lee, ————— 02 00 00 18 07 06

John Richard Lee, ————— 02 00 00 07 02 06

Wine-Porters.

Edmond Breckenbury, } each — — — 04 00 00

John Bardin, }

Edward Jones, Turncock at Kensington, 25 00 00

Nathanael Lloyd, Bell-ringer at Kensington, 25 00 00

Thomas Trevor, Cart-loader, 20 00 00

Joseph Whiteoff, Watchman at St. James's, 27 07 06

Thomas Hysley, Cleaner of the Sels-Pools, 55 12 06

Thomas Warner, for feeding and breeding Pheasants
at Hampton-Court, ————— 200 00 00

Clerks to the Four Officers of the Board of Green-Cloth.

Mr. Luder Spiesmaker,

Mr. Edward Parsons,

Mr. John Skinner,

Mr. John Price,

Clerk to the Chief Clerk of the Kitchen, Edward Arnold,

To the Second Clerk of the Kitchen, Henry Sedgwick,

To the Clerk of the Spicery, Edward Salter.

Parveyors.

Fishmongers, Francis Tuckwell, and Charles Madock.

Poulterers, Joseph Huddle, Richard Walkden, and Anthony Wybrid.

Linnen-Draper, John Day.

Grocer, Miles Harper.

Oilman, Robert Burton.

Brewer, William Hicks, Esq;

Butchers, $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{John Russell,} \\ \text{Robert Heard, and} \\ \text{Thomas Bryer.} \end{array} \right.$

Purveyor of the Bacon, *Thomas Cliffe.*

Brasier,

Ironmonger, $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Jeremiah Hancock.} \end{array} \right.$

Pewterer, *Robert Nicholson.*

Tallow-Chandlers, *Thomas Rutter, and William Watridge.*

Note, Besides the Wages and Board-Wages to His Majesty's Servants below Stairs, and under the Direction of the Lord Steward, there is an Allowance of 4 s. per Diem to every Groom, and 5 s. per Diem to every Gentleman, and 2 s. 6 d. per Diem, to all the inferiour Servants, for their Extraordinary Expences, in attending his Majesty when he makes a Progress, and during his Absence from His usual Palace in London.

Officers and Servants above Stairs under the Lord High Chamberlain.

Thomas, Duke of Newcastle,
Lord Chamberlain.
Thomas Coke, *Esq;* Vice Cham-
berlain.

Lords, or Gentlemen of His Ma-
jesty's Bed-Chamber.

Groom of the Stole, and first
Gentleman of the Bed Cham-
ber, vacant.

Lionel, Earl of Dorset.

James, Earl of Berkeley.

Charles, Duke of Richmond.

Charles, Duke of Grafton.

Henry, Earl of Lincoln.

Charles, Earl of Manchester.

John, Earl of Stairs.

Charles, Earl of Selkirk.

John, Lord Carteret.

George, Earl of Orkney.

John, Earl of Leicester.

Gentlemen of the Privy Cham-
ber.

Sir John Statham, *Kt.*

Sir Edward Lane, *Kt.*

George Vernon, *Esq;*

John Cope, *Esq;*

Sir Thomas Read, *Bar.*

Sir Edward Cope, *Bar.*

John Tryon, *Esq;*

Thomas Price, *Esq;*

Gilbert Clarke, *Esq;*

Lewis Le Grand, *Esq;*

Crew Offley, *Esq;*

Lisle Hacket, *Esq;*

William Walthburne, *Esq;*

Richard Lockwood, *Esq;*

George Isaackson, *Esq;*

Sir James Clarke, *Kt.*

Edward Leigh, *Esq;*

Thomas Stone, *Esq;*

Francis Duncomb, *Esq;*

Sir John Chester, *Bar.*

John Crew Offley, *Esq;*

Jeremiah Sambroke, *Esq;*

Henry Grefwold, *Esq;*

Henry Seymour, *Esq;*

Sir Thomas Aston, *Bar.*

Sir Gilbert Pickering, *Bar.*

Owen Buckingham, *Esq;*

John Morris, *Esq;*

John Gerrard, *Esq;*

Sir Edward Lawrence, *Kt.*

Sir

Sir Cæsar Child, *Bar.*
 Sir William Beckford, *Bar.*
 Sir George Brydges Skipworth,
Bar.

Henry Henly, *Esq;*
 Sir Anthony Sturt, *Kt.*
 Thomas Dacres, *Esq;*
 Henry Vernon, *Esq;*
 Molton Lambart, *Esq;*
 Joseph Windham, *Esq;*
 William Shepherd, *Esq;*
 Sir Bryan Broughton, *Bar.*
 Gideon Harvey, *Esq;*
 Robert Chester, *Esq;*
 Henry Stratford, *Esq;*
 Courtenay Croker, *Esq;*
 William Johnson, *Esq;*
 William Archer, *Esq;*
 Gabriel Ramondon, *Esq;*
 John Lanton, *Esq;*
 Thomas Bracus, *Esq;*
 Robert a Breece, *Esq;*
 Thomas Wright, *Esq;*

Grooms of the Bed Chamber.

Hon. William Carr, }
 Charles Tyrrel, } *Esq;*
 James Dormer, }
 Charles Howard, }
 George Fielding, }
 Sir Gustavus Hume, *Kt.*

Pages of the Back Stairs.

Mr. Robert Gardiner.
 Mr. Edward Browne.
 Mr. Lawrence Saxton.
 Mr. James Sell.
 Mr. David Harris.
 Mr. William Taylor.

Cup Bearers.

Robert Russell, }
 Harbottle Luckyn, } *Esq;*
 Walter Littleton, }
 Henry Boteler.

Carters.

John Tilburg, }
 Joseph Hornby, } *Esq;*

Harry Cole,
 Gasp. Frederick Henning, } *Esq;*

Gentlemen Sewers.

John Lyon, }
 John Hodges, } *Esq;*
 Grey Longville, }
 Charles de la Faye,

Gentlemen Ushers of the Privy Chamber.

Henry Sandys, }
 Brownlow Sherrard, } *Esq;*
 Richard Anderson, }
 Sir Edward Lawrence, *Kt.*

Gentlemen Ushers daily Waiters.

Sir William Oldes, *Kt. Gentle-*
man Usher, daily Waiter and
Black Rod.

Sir William Saunderson, *Kt.*
 Charles Dalton, *Esq;*
 Thomas Brand, *Esq;*

Assistant Gentleman Usher.

Anthony Sauvin, *Esq;*

Grooms of the Privy Chamber.

Robert Hemmington, }
 William Whitmore, } *Esq;*
 Joseph Ashley, }
 Cornelius Tilburg,

Gentlemen Ushers, Quarter-Wai-
ters in Ordinary.

Charles Bressy, }
 Henry Godfrey, }
 Henry Gardy, }
 John Pinkney, } *Esq;*
 Thomas Hutton, }
 Francis Coxeter, }
 James Ede, }
 Charles Orway,

Sewers of the Great Chamber.

Anthony Meek, }
 James Tryon, } *Esq;*
 James Grassinneau, }
 Charles Crompt,

Daniel

Daniel Garnier,
Thomas Burcher,
Peter Quantitau,
Charles Nezaraau, } *Gentlemen.*

Chamber Keeper.
Mr. George Powel.

*Grooms of the Great Chamber, or
Messengers.*

Mr. Adam Lifney.
Mr. Edward Cooper.
Mr. James Cooke.
Mr. John Lindsey.
Mr. Griffith Evans.
Mr. Robert Jenkinson.
Mr. Thomas Martyn.
Mr. John Stone.
Mr. Henry Waters.
Mr. Robert Burrel.

Pages of the Presence.
Mr. Abraham Kemp.
Mr. Joseph Vicars.
Mr. Edward Wills.
Mr. Arnold Wallwyn.

Coffer Bearers.
Mr. Michael Woolrech.
Mr. Matthew Mounsee.

WARDROBES.

Removing Wardrobes.
Honourable Grey Maynard, *Esq;*
Yeoman, 320 l.
Thomas Williams, } *Grooms*,
Charles Chester, } 130 l. each.
Mr. Kendal Heron, } *Pages*,
Mr. — — — Lucas, } 100 l.
Mr. Thomas Williams, } each.

Under House Keeper at St. James's,
Mr. Edward Brown, 60 l.

Standing Wardrobes.
Under House Keeper and Ward-
robe Keeper at St. James's.
Thomas Hutton, *Esq;* 100 l.

Under House Keeper at Hampton
Court.
Somerset English, *Esq;* 320 l.

Wardrobe Keeper.
Richard Marriot, *Esq;* 200 l.

Clerk of the Wardrobe.
William Van Hulse, *Esq;*

Keeper of the Royal House at Aud-
ley-Inn.
Henry Earl of Suffolk.

Wardrobe-Keeper at Windsor.
Thomas Hall, *Esq;*

At Kensington.
Henry Loman, *Esq;*

At White-Hall.
Daniel Child, *Esq;*

Gentleman of the Guns, and
Keeper of the Private Armory.
Piercy Guinion de Beaubaisson,
Esq;

Master of the Robes.
William, Lord Cadogan.

Yeoman of the Robes.
Mr. Charles Hodges.

Grooms.
Mr. Daniel Macret.
Mr. Henry Collop.
Mr. Samuel Pitt.

Waiters of the Robes.
Mr. George Curtis.
Mr. John Smith.

Page.
Mr. William Smith.

Brusher.
Mr. David Foulkes.

Messen-

*Messenger.**Mr. Henry Tyfon.**Laundress of the Body Linnen.**Mrs. Mary Loman, Wages 20 l.
Board-wages 119 l.**Sempstresses and Starcher.**Mrs. Rebeckah Stocken, 150 l.**Necessary Woman.**Mrs. Mary Foyfton, Board-wages 121 l. 5 s.**Treasurer of the Chamber.**Charles Earl of Radnor, 314 l.
1 s. 4 d.**Clerk.**Mr. John Holbech.**Comptroller of the Chamber.**— Nichols, Esq; 150 l.**Jewel-House.**Master, Hon. James Brudenel,
Esq; 450 l.**Yeoman, Edward Pauncefort,
Esq; 106 l. 5 s.**Groom, Mr. Edward Yardly.**Clerk. Mr. Robert Sedgwick.**Goldsmith, Mr. Samuel Smithin.**Jeweller, Mr. Nathanael Green.**Other Servants to the King.**Serjeant-Painter, Thomas Highmore, Esq;**Perfumer, Mr. Dighton.**Hatter, Mr. Sly.**Druggist, Mr. Humphry Thaire.**Perspective and Optick Glass-maker, Mr. John Marshall.**Master Bricklayer, Mr. Thomas Hughes.**Poet Laureat, Nicholas Rowe,
Esq;**Historiographer, Thomas Maddox, Esq;**Hydrographer, Edward Halley,
Esq;**Engraver of the Broad-Seal, Mr.
— Gerrard.**Chief Gardiner of the Royal Palace at St. James's, Mr. Henry Wife.**Eight under Gardiners.**Locksmith, Mr. John Robinfor.**Rat-killer.**Mole-taker.**Sievever of Herbs.**Card-maker.**Yeoman, Arras-worker.**A Taylor to the Great Wardrobe.**Ship-wright and Barge Builder.**Mathematical Instrument-maker.**Embroiderer.**Cabinet-maker.**Operator for the Teeth.**Comedians.**Serjeant Skinner.**Tuner of the Organs.**A Serjeant Trumpeter.**Twelve Trumpets.**Drum-Major.**Four Kettle-Drums.**Watch and Clock-maker, Mr. Joseph Antram.**Principal Painter, Sir Godfrey Kneller, Kt.**Surveyor and Keeper of the Pictures, Peter Walton, Esq;
200 l.**Jeyner of the Privy Chamber, Mr. John Howard, 19 l. 11 s 8 s.**Surveyor of the Royal Gardens, and Water-works, Sir John Vanbrug, Kt. 400 l.**Latin Secretary, Richard Hill, Esq;**Decipherer, Mr. Edward Wylles.**Painter in Enamel, Charles Boite, Esq;**Keeper of the Royal united Library at Cotton-House, Dr. Richard Bentley.**Bowling-Green Keeper, Mr. Henry Peacock.*

Stoti-

Stationer, Bookseller, and Book-binder, Mr. William Churchill, Mr. Edward Castle.

Master of the Ceremonies, Sir Clement Cotterell, Kt.

Assistant Master and Marshal, Dr. John English.

Serjeant at Arms for the City of London.

Serjeants at Arms in waiting at Court.

Thomas Charnock,
Joseph Lawfon,
Thomas De Critz,
Joseph Hall,
Talbot Jewkes,
Benjamin Hall,
Mark Delves,
Sebastian Turst,

Esq;

Serjeant at Arms attending the House of Commons, John Wyburgh, Esq;

Groom Porter, Thomas Archer, Esq;

Master of the Revels, Charles Killigrew, Esq;

His Yeoman, Thomas Lamb.

Knight Harbinger, Mr. Richard Wright.

Office Keeper, Mr. Richard May-powder.

Master of the Tennis Court, Thomas Chaplain, Esq;

Messengers in Ordinary.

Mr. William Sharpe. } Clerks of

Mr. James Barbon. } Cheque.

John Pulleing.

Charles Kenge.

Anthony Dagley.

Joseph Chance.

Edward Gibbs.

Thomas Newlin.

Thomas Roberts.

John Osmán.

John Hutchins.

William Parker.

Daniel Chandler.

Isaac Burrows.

Thomas Over.

Elias Chalk.

William Mitchel.

William Plummer.

Thomas Boman.

Peter John du Commin.

George Clarke.

John Warren.

William Squire.

Edward Davis.

Peter Newlin.

Thomas Beake, Jun.

Edward Serjeant.

Robert Martyn.

George Fry.

Thomas Smith.

Thomas Nightingale.

Francis Sawyer.

Richard Haywood.

Richard Sherman.

Joseph Smith.

John Fyson.

John Brighter.

Enock Mottram.

William Browne.

John Bill.

John Turner.

George Gordon.

Valentine Randal.

Messengers attending the Treasury.

Mr. John Thirkettle.

Mr. Joseph Richards.

Mr. Samuel Clarke.

Messenger to attend the Lord Chancellor, Mr. Robert Briscoe.

A Messenger to the Auditor, Mr. Henry Byewater.

Messenger of the Press, Mr. Robert Stephens, 60 l.

Musicians 24.

Master of Musick, Mr. John Eccles, 200 l.

Mr. John Banister.

Mr. Robert King.

Mr.

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Instr.
Br.
Instr.
W.
Orga.
Sh.
Phys.
M.
K.
Apoth.
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Mr. John Lenton.
 Mr. John Ridgely.
 Mr. Arthur Bradley.
 Mr. Gilbert Abrahall.
 Mr. John Shore.
 Mr. Richard Bradley, Jun.
 Mr. Thomas Roberts.
 Mr. Robert Cox.
 Mr. William Wells.
 Mr. Charles Jones.
 Mr. Thomas Sexton.
 Mr. Thomas Smith.
 Mr. Jonathan Aylemouth.
 Mr. Henry Simonds.
 Mr. Francis Goodfens.
 Mr. Peter Randal.
 Mr. William Corbett.
 Mr. Charles Tollet.
 Mr. Alexnder De la Tour.
 Mr. William Babel.
 Mr. James Kremberg.

Salary 40 l.

For Livery 16 l. each

Instrument Keeper, Mr. William Brown, 40 l.

Instrument Maker, Mr. John Walfh.

Organ Maker, Mr. Christopher Shrider.

Physicians in Ordinary to His Majesty, Sir John Shadwell, Kt. Dr. Tancred Robinson.

Apothecaries to the Person, James Chafe, Esq; Mr. — Grahme.

To the Household, Mr. William Jones.

Oculist in Ordinary, Roger Grant, Esq;

Surgeons.

Ambrose Dickens, Esq; } Serjt.
 Claudius Amyand, Esq; } Surg.

For the Household, Mr. William Bates.

Housekeeper at White-hall, Percy Kirke, Esq;

At Windsor-Castle, Theodore Randue, Esq;

At Newmarket, Thomas Walker, Esq;

Of the Palace of Westminster,
 Mr. John Incedon.

His Majesty's Forests, Parks,
 Warrens, &c.

Lord Chief-Justice, and Justice
 in Eyre, North of Trent,
 Thomas Earl of Westmor-
 land.

South of Trent, Charles Earl of
 Tankerville.

Chief Ranger of St. James's Park,
 and Keeper of the Mall, Lord
 Chetwynd.

Surveyor of His Majesty's Works,
 Sir Christopher Wren, Kt.

Clerk Engrosser, John Mercer,
 Esq;

Pay Master of the Works, Charles
 Darthquenave, Esq;

Surveyor General of His Majesty's
 Honours, Castles, Lordships,
 Forests, &c. Hugh Cholm-
 ley, Esq;

Comptroller of the Works, Sir John
 Vanbrugh, Kt.

Surveyor General of His Majesty's
 Woods beyond Trent, and on this
 side Trent, in the North of
 England, Robert Young, Esq;
 Warden, and Keeper of New-
 Forest, &c. Charles Duke of
 Bolton.

Steward and Keeper of the Forest
 of Sherwood, &c. Thomas
 Duke of New-Castle.

Wood-ward, &c. of New-Forest,
 Joseph Hinxman, Esq;

Governor of Greenwich Hospital,
 and Keeper of the Park there,
 Matthew Aylmer, Esq;

Chief Ranger and Keeper of Hyde-
 Park, Henry Portman, Esq;

Out Ranger of Windsor Forest,
 Thomas Onflow, Esq;

Keeper of Windsor Great and
 Little Park, S. Dutchess of
 Marlborough.

Keepers

Keeper of the Forest of Epping,
Robert Duke of Ancaſter.
Of Hampton Court Park, Wil-
liam Young, Eſq;
Of Audley-End Park, David
Robinson.

Lord Almoner, Dean, and other
Officers of His Maſteſty's Cha-
pel Royal.

Dr. William Nicholſon, Lord
Biſhop of Carlisle, Lord Almo-
ner, 200 l.

Dr. John Robinson, Biſhop of
London, Dean of the Chapel,
200 l.

The Reverend Dr. Canon, Sub-
Almoner, 97 l. 11 s. 3 d.

Dr. Charles Trimmel, Lord Bi-
ſhop of Norwich, Clerk of the
Cloſet, Sal. 6 l. 18 s.

The Honourable and Reverend,
Mr. Egerton, and Mr. Tal-
bot, Deputy Clerks by Turns.
Cloſet Keeper, Thomas Reading,
Eſq;

A Liſt of the Chaplains in Ordina-
ry to His Maſteſty, and their
ſeveral Months of waiting.

January.

Mr. Thomas Hayley.

Dr. Bradford.

Dr. Turner.

Dr. Waddington.

February.

Dr. Mandeville.

Dr. Hare.

Dr. Bentley.

Dr. Wilcox.

March.

Dr. Maynard.

Mr. Grey.

Dr. Gee.

Dr. Booth.

April.

Dr. Green.

Dr. Duſter.

Mr. Henry Finch.

Mr. Maſhal.

May.

Dr. Sherlock.

Mr. Edward Finch.

Dr. Boulrer.

Mr. Sprat.

June.

Dr. Lany.

Dr. Nurſe.

Dr. Inet.

Dr. Clark.

July.

Dr. Snape.

Mr. Bland.

Dr. Watſon.

Dr. Hoadly.

Auguſt.

Dr. Baker.

Dr. Hutchinſon.

Mr. Ibot.

Mr. Lockart.

September.

Dr. Chandler.

Dr. Holland,

Mr. Burnet.

Mr. Waterland.

October.

Dr. Stanhope.

Dr. Moſs.

Mr. Egerton.

Dr. Franklyn.

November.

Dr. Kennett.

Dr. Gouge.

Dr. Chitlull.

Dr. Reynolds.

December.

Dr. Linford.

Dr. Wickhart.

Dr. Bridges.

Dr. Lane.

Gentlemen of the Chappel.

Dr. William Turner.

Mr. James Hart.

Mr. Flintoff.

Mr. John Goſling.

Mr. Samuel Bentham, Confeſ-
ſor.

Mr.

Mr. Alexander Damascen.

Mr. Thomas Linacre.

*Mr. Daniel Williams, Clerk of
the Cheque.*

Mr. John Church.

Mr. Thomas Jennings.

Mr. Thomas Edwards.

Mr. William Washburn.

Mr. John Freeman.

Mr. John Mason.

Mr. Bernard Gates.

Mr. Francis Hughes.

Mr. William Battell.

Mr. Edward Aspinwall.

Mr. George Lay.

Mr. Samuel Wheeley.

Mr. William Morley.

Mr. George Carleton.

Mr. Thomas Baker.

Mr. Samuel Chittle.

*Mr. Thomas Gething.
and one Vacancy.*

The Children of the Chapel.

Thomas Powel.

Roger Gething.

Thomas Ellis.

Charles Peach.

Benjamin Godwin.

Stephen Keyes.

Edmond Woodeson.

James Kent.

Joseph Dean.

William Jones.

*First Organist and Composer, Dr.
William Crofts, 73 l.*

*Second Organist and Composer,
Mr. John Weldon.*

*Serjeant of the Vestry, Jonathan
Smith, Esq;*

Lutenist, John Shore, Esq;

Violist, Mr. Thomas Goodsens.

*Yeoman of the Vestry, Mr. John
Hill.*

Gro m, John Lenton.

Samuel Clay, Organ Blower.

Thomas Brooks, Bell Ringer.

Six Chaplains at White-hall.

Dr. Atterbury.

Dr. Ovington.

Dr. Marshall.

Mr. Mangy.

Mr. Worcester.

Mr. Bridgen. No Sallaries.

Two Reading Chaplains.

Mr. Thomas Cafe, } 80 l. p.

Mr. Mingy. } Ann.

*Jonathan Smith, Esq; for Sur-
plices ————— at
the Chapel at White-Hall,
49 l. 2 s.*

*Chapel Keeper, Mr. John Ri-
chardson, Sal. 50 l.*

*Closet Keeper, Mr. Daniel Far-
mer, 50 l.*

*Cock and Cryer, Samuel Shore,
18 l. 5 s.*

*Household Chaplain at Kensington,
Mr. Prat.*

At Hampton-Court, Mr. Foxal.

*Two Chaplains of the Private,
or German Chapel at St.
James's.*

George And. Ruperti, } 200 l.

Anthony Wm. Boehm, } each.

*Chapel Keeper, John Christian
Jacobi, 60 l. per Annum.*

*Necessary Woman, Mrs. Barrow,
16 l. per Annum.*

*These Four have been esta-
blish'd ever since the Time of
His Royal Highness George Prince
of Denmark, and kept in pay;
but after His present Majesty's
Arrival, two others have been
added, viz.*

*Christopher Martini, Reader of
the Common Prayer in the Ger-
man Language, at 40 l. per
Annum, Salary.*

God-

Godfrey Steidel, Porter, having
20 l. per Annum.

Establishment of the Foreign Cha-
pels at St. James's.

Ministers of the Royal French
Chapel at St. James's, each
having a Salary of 160 l. per
Annum.

The Reverend Dr. John May-
nard.

The Reverend Mr. Philip May-
nard.

The Reverend Mr. Peter Rival.

For the Dutch Congregation.

The Reverend Mr. John Peter
Nucella.

The Reverend Mr. Sebastian Van-
der Eyken.

Readers to both Congregations.

The Reverend Mr. John Majeu,
having 40 l. per Annum.

The Reverend Mr. Sebastian

Vander Eyken, 30 l. per Ann.

The Sexton for both Congregations.
Mr. James Mercier, 22 l. 10 s.
per Annum.

Allowed by His Majesty King
GEORGE.

For Bread and Wine at the Holy
Communion of the French Con-
gregation, to Dr. John May-
nard, 8 l. 12 s. per Annum.

For Bread and Wine at the Holy
Communion, and Candles for
Evening Divine Service of the
Dutch Congregation, to Mr.
Sebastian Vander Eyken, 20 l.
12 s. per Annum.

The total Sum— 921 l. 14 s. 0 d

Master of the Barges, Mr. Chri-
stopher Hill.

48 Watermen at 3 l. 2 s. 6 d.
per Annum, each.

*A Bill of Fees due to the King's Servants from all Persons
that receive the Honour of Knighthood, viz.*

	l.	s.	d.
To the Earl Marshal of England	03	13	4
To the King's Herald and Pursuivants at Arms	08	00	0
To the Gentlemen Ushers of the Privy Chamber	05	00	0
To the Gentlemen Ushers Daily Waiters	05	00	0
To the Grooms of the Privy Chamber	05	00	0
To the Gentlemen Ushers Quarter Waiters	04	00	0
To the Knight Harbinger	03	00	0
To the Gentlemen and Yeomen Harbingers	05	06	8
To the Serjeants at Arms	05	00	0
To the Robes Office	04	00	0
To the Pages of the Bed-chamber	04	00	0
To the King's Barbers	01	00	0
To the Wardrobe Office	02	05	4
To the Serjeant and Office of the Trumpet	03	00	0
To the Gentlemen of the Cellar and Buttery	01	12	0
To the Sewers of the Bed-chamber	02	00	0
To the Grooms of the Chamber	01	00	0

To

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
To the Serjeant Porter	01	00	0
To the Porters of the Gate	01	00	0
To the Yeomen Ushers	01	00	0
To the Yeomen of the Mouth	01	16	0
To the Clofet Keepers of the Books, &c.	00	10	9
To the Surveyor of the Ways	00	10	0
To the Surveyor of the Dresser, &c.	00	10	0
To the Pages of the Presence	00	10	0
To the Drum-Major	00	13	4
To the King's Footmen	02	00	0
To the King's Coachmen	00	10	0
To the Corporals of the Guards of the King's Body	05	00	0
	78	13	4

There is also to the Six Pages of the Bed-Chamber }
 3 *l.* more if Knighted within the Verge thereof. } 81 13 4

Fees due to the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod.

For ENTRANCE.

The Prince for his first Entrance into the House of Peers	30	00	0
An Arch-Bishop	06	13	4
A Duke	10	00	0
A Marquis	06	13	4
An Earl	04	00	0
The Bishops of <i>Lond. Durham</i> and <i>Winton</i> , each of'em	03	06	8
A Bishop	02	10	0
A Viscount	04	10	0
A Baron	02	10	0

All these are to be paid as well by those Lords that are newly created, as by those unto whom their Honour descends. And each Bishop being translated unto another Bishoprick, is to pay again according to the Rates aforesaid.

And also every Temporal Lord being created unto an higher Honour, or unto whom it descends, is to pay again according to the Rates aforesaid.

Every Lord is to pay for Proxy 01 10 0

If any Lord new created send for his Proxy, he shall send also his Fees for his first Entrance into the House; till then his Proxy is not to be entred or allowed.

At the ending of the Session every Peer gives him }
 freely, each Lord above a Viscount, at least } 02 00 0
 Bishops or Barons 01 00 0

Fees due to him by Private Bills.

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Every Bill at the first, or before the second Reading —	05	00	0
More to him to provide Wine and Wafers —	02	00	0
If a Bill concern divers Persons, they are to pay for a double Bill.			
If a Bill of Naturalization contain many Persons, each } Person is to pay —————	05	00	0

Fees due to him for Commitments.

Each Peer committed into his Custody pays Twen- } ty Nobles a Day —————	06	13	4
As for his Entertainment and all other Charges, he refers it to the Nobleman's Discretion, who rewards him with Plate, or as he thinks fit.			
Every Inferior Person committed to him pays 10 } Nobles —————	03	06	8
And for his Custody every Day —————	00	10	0
If he be sent for out of the Country, he has 20 s. as } Riding Fees ————— <i>per Diem.</i>	01	00	0
From the Beginning of the Parliament, and sending } out Writs to the Rising thereof, he has for every } Day —————	00	06	8
And if the Parliament be kept elsewhere than at <i>West-</i> } <i>minster</i> , he has an Allowance of 40 s. <i>per Diem</i> , as } at the last Parliament at <i>Oxford</i> —————	02	00	0
For every Writ of Error lodg'd in the House, he has } And for every Cause that is heard at the Bar, he has } Paid by the Appellant and Defendant —————	02	00	0

Fees for Installment of the Knights of the Order.

The Prince 100 Marks —————	66	13	4
A Duke —————	20	00	0
A Marquis 25 Marks —————	16	13	4
An Earl 20 Marks —————	12	13	4
At the Arraignment of any Knight of the Garter, his upper Robe belongs to him.			

When he is sent beyond Sea to any Prince with the Garter, and an Order that he is to be employed, his Allowance for ordinary and extraordinary is from His Majesty, *per Diem*, 4 *l.*

FEEs due to the King's Servants, upon Creation of several Degrees of Honour of Noblemen.

	<i>A Duke.</i>	<i>Marquiss.</i>	<i>Earl.</i>	<i>Viscount.</i>	<i>Baron.</i>
To the Earl Marshal, for the Homage of any of the above- said Degrees, at his first Creation, ————	00 00 00	00 00 00	00 00 00	00 00 00	00 00 00
To the Garter, Principal King at Arms, ————	26 13 04	20 00 00	13 06 08	10 00 00	08 00 00
To the Garter, for Supporters for any of the said Degrees at the first Creation, ————	00 00 00	00 00 00	00 00 00	00 00 00	00 00 00
To the King's Heralds and Purfivants of Arms, ————	26 13 04	20 00 00	13 06 08	10 00 00	08 00 00
To the Gentlemen-Ushers of the Privy-Chamber, ————	20 00 00	15 00 00	10 00 00	08 00 00	06 13 04
To the Gentlemen-Ushers Daily-Waiters, ————	20 00 00	15 00 00	10 00 00	08 00 00	06 13 04
To the Gentleman-Usher, Assistant, ————	05 00 00	03 19 00	02 10 00	02 00 00	01 13 04
To the Gentlemen-Ushers, Quarter-Waiters, ————	20 00 00	13 06 08	10 00 00	08 00 00	06 13 04
To the Corporals of the Guards, ————	20 00 00	15 00 00	10 00 00	08 00 00	06 13 04
To the Sergeants at Arms, ————	20 00 00	13 06 08	10 00 00	08 00 00	06 13 04
To the Sewers of the Chamber, ————	07 00 00	06 00 00	05 00 00	04 00 00	03 06 08
To the Musicians, Four Companies, ————	07 00 00	06 00 00	05 00 00	04 00 00	03 06 08
To the Sergeant-Trumpeter, ————	15 00 00	12 00 00	10 00 00	08 00 00	06 00 00
To the Yeomen-Ushers, ————	06 00 00	05 00 00	04 00 00	03 06 08	02 10 00
To the Groom-Porter, ————	03 00 00	02 10 00	02 00 00	01 10 00	01 00 00
To the Barber, ————	05 00 00	05 00 00	04 00 00	03 06 08	03 06 00
To the Grooms of the Privy-Chamber, ————	20 00 00	13 06 08	10 00 00	08 00 00	06 13 04
To the Footmen, ————	04 13 04	04 00 00	03 06 08	02 13 04	02 00 00
To the Pages of the Chamber, ————	03 06 08	02 13 04	02 00 00	01 13 04	01 00 00
To the Keepers of the Council-Chamber, ————	05 00 00	03 06 08	02 10 00	02 00 00	01 13 04

	<i>A Duke.</i>	<i>Marguiss.</i>	<i>Earl.</i>	<i>Viscount.</i>	<i>Baron.</i>
To the Drums, ———	03 06 08	02 13 04	02 00 00	01 10 00	01 00 00
To the Ewry, ———	02 10 00	02 00 00	01 10 00	01 05 00	01 00 00
To the Pantry, ———	02 00 00	01 10 00	01 00 00	00 15 00	00 10 00
To the Master Cook, ———	03 06 06	02 13 04	02 00 00	01 10 00	01 00 00
To the Buttery, ———	02 00 00	01 10 00	01 00 00	00 15 00	00 10 00
To the Cellar, ———	02 00 00	01 10 00	01 00 00	00 15 00	00 10 00
To the Porters at the Gate, ———	06 00 00	05 00 00	04 00 00	03 06 08	02 00 00
To the Knight-Harbingers, ———	03 06 08	03 06 08	03 06 08	03 06 08	03 06 08
To the Robes, ———	15 00 00	13 06 08	10 00 00	08 00 00	06 00 00
To the Gentlemen of the Buttery and Cellar, ———	06 00 00	05 06 08	04 00 00	05 04 00	02 08 00
To the Pages of the Bed-Chamber, ———	16 00 00	13 06 08	10 00 00	08 00 00	06 00 00
To the Wardrobe, ———	16 00 00	13 06 08	10 00 00	08 00 00	06 00 00
To the Serjeant-Porter, ———	10 00 00	08 00 00	06 00 00	05 00 00	02 00 00
To the Gentlemen and Yeomen-Harbingers, ———	20 06 08	17 15 07	13 06 08	10 13 04	08 00 00
To the Cook of the Privy-Kitchen, ———	08 00 00	06 00 00	04 00 00	03 06 08	02 00 00
To the Grooms of the Chamber, ———	08 00 00	06 00 00	04 00 00	03 06 08	02 00 00
Sum Total of each, as per Column, ———	350 3	427 2 10	720 2 3	415 9 7	4150 5 4

FENS

F E E S due to the King's Servants, upon the Creation of a Prince of Wales and Earl of Chester, as paid by his Royal Highness, George Prince of Wales.

	Prince.	Earl.
To the Earl Marshal of England, —	30 00 00	00 00 00
To the Garter, Principal King at Arms, —	53 06 08	13 06 08
To the Garter, for Supporters for any of the said Degrees, at the first Creation, —	00 00 00	00 00 00
To the King's Herald and Pursuivants of Arms, —	53 06 08	13 06 08
To the Gentlemen-Ushers of the Privy-Chamber, —	40 00 00	10 00 00
To the Gentlemen-Ushers Daily-Waiters, —	40 00 00	10 00 00
To the Gentleman-Usher, Assistant, —	10 00 00	2 10 00
To the Gentlemen-Ushers, Quarter-Waiters, —	40 00 00	10 00 00
To the Corporals of the Guards, —	40 00 00	10 00 00
To the Serjeants at Arms, —	40 00 00	10 00 00
To the Sewers of the Chamber, —	14 00 00	05 00 00
To the Musicians, Four Companies, —	14 00 00	05 00 00
To the Serjeant-Trumpeter, —	30 00 00	10 00 00
To the Yeomen-Ushers, —	12 00 00	04 00 00
To the Groom-Porter, —	06 00 00	02 00 00
To the Barber, —	10 00 00	04 00 00
To the Grooms of the Privy Chamber, —	40 00 00	10 00 00
To the Foot-men, —	09 06 08	03 06 08
To the Pages of the Chamber, —	06 13 04	02 00 00
To the Keepers of the Council-Chamber, —	10 00 00	2 10 00
To the Drums, —	06 13 04	02 00 00
To the Ewry, —	05 00 00	01 10 00
To the Pantry, —	04 00 00	01 00 00
To the Master Cook, —	06 13 04	2 00 00
To the Buttery, —	4 00 00	1 00 00
To the Cellar, —	04 00 00	01 00 00
To the Porters at the Gate, —	12 00 00	04 00 00
To the Knight Harbinger, —	06 13 04	3 06 08
To the Robes, —	30 00 00	10 00 00
To the Gentlemen of the Buttery and Cellar, —	12 00 00	4 00 00
To the Pages of the Bed-chamber, —	32 00 00	10 00 00
To the Wardrobe, —	32 00 00	10 00 00
To the Serjeant-Porter, —	20 00 00	06 00 00
To the Gentlemen and Yeomen Harbingers, —	40 13 04	13 06 08
To the Cook of the Privy-Kitchen, —	10 00 00	2 00 00
To the Grooms of the Chamber, —	16 00 00	04 00 00
	730 6 8	202 3 4

Total paid by the Pr. of Wales, as above, — 932 10 00

A Bill of Homage-Fees due to the King's Servants from all Towns Corporate through which his Majesty shall pass.

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
T O the Gentlemen-Ushers of the Privy-Chamber, —————	05	00	00
To the Gentlemen-Ushers, Daily-Waiters, —————	05	00	00
To the Serjeant at Arms, —————	03	06	08
To the Gentlemen-Ushers, Quarter-Waiters, —————	01	00	00
To the Knight-Harbinger, —————	03	06	08
To the Knight-Marshal, —————	01	00	00
To the Yeomen-Ushers, —————	01	00	00
To the Grooms of the Chamber, —————	01	00	00
To the Serjeants and Office of the Trumpets, —————	03	16	00
To the Wardrobe, —————	01	16	08
To the Yeomen of the Mouth, —————	02	00	00
To the Pages of the Presence, —————	00	10	00
To the Surveyor of the Ways, —————	01	10	00
To the Yeomen of the Field, —————	00	10	00
To the Sewers of the Chamber, —————	01	00	00
To the Closet-Keeper, —————	00	10	00
To the Surveyor of the Dresser, —————	00	10	00
To the King's Footmen, —————	02	00	00
To the Coach-men, —————	00	10	00
To the Porters at the Gate, —————	01	00	00
To the Yeomen Harbingers, —————	01	00	00
Total, —————	37	06	00

Officers and Servants under the Master of the Horse.

C ommissioner for executing the Office of Master of the Horse,	<i>Equerries of the Crown-Stable.</i>
Francis Negus, Esq;	Henry Foubert, } Esq; 256 l.
Gentleman of the Horse, and	P. Voy. Rechauffie, } each.
Auener,	<i>Pages of Honour,</i>
Hon. Henry Berkeley, Esq;	John Mordant, }
256 l.	Thomas Murray, } Esq; 260 l.
<i>Equerries.</i>	Gilford Killigrew, } each.
Ho. Hen. Berkeley,	Tho. Bludworth, }
Thomas Panton,	<i>Master of the Studs,</i>
Peter Wentworth,	Richard Marshal, Esq;
Henry Aylmer,	<i>Governour of the Pages,</i>
Henry Pulteney,	Daniel Brifack, Esq; 100 l.
William Cecil,	<i>Surveyor of the Highways,</i>
	William Watkins, Esq; 82 l.

Sur-

Surveyor of the Stables,
Ambrose Norton, Esq; 120 l.

Riding Surveyor,
John Bowen, Esq; 30 l.

Clerk of the Avery,
John Gardiner, 125 l.

Clerk of the Stables,
Robert Maybank, Esq; 224 l.

Storekeeper,
Nath. Bridgewater, 92 l.

Squire and Groom-Sadler,
John Rawlins, 58 l.

Yeoman-Sadler,
Adam Marteroy, 36 l. 10 s.

Serjeant Farrier,
Thomas Darlow, 42 l.

Marshal-Farrier,
Thomas Lickfold, 50 l.

Yeoman-Farrier,
John Preston, 36 l. 10 s.

Groom-Farrier, 28 l.

Coach-makers,
Edm. Aubrey, }
Richard Philips, } 18 l. each.

Purveyor and Granitor, 120 l.

Christoph. Capper, }
James Vezain, } 47 l.
Thomas Clarke, } each.
William Morryson, }

Riding Surveyor,
John Hutchinson, Esq; 200 l.
Menſe-keeper, J. Lewis, 36 l.

Serjeant of the Carriages,
Robert Manning, Esq; 86 l.

Yeoman of the Carriages,
John Clarke, 36 l.

Twelve Footmen.

William Peach, Henry Skull,
Tho. Bernard, George Wil-
kinson, John Bernard, David
Morris, Isaac Tiffal, Tho. Har-
ding, Will. Nightingale, Tho.
Wood, John Cooper, Ralph
Courteney, 53 l. per Ann. each.

Five Coachmen.

Andrew Millam, Thomas
Welsh, Edward Brockhurst,
James Smedley, Edward Sal-
ter, 65 l. each.

Five Postilions, 30 l. each.

Five Helpers, 30 l. each.

13 Grooms, each allowed for a
Nag's Livery 24 l. per Ann.
besides the Salary of 36 l.

Four Chair-men at 42 l. each.

Messenger to the Avery,
Nathaniel Bridgewater, 15 l.

Porter to the Menſe,

Edmund Sparks, 18 l.

A Stable-keeper at Kensington,
John Stent.

A Stable-keeper at St. James's,
Samuel Thornley.

A Stable-keeper at Hampton-
Court, Francis Sturgis.

A Stable-keeper at Somerset-
House, John Bowen, 36 l. each.

2 Yeoman-Riders at 125 l. each.

Gentleman-Armourer.

Nathaniel Bridgewater, 15 l.

Tergonnel Frampton, Esq; for
keeping 10 Race-Horses at New-
market, with all Necessaries,
1000 l. per Ann.

Master of the Great Wardrobe.

THE Duke of Montague, Salary 2000 l. per Annum.

Thomas Dummer, Esq; Deputy.

John Erlington, Clerk.

Edmund Dummer, Esq; Clerk of the Office.

Besides several Under-Officers and Tradesmen.

The Band of Gentlemen Pensioners.

Charles, Duke of St. Albans, Captain, Salary 1000 l. per Ann.

William Seymour, Esq; Lieutenant, Salary 500 l. per Ann.

A a 4

William

William Wynn, *Esq*; Standard-Bearer, Salary 300 l. per Ann.
 Philip Pendock, *Esq*; Clerk of the Cheque, Salary 120 l. per Ann.

There are Forty Gentlemen Pensioners.

William Smith, *Esq*;
 Sir Charles Norton, *Kt.*
 Nicholas Arnold, *Esq*;
 Robert Colby, *Esq*;
 Paul Colton, *Esq*;
 Thomas Theyer, *Esq*;
 William Lancaster, *Esq*;
 Jeremiah Sambrook, *Esq*;
 Henry Pope, *Esq*;
 Edmund Bedingfield, *Esq*;
 Jeffery Saunders, *Esq*;
 Richard Famborough, *Esq*;
 John Mum, *Esq*;
 Henry Freckleton, *Esq*;
 William Taylor, *Esq*;
 James Kentish, *Esq*;
 Sir Andrew Chadwick, *Kt.*
 Calverley Leigh, *Esq*;
 John Mohun, *Esq*;
 Thomas Moor, *Esq*;

George Maddison, *Esq*;
 Sir Thomas Saunders, *Kt.*
 Richard Sankey, *Esq*;
 Gregory Westcomb, *Esq*;
 William Westcomb, *Esq*;
 John Grub, *Esq*;
 Edward Horner, *Esq*;
 Thomas Geary, *Esq*;
 James Bernard, *Esq*;
 Henry Trent, *Esq*;
 Thomas Stanfall, *Esq*;
 Nathaniel Lambert, *Esq*;
 Peter Power, *Esq*;
 Nicholas Blowing, *Esq*;
 George Bellany, *Esq*;
 Thomas Hutches, *Esq*;
 Thomas Cross, *Esq*;
 Adam Woolley, *Esq*;
 John Gisborn, *Esq*;
 Henry Barnesley, *Esq*;

William Smith, *Esq*; Pay-master.

Mr. Richard Reeves, *Gent.* Harbinger.

The Salary of the Gentlemen, 100 l. per Annum each.

Yeomen of the Guard, and their Officers.

James, Earl of Derby, Captain. Salary 1000 l. per Ann.
 Thomas Windham, *Esq*; Lieutenant. Salary 500 l. per Ann.
 Andrew Charleton, *Esq*; Ensign. Salary 300 l. per Ann.
 William Wood, *Esq*; Clerk of the Cheque. Salary 150 l. per Ann.
 John Capell, *Esq*;
 John Biggs, *Esq*;
 Thomas Whitmore, *Esq*; } Corporals. Salary 150 l. per Ann. each.
 Francis Clerk, *Esq*;
 John Scorer, Yeoman-Usher.
 Philip Oldis
 James Marshall
 Thomas Arnold
 Benjamin Hall
 James Coppin
 Roger Cooke
 Francis Pitt
 Bartholomew Faire

Joseph Webb
 Simon Foden
 Charles Headen

Adam Dunckerly, Yeoman-Usher.
 James Teal
 Thomas Jeffap
 Richard Clay
 Richard Morris

John

John Stacey
Francis Sprigg
Hugh Moore
Robert Rayner
Joseph Sheppard
Jonas Kendrick
Daniel Teefs.

Richard Sampson, *Yeo. Usher.*

Fauler Meaton
George Hewster
Thomas Crofskell
Thomas Small
Edward Salmon
Daniel Cole

John Cassell
John Vaughn
Thomas Howell
Isaac Hufdey
George Dearden

Robert Janeway, *Yeo. Usher.*

William Browne
Edward Short
Francis Brown
James White
William Aldrit
Thomas Dyfon
James Holland
William Coates
Thomas Collins
John Prichard

William Lawter, *Yeo. Usher.*

Peter Waggoner
Henry Holloway
John Grifmond
Uriah Petty
Richard Presscott
John Hackwell
Henry Melor
John Ireland
Richard Webb
John Peate

George Cauley

Tho. Griffith, *Yeoman-Usher.*

Tobias Cocks
John Sansum
Bryan Tifmond
Thomas Munden
John Stanley
John Wilkinson
John Hardcastle
Peter Lawrence
Edward Vaughan
Nicholas Gurr
Nathaniel Blunt

Thomas Scott, *Yeoman-Usher.*

Richard Tarrant
George Onion
William Palmer
Samuel Claufon
Edward Hart
James Newlin
James Watfon
Thomas Pratt
William Enfield
David Barnard
William Bulmer

Benjamin Potter, *Yeoman-Usher.*

Alin Wooton
Thomas Werrett
Thomas Farmer
Mungo Brand
Edward Stacey
George Tanton
George Thorpe
Michael Scott
Thomas Willard
Bryan Wilcock
William Adams
Robert Manning
John Wignall
William Smith, }
Robert Alcock. }

excused.

*Salary of the Yeomen-Ushers, 49 l. 11 s. 3 d. per Annum, each.
Of the others, 39 l. 11 s. 3 d. per Annum, each.*

Secretaries

Secretaries of State, and their Officers.

HIS Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Northern Province, *Charles, Earl of Sunderland.*

George Tilson, } Esqrs. Under-Secretaries.
Charles Delafaye, }

John Wace, Esq; first Clerk.

Mr. James Paysant,
Mr. Michael Armestead, } Clerks of the Office.
Mr. John Sheppard,
Mr. John Couraud,
Mr. Thomas Smith, } Chamber-keepers.
Mr. Isaac Burrows, }

His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Southern Province, the Right Honourable *Joseph Addison, Esq;*

Temple Stanian, } Esqrs. Under-Secretaries.
Thomas Tickell, }

William Jones, Esq; first Clerk.

Mr. Daniel Preverau,
Mr. James Davids, } Clerks of the Office.
Mr. John Gedney,
Mr. Edward Muskelyne, }

Mr. James Shorter, } Chamber-keepers.
Mr. John Blenner, }

His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for *North-Britain* (usually so stil'd, tho' the Reader will find there is an equal Distribution of Business among them all) *John, Duke of Roxburgh.*

Thomas Scott, Esq; Under-Secretary.

Keeper of the Papers and Records of State,

Hugh Howard, Esq; Salary 160 l. per Annum.

His Deputy, *John Wace,* Esq;

Latin Secretary, *Richard Hill,* Esq; Salary 80 l. per Annum.

Decypherer of Letters, *Mr. Edward Willes,* Sal. 100 l. per Ann.

Writer and Embellisher of the King's Letters to the Eastern Princes, and the Czar of *Muscovy,* - - - *Bland,* Esq;

Privy.

GREAT-BRITAIN.

Privy-Seal, and Signet-Office.

Lord Keeper of His Majesty's Privy-Seal, *Evelyn, Duke of Kingston.*

His Secretary, *John Wace, Esq;.*

Clerks of the Privy-Seal.

Thomas Gosling, Esq;
Sir George Piers, Bar.
George Sawyer, Esq;
Henry Ludlow, Esq;

Clerks of the Signet.

William Cook, Esq;
Joseph Moyle,
Peter Alexander, } *Esqrs.*
Gauntlet Fry,

John Wooddeson, Gent. Deputy. George Sawyer, Esq; Deputy.

They have usually each an Engrossing Clerk, unless they officiate themselves.

Office-keeper to both, *Mr. Nicholas Fountain.*

His Majesty's Ministers Abroad.

Envoy Extraordinary, and Plenipotentiary to the Emperor of Germany, *Abraham Stanian, Esq;*

Ambassador Extraordinary to the Port, *Edward Wortley, alias Montague, Esq;*

Envoy Extraordinary, and Plenipotentiary to the King of France, *John, Earl of Stairs.*

Envoy Extraordinary to the Court of Madrid, *John Chetwynd, Esq;*

Envoy Extraordinary to the King of Poland, *Sir Rich. Vernon, Kt.*

Envoy Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the King of Prussia, *Charles Whitworth, Esq;*

Envoy Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Czar of Muscovy, *Sir John Norris, Kt.*

Envoy Extraordinary to the King of Denmark, *Lord Polworth.*

Envoy Extraordinary to the States of Holland, and Plenipotentiary in the Netherlands, *Lord Cadogan.*

Envoy Extraordinary to the King of Portugal, *Henry Worsley, Esq;*

Envoy Extraordinary to the Court of Florence, *H. D'Avenant, Esq;*

Resident with the Republic of Venice, *Alex. Cunningham, Esq;*

Envoy to the 13 Cantons of Switzerland, *Francis Manning, Esq;*

Resident at Geneva, *James Dayrolle, Esq;*

Resident at Stockholm, *Robert Jackson, Esq;*

Resident with the Hans-Towns of Lubeck, Bremen, and Hamburg, *Cyril Wick, Esq;*

Minister and Plenipotentiary to the Diet of Ratisbon, *Thomas Burnet, Esq;* nominated.

Resident in the Austrian Low Countries, *William Leathes, Esq;*
Foreign

Foreign Ministers Residing here.

Envoy Extraordinary from the Emperor of Germany, Count Volkra.

Envoy from the Court of France, M. d'Iberville.

Minister from the Czar of Muscovy, M. Wessilowski.

Minister from the King of Sweden, Count Gillemborg.

Plenipotentiary from the King of Spain, Marquis of Montelion.

Envoy from the King of Denmark, Baron Solenthal.

Envoy from the King of Poland, as Elector of Saxony, Count Nostitz.

Resident from the King of Prussia, M. Bonet.

Envoy from the Elector of Mentz, Count Schonborn.

Agent from the Great Duke of Tuscany, Seignior Vincenzo Pucci.

Envoy from the Duke of Parma, Count Gazola.

Ambassadors Extraordinary from the } M. Van Duyvenvoord.
States of Holland, } M. Van Borfelen.

Agent from Holland, M. L'Hermitage.

Envoy Extraordinary from the King of Portugal, Don Luis d'Acunha.

Ambassador Extraordinary from the King of Sicily, Marquis de la Perouse.

Resident from Genoa, M. Vicetti.

Resident from the Elector Palatine, M. Schittman.

Secretary for the Affairs of Venice, Seignior Giacinto Fioretti.

The Lords Commissioners for executing the Office of Lord High Treasurer, or Treasurer of the Exchequer.

THE Right Honourable John Wallop, Esq;
James, Ld. Visc. Stanhope. George Bailie, Esq;
Thomas Lord Torrington. Thomas Micklethwait, Esq;

Secretaries of the Treasury, { William Lowndes, } Esqrs.
Charles Stanhope, }

The Four Chief Clerks.

Christopher Tilson.
Richard Powis.

William Glanvil, } Esqrs.
Robert Kelsey, }

Other Clerks.

William Lowndes, Jan.
Edward Webster,
Samuel King.

Thomas Bowen,
Mark Frecker.

Supernumerary

Supernumerary Clerks, { *Thomas Lowndes.*
 Robert Bunbury.
 Thomas Schevalier.

Chamber-keeper, Mr. *Thomas Man.*

Messenger, Mr. *John Thirkettle.*

Solicitor of the Treasury in Criminal Prosecutions, *Anthony Cracherode, Esq;*

Solicitor in Civil Matters, *Philip Horneck, Esq;*

Chancellor and Under-Treasurer of the Exchequer, The Right Honourable James, Lord Visc. Stanhope.

His Secretary, *Joseph Micklethwait, Esq;*

Under-Secretary, Mr. *Robert Manning.*

Four Messengers attending the Receipt of the *Exchequer.*

William Weckett.

Joseph Richards.

| *John Barret.*

| *Samuel Clark.*

Four Assistant-Messengers.

Thomas Lowther.

John Farra.

| *William Richards.*

| *William Cowley.*

Officers for the Receipt of His Majesty's Exchequer.

Chamberlains of the Exchequer.

Sir Simeon Stuart, Kt.

Sir William Ashburnham, Bar.

Deputies to the former.

Dudley Downes, } Esq;

George Leslie, } Esq;

Deputies to the latter.

Daniel Laugharne, } Esq;

John Smith, } Esq;

Auditor

George Earl of Hallifax.

His Deputy.

William Clayton, Esq;

Clerk of the Debentures.

Alexander Chocke.

Clerk of the Registers.

Joseph Fox.

Other Clerks.

William Ireland.

Nathaniel Cowderay.

For Managing Exchequer Bills.

Chief Clerk, Edmond Ball.

Other Clerks, { Thomas Fletcher.
 John Wood.
 Abraham Ball.

In the Annuity-Offices.

Chief Clerk, John Dives, Esq;
Other Clerks.

William Wright.
Conley Windham.
Nicholas Ryal.
John Smith.

Chief Clerk, Henry Seager, Esq;
Other Clerks.

John Baugh.
Thomas Bury.
----- Frampton.

In the Tally-Court.

Tally-Writer, Hopton Haines, Esq;
Assistant-Clerk, Robert Manning.

Inspectors of the Treasure, and the Tellers Vouchers.

Thomas Railton, Esq;
Clerk, Robert White.

Thomas Cremer, Esq;
Clerk, Edward Wharton.

Porter at the Gate, Edward Milward.

Clerk of the Pells, and his Clerks.

Clerk of the Pells, Henry Pelham, Esq;
His Deputy, Thomas Sadler.

First Clerk, James Morris.

Clerk of the Introitus, John Awbrey.

Clerk of the Exitus, Thomas Withers.

Clerk of the Declarations, George Bryers.

Clerk of the Patent, &c. Nathaniel Blackerby.

Recording and Engrossing Clerks, } John Smith.
 } Jos. Clench.
 } John Fearn.

In the Annuity Pell-Offices.

Chief Clerk, Edward Fleetwood.
Other Clerks.

Edward Symmondson.
Charles Wheeler.
William Chocke.
Richard Glyd.
Edward Newton.
Jonathan Smith.

Chief Clerk, James Nicholson.
Other Clerks.

John Smith.
Edward Archer.
Peter Daudé.
George Spooner.
Robert La Mare.

The Four Tellers, and their Clerks.

First Teller.

The Right Honourable John
Smith, Esq;

His First Clerk, J. Gainger, Esq;
Other Clerks.

Christopher Gerrard,

John Weld.

Henry Walter.

Lawrence Squibb,

John Boulte.

Richard Graves.

GREAT-BRITAIN.

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Second Teller.
Richard Lord Onslow.
His First Clerk, John Dyves.
Second Clerk, John Stockwell.

Other Clerks.

Isaac Watlington.

Charles Alder.

John Walworth.

Third Teller.

Lord William Pawlet.

His Deputy and First Clerk, Lancelot Burton, *Esq*;

Second Clerk, Robert Stiles.

Other Clerks.

Edward Boulte.

Robert Hindley.

John Rofs.

John Boulte.

Fourth Teller.

Richard Hampden.

His First Clerk, Samuel Edwards, *Esq*;

Second Clerk, William George Cresset.

Other Clerks.

James Hooton.

John Wingfield.

George Hay.

William Bishop.

PORTERS.

Rene Breham.

John Robinson.

John Marley.

Paymasters of Interest on Exchequer-Bills.

Samuel Edwards, *Esq*;

John Stockwell, *Esq*;

George Jarman, *Esq*;

Their Clerks, { William Bishop.
James Hooton.

Tally-Cutter, John Taylour, *Esq*;

— *His Deputy* Richard Lawson.

The Usher, Samuel Edwyn, *Esq*;

— *His Deputy*, John Edwyn, *Esq*;

Clerk, Thomas Haver.

Yeoman, John Thomas.

Million Lottery Tickets, L. 10. Anno 1710.

Harry Colt, *Esq*; *Comptroller.*

His Clerk, ———

Paymaster, Sir John Humble, *Bar.*

Other Clerks, { Joseph Cooper,
David Bonnel,
William Pelton.

L. 10. Lottery, Anno 1711.

Comptroller, Matthew Vernon, *Esq*;

Chief Clerk, Emanuel Walker.

Other Clerks, { Henry Parr,

Paymaster, Sir Andrew Chadwick, *Kt.*

Chief Clerk, ———.

Obes

Other Clerks, { Isaac Jenkins,
William Berry,
—— Sharpe.

CLASSES, Anno 1711.

Henry Harcourt, Esq; Comptroller.

Chief Clerk, William Dawson.

Other Clerks, { William Lewis.

Paymaster, John Dutton Colt, Esq;

Chief Clerk, ———.

Other Clerks, { Nathanael Gary,
Thomas Dowdeswell.

L. 10. Lottery, Anno 1712.

Comptroller, William Lechmere, Esq;

First Clerk, Michael Arnold.

Other Clerks, { Sebastian Smith.
William Jackson, Esq;

Paymaster, Thomas Jett, Esq;

Chief Clerk, Henry Binfield.

Other Clerks, { John Elliot,
Abraham Isaack,
Thomas Brookhouse.

CLASSES, Anno 1712.

Comptroller, Richard Gee, Esq;

Chief Clerk, John Coupland,

Other Clerks, { John Sherwood.
John Walworth.

Paymaster, Ambrose Philips,

Chief Clerk, Charles Johnson.

Other Clerks, { David Casley,
Hugh Pelling,
—— Acton.

QUEEN'S Lottery Civil List.

Comptroller, Thomas Spence, Esq;

Paymaster, Thomas Burdus, Esq;

Henry Vander Ech,

George Chapman,

William Wakell, } His Clerks.
Stephen Downes. }

Comptroller of the 1,400,000, Lottery.

William Barton, *Esq*;
 John Read, }
 Arthur Bradley, } *Clerks.*

Hatch Moody, }
 — Wells, } *Clerks.*
 John Holford, }

Pay-Master.
 George Murray, *Esq*;

Messenger.
 John Javell.

*A List of the Commissioners, Officers, and others belonging
 to the Custom-House.*

Those who are employed in the Business in General, and not
 confined to any Port.

N. B. Those mark'd with a P. are appointed by Patent from the
 King, those with C. by Constitution from the Treasury, and the
 rest by Deputation from the Commissioners of the Customs.

GENERAL-OFFICERS.

P. Commissioners,	{	Sir Walter Young,	}	<i>Bar.</i>	{	Each	Total.	
		Sir Matthew Dudley,						
		Sir John Stanley,						
		John Pulteney,						
		Thomas Walker,						<i>Esq</i> ;
		Sir Charles Peers, <i>Kt.</i>						
	Sir Thomas Frankland, <i>Bar.</i>							

C. Secretary, * Charles Carkeffe, *Esq*; — 400 *l.*
 More for the Coal Duty. — 100 *l.*
 More for Clerks. — 150 *l.*
 More for a Copying Clerk. 60 *l.*
 John Manley, *Esq*; Western }
 and Plantation Clerk. } 230 *l.*
 A Northern Clerk. — 80 *l.*

1020 *l.*

P. Solicitor, Robert Stephens, Esq;	300 00 00	
C. ——— His Assistant, George Medcalf, to have 50 l. per Ann. from him; and from the King.	100 00 00	
A Clerk, ———		400 00 00
P. Receiver-Gen. Anth. Lechmere, Esq;	1000 00 00	
and Fran. Hawes, Esq;		
Their Assistant ———	100 00 00	
A Chief Teller ———	50 00 00	
Another Teller ———	40 00 00	
2 Clerks to get Bills accept.	100 00 00	
Another Clerk. ———	50 00 00	
Paymaster of the Incidents, Will. Leach.	40 00 00	
A Messenger. ———	26 00 00	
		1406 00 00
C. Comptroller upon the Issues and Payments of the Receiver-General,	400 00 00	
Charles Killigrew, Esq;		
Clerks, 3 ———	180 00 00	
		580 00 00
P. Comptroller-General of the Accounts of the Customs, William Burnett, Esq;	1000 00 00	
C. Robert Paul, His Assistant. ———	150 00 00	
		1150 00 00
P. Inspector of the Out-port Collectors Accounts, Robert Jacomb, Esq;	400 00 00	
Clerks, 4 ———	200 00 00	
		600 00 00
P. Inspector General of the Exports and Imports, Henry Martyn, Esq;	500 00 00	
Clerks, 6. ———	200 00 00	
		700 00 00
P. Register General of all Ships belonging to Great Britain, Charles Godolphin, Esq;	500 00 00	
Clerks, 3 ———	160 00 00	
		660 00 00

P. Surveyor

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
P. Surveyor General, John Nicholas, } and Edward Rombold, Esq; }	500	00	00
Clerks, 2 —————	20	00	00
			520 00 00
P. Surveyor of the Out-Ports, John } Byde, Esq; }	366	16	08
A Deputy —————			
			366 16 08
P. Register of the Seizures, Thomas } Woodford Esq; }	200	00	00
A Deputy —————			
			200 00 00
P. Inspector of the Prosecutions, he has for Salary 1 s. per Pound of what is paid into the Exchequer, } Robert Wynd, Esq; }	400	00	00
Four Examiners of the Out-port Books Clerks, 4 —————			
			400 00 00
Examiner of the Sufficiency of Officers Security, and to solicit the Payment of Debts standing out in the Planta- tion Receipt, Benjamin Coode. }	100	00	00
A Clerk —————	20	00	00
			120 00 00
Surveyor-General of the Riding Officers appointed for the Guard of Kent and Suffex, William Saxby, Esq; }	500	00	00
A Clerk —————	40	00	00
			540 00 00
Keeper of the Book of the Weekly Re- ceipts and Payments of the Re- } ceiver-General, ————— }	10	00	00
Sunk —————			
			10 00 00
Keeper of a Certificate Book outwards for the Use of the Commissioners, }			
Sunk —————			
Keeper of a Certificate Book inwards, for the Use of the Commissioners, Hugh } Granger, ————— }	25	00	00
			25 00 00
Register of Wool, &c. from Ireland, } John Marshal, ————— }	40	00	00
			40 00 00

Register and Examiner of the Out-port }
 Corn Debenizues, Sunk. }

Part of LONDON.

Officers serving both in the Inward and Outward Business.

	l.	s.	d.
P. Comptroller, Charles Downing, } Esq; besides Fees, ————— }	255	00	00
Deputies, 4 —————			
A Clerk, —————	20	00	00
			275 00 00
P. Surveyor, Two of the Earl of Scar- } borough's Sons, besides Fees, — }	500	00	00
A Deputy, —————			
Clerks, 3 —————	20	00	00
			320 00 00
P. Comptroller of the Cloth and Petty } Customs, both inwards and out- } wards, Richard Britton, Esq; }	200	00	00
besides Fees, ————— }			
A Deputy, —————			
A Clerk, —————			
			200 00 00
Viewer and Examiner of Tobacco, both } inwards and outwards, Thomas } Hudson, ————— }	20	00	00
			20 00 00
Land-Carriage Surveyor, Robert Olive, 80 00 00			
17 Land-Carriage Men, each 35 l. } per Annum, ————— }	595	00	00
			675 00 00
Coast Waiters Surveyor, Francis Hasle- } wood, ————— }	60	00	00
17 Coast Waiters, each 40 l. per An. —	680	00	00
Solicitor of the Coast Bonds, G. Met. —	50	00	00
Clerk of the Coast Business, John Ellis, —	50	00	00
Clerks of Ditto, and to make out Bills } of Store, Sunk ————— }	50	00	00
6 Pair of Oars for the Coast Waiters, } at 60 l. per An. ————— }	360	00	00
			1250 00 00

Weighing

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Weighting Porters 25, each 33 <i>l.</i> per An.	825	00	00
East India Prohibited Goods, 4 weighing Porters, each 5 <i>l.</i> per An. — }	20	00	00
2 Warehouse-keepers, each 20 <i>l.</i> per An.	40	00	00
Comptroller of the Unsated Goods —	120	00	00
2 Inspectors of the Warehouses — — —	10	00	00
3 Computors, Burg, Gillibrand, and Gibbs, — — — — — }	52	00	00
	1067	00	00
Preventive Officer, Robert Leslie, —	40	00	00
Maker out and Completer of the Inspe- } for General's Bills, — — — — }	20	00	00
	60	00	00
Keymen, 21, at 21 <i>s.</i> per Week; as } they die, the Office to sink — — — }	1146	12	00
	1146	12	00

INWARDS.

P. Collector, Sir John Shaw — — —	466	13	04
Deputies, 7 — — — — — }	400	00	00
Clerks under them 7 — — — — — }	866	13	04
Examiner inwards, Hugh Granger —	60	00	00
Examiner of the Duty on Wine and } Currans, Charles Mein — — — — }	40	00	00
	100	00	00
Copying Clerk of the Warrants, and to } deliver them to the Land Waiters, }	40	00	00
John Patrickson, — — — — — }	40	00	00
	60	00	00
Assistant to the Clerk of the Ships En- } tries, Michael Honnor, — — — — }	60	00	00
	60	00	00
P. Register of the Warrants, has 2 <i>d.</i> } per Warrant Fee, Marmaduke } Bealing, Esq; — — — — — }			
P. Customer of Petty Customs inwards, } Daniel Lawrence, — — — — — }	62	06	08
A Deputy — — — — —			
	62	06	08
3 Ferquers, each 100 <i>l.</i> per Annum	300	00	00
Clerks, 3 — — — — —	300	00	00

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
3 Wine Tasters, each 80 l. per An.	240	00	00
9 Land-Surveyors, each 200 l. per An.	1800	00	00
P. 19 King's Waiters, each 53 l. per An.	988	00	00
31 Land Waiters, each 80 l. per An.	2480	00	00
			5508 00 00
8 Tide Surveyors, each 60 l. per An.	480	00	00
80 Tides-Men, each 40 l. per An. }	7600	00	00
120 Tides-Men, each 30 l. per An. }			
8 Pair of Oars attending the Tide }	480	00	00
Surveyors, each 60 l. per An. — }			
Clerks to the Tide-Surveyors, and }	50	00	00
to set the weighing Porters on Work, }			
Richard Evans, ———— }	50	00	00
Register of Ships in this Office, Ri- }			
chard Walker, ———— }			8660 00 00
Wood-Office; A Clerk for making Suf- }			
ferances, Thomas Andrews, ——— }	100	00	00
Surveyor of the Keys, Phillip Bowen, ——— }			
Waiter at the Keys for Oranges and }	26	00	00
course Goods, Robert Archer, ——— }			
2 Watermen, each 30 l. per An. ——— }	10	00	00
Tides-Men in this Office, each 2 s. 6 d. }			
per Day when employed ——— }	10	00	00
Keeper of the Timber-Waiter's Accounts, }			
Richard Evans, ———— }			146 00 00
4½ per Cent. The Husband for Recei- }			
ving and Taking up all Goods consign- }	100	00	00
ed from the Plantations, on Account }			
of the said Duty, Thomas Scot, ——— }	50	00	00
Clerk of the said Duty, ———— }			
A Clerk on the said Husband, John }	40	00	00
Savage, ———— }			
			190 00 00
2 Gaugers, each 60 l. per An. ———— }	120	00	00
			120 00 00

O U T W A R D.

P. Collector, Lord Manchester, and }	276	13	04
Sir James Montague, Fees ——— }			
Deputies, 3 ———— }			276 13 04
Copying Clerks, 5 ———— }			

Examiner

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Examiner outwards, Sunk	—	—	—
A Clerk, ———	—	—	—
Copying, Clerks of the Cocquets, or } Bills, Joseph Bignall, ———	30	00	00
	—	—	30 00 00
P. Customer of the great Customs on } Wool and Leather Exported, John } Benfon, besides Fees ———	50	00	00
	—	—	50 00 00
P. Comptroller of the great Customs on } Wool and Leather Exported, Dit- } to, besides Fees ———	30	00	00
	—	—	30 00 00
P. Customer of the Cloth and petty Cu- } stoms outward, Richard Miller, } besides Fees, ———	5	00	00
	—	—	5 00 00
P. Searchers, the chief, Sir William } Fowles, besides Fees ———	120	00	00
P. 5 Under Searchers, each 12 l. per } An. besides Fees, ———	60	00	00
5 More Searchers, each 60 l. per } An. besides Fees, ———	300	00	00
2 Watermen attending them ———	60	00	00
Surveyor of the Searchers, Hen. Canby	150	00	00
2 Watermen attending him ———	60	00	00
2 Clerks ———	—	—	—
	—	—	750 00 00
Register of the Certificate Cocquets, } Henry Crisp, ———	60	00	00
	—	—	60 00 00

Other necessary Officers in this P O R T.

Warehouse Surveyor, Samuel Grice,	350	00	00
His Assistant, John Tillotson, —	80	00	00
Additional Assistant, ———	50	00	00
Warehouse-keeper for the Commissio- } ners, John Cole, ———	60	00	00
Warehouse keeper for the Collector, } ——— Dobson, ———	—	—	—
	—	—	540 00 00
Surveyor of the Act of Navigation, } John Harris, ———	100	00	00
	—	—	100 00 00

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	
<i>His Assistant, ——— Scott, ———</i>	50	00	00	
<i>2 Watermen to attend him, ———</i>	60	00	00	
				110 00 00
<i>2 Inspectors of the River, each 60 l. } per An. ————</i>	120	00	00	.
<i>2 Pair of Oars, each 60 l. per An. ———</i>	120	00	00	
				140 00 00
<i>P. Usher of the Custom-house, William } Taylor, ————</i>	60	00	00	
<i>David Griel, Housekeeper, ———</i>	80	00	00	
				140 00 00
<i>2 Appraisers, each 30 l. per An. ———</i>	60	00	00	
<i>Cooper, Richard Green, ———</i>	10	00	00	
<i>2 Door-keepers, each 10 l. per An. ———</i>	20	00	00	
<i>4 Messengers, each 10 s. per Week ———</i>	104	00	00	
<i>42 Watchmen, at 6 l. 15 s. per An ———</i>	283	00	00	
<i>18 Noon-tenders, at 16 l. each per } An. ————</i>	285	00	00	
<i>Cleaner of the Walks to the Custom- } House, ————</i>	07	00	00	
				769 10 00
<i>At Blackwall.</i>				
<i>Surveyor, Thomas Carpenter, ———</i>	40	00	00	
<i>Waiter and Searcher, ———</i>	40	00	00	
<i>2 Watermen, each 30 l. per An. ———</i>	60	00	00	
				140 00 00
<i>At Gravesend.</i>				
<i>P. 2 Searchers, each 12 l. per An. } besides Fees, ————</i>	24	00	00	
<i>Another Searcher, 40 l. per An. ———</i>	40	00	00	
<i>4 Watermen, each 30 l. per An. ———</i>	120	00	00	
<i>A Smack, Nicholas Nash, ———</i>	339	16	00	
				523 16 00
<i>At Leigh.</i>				
<i>Surveyor, John Bowen, to keep a } Boat, ————</i>	60	00	00	
<i>At Shobury.</i>				
<i>Waiter and Searcher, Joseph North, ———</i>	40	00	00	
<i>At Greenwich.</i>				
<i>Surveyor, Griffith Evans, ———</i>	60	00	00	
<i>A Pair of Oars, ———</i>	60	00	00	
				120 00 00
<i>At Barkin.</i>				
<i>Surveyor, Henry Hopkins, ———</i>	40	00	00	
<i>At Wivenhoe.</i>				
<i>A Smack, Capt. William Leaper, ———</i>	319	00	00	
				There

There are in this Port of *London*, besides the above-mentioned *Established Persons*, more than 1000 Men who are under Security for the faithful Discharge of their Duty, and are paid only when they are employ'd, either as extraordinary *Tidesmen*, *Weighing-Porters*, or *Watchmen*; a select Number of whom are usually called *Preferable Men*, who are always employed first after the *Established Men*, and stand fairest for any Vacancy in the *Establishment*.

Patent Officers of the Customs in the Out-Ports.

Note, That the Officers in the following List are appointed to all the Ports in the same Counties, for which they are here mention'd, but officiate by *Deputies*, who are also paid by them.

Sandwich.

	l.	s.	d.
John Ball, <i>Esq</i> ; and Sir Robert Henly, <i>Customer</i> —	72	08	04
William Veele, <i>Comptroller</i> —	15	06	08
Mark Anthony, and Alexander Anthony, <i>Searcher</i> —	10	00	00

Chichester.

Lancellot Whitehall, <i>Customer and Collector</i> —	61	00	00
John Landen, <i>Comptroller</i> —	13	10	00
Thomas Jenkin, <i>Searcher</i> —	10	00	00

Southampton.

James D'Cardonnell, <i>Customer outwards</i> —	62	13	04
John Arnold, <i>Customer inwards</i> —	66	13	04
John Whaley, <i>Comptroller</i> —	45	00	00
Roger Clutterbuck, <i>Searcher</i> —	10	00	00

Pool.

William Swanton, <i>Customer and Collector</i> , —	48	00	00
William Smith, <i>Comptroller</i> —	10	00	00
Warren Lisle, <i>Searcher</i> —	08	00	00

Plymouth.

James Treby, <i>Customer</i> —	38	13	04
Edward Ash, <i>Comptroller</i> —	10	16	08
Robert Henly, <i>Esq</i> ; <i>Searcher</i> —	30	00	00

Eron.

William Bridgman, <i>Customer</i> —	83	06	08
Thomas Arris, <i>Comptroller</i> —	10	06	08
Charles Northcott, <i>Searcher</i> —	20	00	00

Gloucester.

Richard Cofsly, <i>Customer</i> —	06	13	04
Robert Ludlam, <i>Comptroller</i> —			
Gabriel Harris, <i>Searcher</i> —	08	13	04

Bristol.

Humphrey Fitzherbert, <i>Esq</i> ; <i>Customer</i> —	57	00	00
Nathanael Stephens, <i>Customer inwards</i> —	57	00	00

Peirce

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Peirce Griffith, <i>Comptroller</i> ————	31	13	04
William Clutterbuck, <i>Searcher</i> ————	34	00	00
Edward Nash,	}	4 <i>King's Waiters, each 15 l. per An.</i>	60 00 00
John Williams,			
Henry Blake,			
Ingoldsby Draper.			

Bridgwater.

John Allen, <i>Customer</i> ————	28	00	00
James Melliar, <i>Comptroller</i> ————	05	06	08
John Silver, <i>Searcher</i> ————			

Cardiffe and Swanzev.

Richard and William Gwynn, <i>Customers</i> ————	16	06	08
Daniel and John Man, <i>Comptrollers</i> ————	10	00	00
Thomas Lowther, <i>Searcher</i> ————	10	00	00

Wiltford and Members.

Arthur Price, <i>Customer</i> ————	15	05	00
William Hall, <i>Esq; Comptroller</i> ————	10	00	00
Randal Lloyd, <i>Searcher</i> ————	10	00	00

Ipswich.

Solomon Stevenson, <i>Customer</i> ————	55	06	08
Francis Edwards, <i>Comptroller</i> ————	15	00	00
Erasmus Darwin, <i>Searcher</i> ————	08	00	00

Portsmouth.

Thomas Northcot, <i>Customer</i> ————	38	00	00
Walter Saltonstall, <i>Comptroller</i> ————	10	00	00
James Pitt, <i>Searcher</i> ————	08	00	00

Lynn.

Henry Hare, <i>Customer</i> ————	62	00	00
Thomas Burdekin, <i>Comptroller</i> ————	15	04	00
George Slee, <i>Searcher</i> ————	12	00	00

Boston.

Samuel Oldfield, <i>Customer</i> ————	31	16	08
Matthew Oliver, <i>Comptroller</i> ————	12	09	02
John Oliver, <i>Searcher</i> ————	02	00	00

Bull.

Charles Best, and Robert Jackson, <i>Customers, each 39 l.</i>	78	00	00
Henry Segar, <i>Comptroller</i> ————	16	13	04
William Draper, <i>Searcher</i> ————	12	00	00

Pewcastle.

Leonard Pinkney, <i>Customer inwards</i> ————	27	00	00
Ferdinando Latus, <i>Customer outwards</i> ————	27	00	00
Thomas Archer, <i>Comptroller</i> ————	20	00	00
William Dawson, <i>Searcher</i> ————			

Berwick.

Edward Nelson, <i>Customer</i> ————	24	00	00
Christopher Franklin, <i>Comptroller</i> ————	05	00	00
George			

l. s. d.

George Selby, *Searcher* -----**Carlisle.**Richard Gibson, *Customer* ----- 32 00 00William Gilpin, *Comptroller* ----- 10 00 00William Tate, *Searcher* ----- 20 00 00**Chester.**William Gratwick, *Customer* ----- 78 06 08William Nichols, and Hugh Briggs, *Comptrollers* ----- 20 00 00John Waring, *Jun. Searcher, dead* ----- 03 06 08

Total ----- 5535 04 02

*Other Officers of the Customs for the Out-Ports, who hold
not by Patent, but are appointed by the Commissioners.*

Rochester.Robert Weller, *Collector* ----- 50 00 00

*Surveyor, Searcher, and 4 other Officers one with }
another, ----- 220 00 00*

Sheerness.John Smallman, *Collector* ----- 40 00 00

*A Clerk, with 11 other Officers, their Salary one }
with another, amounts to per Annum. ----- 400 00 00*

Sandwich.Benjamin Fisher, *Collector* ----- 120 00 00

*A Clerk, and 7 other Officers, whose Salaries one }
with another, come to per Annum. ----- 420 00 00*

Deal.Edward Peters, *Collector* ----- 50 00 00David Boughton, *Tide Surveyor* ----- 50 00 00

*Riding Officers, Tidesmen and Boatmen 13, their }
Salaries. ----- 485 00 00*

Dober.John Ball, *Esq; Collector* ----- 100 00 00

*A Clerk, Surveyor, Land-waiter, Warehouse-keep- }
er, 20 Riding-Officers, and 10 Tidesmen and }
Boatmen. ----- 2040 00 00*

Rye.James Benn, *Collector* ----- 60 00 00

*Deputy Comptroller, and 23 other Officers. Their }
Salaries. ----- 838 00 10*

Pewhaven.Edward Pollington, *Collector* ----- 60 00 00

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
<i>A Waiter, Searcher, Comptroller, 2 Boatmen, 4 Riding Officers.</i> —————	540	00	00
Chichester.			
Henry Baker, Collector —————	60	00	00
20 Subordinate Officers, whose Salaries come to. —	1272	00	00
Portsmouth.			
John Arnold, Collector and Customier, who has only } 30 l. per An. for a Clerk, ————— }	30	00	00
12 other Officers, their Salaries together. —————	518	00	00
Southampton.			
Francis Medcalfe, Collector —————			
<i>A Clerk and 12 other Officers, with 15 more belonging to the Calshot Sloop.</i> ————— }	880	00	00
Towns.			
John Dale, Collector —————	100	00	00
<i>A Clerk, and 15 other Officers, with 11 belonging to the Greenhill Yatch.</i> ————— }	750	00	00
Poole.			
Alfrid Lawton, Collector, for himself, and Clerk. —	60	00	00
17 other Officers. —————	605	00	00
Weymouth.			
Phillip Taylor, Collector, for himself and Clerk. —	60	00	00
14 other Officers. —————	455	00	00
Lyne.			
George Lisle, Collector, for himself and Clerk. —	60	00	00
16 other Officers, —————	475	00	00
Exeter.			
William Spry, Collector, for himself and 2 Clerks —	110	00	00
40 other inferior Officers. —————	1280	00	00
Dartmouth.			
Arthur Robinson, Collector, for himself and Clerk —	50	00	00
24 other Officers. —————	715	00	00
Plymouth.			
David Morris, Esq; Collector, for himself and Clerk. —	120	00	00
54 other Officers, —————	1755	00	00
Loce.			
John Dyer, Collector —————	30	00	00
5 other Officers. —————	185	00	00
Fowey.			
Charles Lamb, Collector —————	50	00	00
12 other Officers. —————	270	00	00
Falmouth.			
William Pye, Collector —————	70	00	00
21 other Officers. —————	570	00	00

Penryn.

l. s. d.

Penryn.

Collector, Ambrose Thompson ———— 40 00 00
 5 inferior Officers ———— 150 00 00

Truroe.

Collector, Richard Jennings ———— 40 00 00
 2 Tidemen and a Waiter ———— 80 00 00

Pensance.

Collector, William Warren ———— 60 00 00
 22 other Officers ———— 435 00 00

Padstow.

Collector, John Cock ———— 40 00 00
 9 other Officers ———— 45 00 00

Biddisford.

Collector, Thomas Jans, for himself and Clerk ———— 90 00 00
 25 other Officers ———— 560 00 00

Barnstable.

Collector, Robert Rowe, for himself and Clerk ———— 60 00 00
 7 other Officers ———— 185 00 00

Bridgewater.

Collector, John Oldmixon, for himself and Clerk ———— 70 00 00
 9 other Officers ———— 250 00 00

Pinehead.

Collector, Thomas Blake, for 2 Clerks ———— 20 00 00
 8 other Officers ———— 215 00 00

Bristol.

Collector, Jacob Reynardson, Esq; for himself and Clerks ———— 460 00 00
 108 other Officers ———— 3659 13 00

Swansey.

Collector, William Gwynn, for himself and Clerk ———— 50 00 00
 24 other Officers ———— 479 00 00

Milford.

Collector, William Goodacre ———— 100 00 00
 33 other Officers ———— 721 00 00

Colchester.

Collector, James Bruce ———— 80 00 00
 13 other Officers ———— 415 00 00

Ipswich.

Collector, Cooper Gravenor, (besides the Fees from the }
 Customer) } 20 00 00
 6 other Officers ———— 175 00 00

Warwich.

Collector, Jacob Bury ———— 60 00 00
 10 other Officers ———— 310 00 00

Portsmouth:

l. s. d.

Warmouth.

Collector, Thomas Moor, for himself and Clerk	120	00	00
23 other Officers	1375	12	00

Lynn.

Collector, Henry Hare, for his Clerk	20	00	00
23 other Officers	635	00	00

Boston.

Collector, Samuel Oldfield, Esq; for himself and Clerk	30	00	00
15 other Officers	410	00	00

Hull.

Collector, Hugh Mason, Esq; for himself and Clerk	110	00	00
56 other Officers	657	00	00

Whitby.

Collector, Hamlet Woods	50	00	00
9 other Officers	255	00	00

Stockton.

Collector, Peter Consett, for himself and Clerk	20	00	00
9 other Officers	240	00	00

Sunderland.

Collector, William Ettrick	60	00	00
14 other Officers	350	00	00

Newcastle.

Collector, Anthony Isaacson, for himself and Clerks	160	00	00
55 other Officers	1160	00	00

Berwick.

Collector, Samuel Kettelby, for himself and Clerk	80	00	00
17 other Officers	240	00	00

Carlisle.

Collector, the Customer acts as Collector	50	00	00
8 other Officers	239	00	00

Whitehaven.

Collector, Henry Blencow, for himself and Clerks	120	00	00
31 other Officers	965	00	00

Lancaster.

Collector, Thomas Bateman	40	00	00
13 other Officers	283	00	00

Boulton.

Collector, James Chewe	30	00	00
5 other Officers	75	00	00

Leberpool.

Collector, Matthew Smith, Esq; for himself and 3 Clerks,	270	00	00
54 Subordinate Officers	1965	00	00

Chester.

Collector, Jos. Sewel	50	00	00
21 Subordinate Officers	540	00	00

Bead-

l. s. d.

Beaumaris.

Collector, Featherston Nicholson	40	00	00
7 Subordinate Officers	170	00	00
Total of the Out-Ports,	369	15	05

Note, That there are in most of the considerable Ports a great Number of Extraordinary Men, paid only when employed, as in the Port of London.

Commissioners and other Officers belonging to the Excise for Beer, Malt, &c.

Salaries per Ann.

Commissioners,	{	George Townsend, Esq;	}	Each 800 l.
		Sir Marm. Wicill, Bar.		
		Christopher Montague, Esq;		
		James Vernon, Esq;		
		John Whetham, Esq;		
		Sir William Ajbhurst, Kt.		
		William Carr, Esq;		
	{	Roger Gale, Esq;		
	{	John Brougham, Esq;		
Secretary, Edm. Naylor, Esq; for himself and Clerks, 510 00 00				
Door-keeper, and Accomptant of Imprest-Money, Gervas Clark — — — — —			}	70 00 00
Assistant Door-keeper, George Prest. n — — — — —				40 00 00
Cashires, Lord Haversham and Edw. Pauncefort, Esq; }			}	1550 00 00
for themselves and Clerks, viz. — — — — —				
His Chief Clerk, Mr. Medcalf — — — — —				100 00 00
Keeper of the Bills of Exchequer, William Ball — — — — —				80 00 00
Tellers,	{	Richard Hill — — — — —		80 00 00
	{	Bartholomew Brewer — — — — —		40 00 00
Bill-Men without Doors,	{	Mr. Francis — — — — —		50 00 00
		Mr. Bastian — — — — —		50 00 00
Remains for himself — — — — —				1100 00 00
Comptroller, the Honourable Colonel Elwell, }			}	1760 00 00
for himself and Clerks, viz. — — — — —				
Himself — — — — —				700 00 00
His Deputy for Excise of Malt,				
Candles, Hops, Soap, Paper, }			}	180 00 00
Callicoes, Wire, Starch, &c. — — — — —				

Clerks

Clerks for	Excise	Samuel Hughs	100	00	00
		Morris Hughs	80	00	00
		Richard Andrews	70	00	00
		Thomas Hinman	70	00	00
		Joseph Hancocks	80	00	00
	Malt	Ferdinando Cory	60	00	00
		John Motley	60	00	00
		Ferdinando Greenwood	60	00	00
		Robert Dodd	60	00	00
		Jonathan Rigg	60	00	00
	Candles and Hops	Philip Jones	60	00	00
	Soap, Paper, Calicoes, Wire	Arthur Ferrester	60	00	00
	Starch, &c.	William Parsons	40	00	00
			1760	00	00

Another Clerk for Excise, *John Bruere*, per Treasury-Warrant } 80 00 00
 Auditor, *Sir Basil Dixwell*, for himself and Clerks — 900 l. viz.
 Himself ————— 500 00 00

His Deputy for Excise, Malt, }
 Candles, Hops, Soap, Paper, } *John Ogden* ——— 120 00 00
 Calicoes, Wire, Starch, &c. }

Clerks for	Excise	<i>Francis Snell</i>	60	00	00
		<i>Thomas Kingsley</i>	40	00	00
	Malt	<i>Edmond Gill</i>	60	00	00
	Candles, Hops, Soap, Paper, Calicoes, Wire, Starch, &c.	<i>Alexander Tulidab</i>	60	00	00
		<i>Clifford Millart</i>	60	00	00
			900	00	00

The two Chief Examiners of the Excise and Malt-Officers Books, may be united thus ;

Chief Examiners of the Excise and Malt-Officers Books	<i>John Onslow</i>	100	00	00
	<i>John Geadon</i>	100	00	00
Chief Examiner of the London Officers Books	<i>Potter Wickello</i>	80	00	00
Two other Examiners of Ditto	<i>Francis Smith</i>	60	00	00
	<i>John Lloyd</i>	60	00	00
Chief Examiner of the Soap, Paper, Calicoes, Wire and Starch Officers Books	<i>William Johnson</i>	70	00	00
Two other Examiners of Ditto	<i>Francis Oldham</i>	60	00	00
	<i>David Edwards</i>	60	00	00

Re-

GREAT-BRITAIN.

385

	l.	s.	d.
Register, <i>Thomas Yarbrough, Esq;</i> —————	350	00	00
His Clerk, <i>John Haines</i> —————	40	00	00
Solicitor, <i>John Elliot</i> —————	350	00	00
Correspondent, <i>Samuel Johnson</i> —————	180	00	00
His Assistants, { <i>Samuel Johnson, Jun.</i>			
{ <i>Jos. Fowke</i>			
Clerk of the Securities, <i>John Lawton</i> —————	150	00	00
Out of which he pays a Clerk —————	20	00	00
His Assistants, { <i>Thomas Smith</i>			
{ <i>John Carver</i>	40 l. each,	80	00 00
House-keeper, <i>Mrs. Mary Howard</i> ————	200	00	00
Deputy-House-keeper, <i>Mrs. Eliz. Gibbons</i> ————	75	00	00
Accomptants { <i>Anthony Coffens,</i> } for Excise of Malt	200	00	00
General, { <i>John Tooker,</i> } and Hops ————	each.		
{ <i>Isaac Hide,</i> } for Candles, Soap,	200	00	00
{ Paper, &c. ————			
<i>John Bonville</i> for Excise ————	80	00	00
Assistants for Malt { <i>Walter Long,</i>			
and Hops, { <i>John Brockden,</i>			
{ <i>Samuel Underwood,</i>	Each	60	00 00
{ <i>Gavin Miller,</i>			
{ <i>Henry Wilcox,</i>			
{ <i>Henry Buck, Jun.</i>			
For the new Duties in { <i>Jasper Bull,</i>			
the Country, viz. Soap, { <i>Benjamin Legross,</i>	Each	60	00 00
Paper, Callicoës, Wire { <i>Arth. Ingr. Thornton,</i>			
and Starch, ————			
<i>Benj. Legross,</i> for London, Soap, Paper, &c. ————	60	00	00
Accomptants for { <i>William Pollard</i> ————	100	00	00
London Brewery, { <i>Thomas Mitchell</i> ————	80	00	00
Accomptant for London Distillery, <i>Edward Willet</i> ————	90	00	00
Accomptants for the { <i>Thomas Lydall,</i>			
Country Excise, { <i>Thomas Radcliff,</i>	Each	80	00 00
{ <i>Samuel Snelling,</i>			
{ <i>Henry Robins,</i>			
{ <i>Christopher Wyvill,</i>			
Accomptant for the Candle-Duty, <i>Tho. Wyvill</i> ————	80	00	00
His Assistants, { <i>William Crawford,</i>			
{ ————	Each	50	00 00

N. B. Three Pence in the Pound is paid for Charity by all Officers of Excise, Clerks, &c. which are put into their Places by the Commissioners; by which Means 14 or 1500 Pounds is raised every Year: Which Money is applied for the Support of old decay'd or disabled Officers of Excise, who

C c

have

have served upwards of seven Years ; and they are allow'd per Ann. viz.

A Collector	— — — — —	25 00 00
A Clerk	— — — — —	20 00 00
A Supervisor	— — — — —	20 00 00
A Gauger	— — — — —	10 00 00

This Charity is remitted to them *gratis* where-ever they live ; and they are all paid half-yearly, at *Lady-Day* and *Michaelmas*.

Accomptant for the Bank of Charity, <i>Tho. Radcliff</i>	—	20 00 00
Clerk of the Stationary Wares, <i>Henry Buck, Sen.</i>	—	70 00 00
His Assistants, <i>Robert Bennet</i>	—	45 00 00
<i>John Burfort</i>	—	30 00 00
Clerk for taking Candle-Entries, <i>Mr. Clarke</i>	—	60 00 00
Clerk for the Diaries, <i>John Peirce</i>	—	60 00 00
His Assistant, <i>Joseph Forcke</i>	—	40 00 00
Messengers, <i>John Dale,</i>	} Each — — —	50 00 00
<i>Thomas Denny,</i>		
<i>Robert Shawter,</i>		
<i>John Brackenbury,</i>		
Porter at the Gate, <i>Mitchell Newman</i>	—	40 00 00
Yard-keeper, <i>Nathaniel Jackson</i>	—	30 00 00
Watchmen, <i>John Setree</i>	—	30 00 00
<i>Cha. Chapman</i>	—	30 00 00
<i>Richard Stamp</i>	—	30 00 00
<i>Will. Cullerson</i>	—	30 00 00

The following Officers attend at the Custom-House.

Collector of the Duties on imported Liquors, <i>J. Moor</i> ,	80 00 00
Surveyor of Ditto, <i>Michael Warwick</i> — —	60 00 00
Land-Surveyor of Ditto, <i>Christopher Read</i> — —	50 00 00
Key-Officers, <i>Henry Garret</i> and <i>Fr. Palmer</i> , each —	50 00 00
General Surveyor, and General Gauger of all } Vessels in London, and within the Bills of } Mortality, <i>William Cheney</i> — — — }	175 00 00
General Surveyors { <i>Richard Ansell</i> , of the London- { <i>John Draper</i> , Brewery, }	Each — 125 00 00
Commissioners { <i>Thomas Goodman</i> , of Appeals, { <i>John Shorter</i> , { <i>James Montague</i> , { <i>Peter Hussey</i> , { <i>Duncomb Drake</i> , }	Esqrs. Each 200 00 00
Their Register, <i>Thomas Harris</i> — — —	100 00 00
Door-keeper and Messenger, <i>Joseph Winkles</i> —	40 00 00

The

*The Commissioners and other Officers for the Duty of Salt.**The Establishment in LONDON.*

Commissioners,	{ Benj. Mildmay, Esq; Thomas Woodcock, Esq; James Cardonnel, Esq; Charles Dent, Esq; Arthur Ingram, Esq;	Each —	500 00 00
Comptroller for himself and Clerks, <i>Thomas Hall</i> , Esq;	{ — — —	—	350 00 00
Cashire for himself and Clerks, <i>Ja. Windham</i> , Esq;	— — —	—	450 00 00
Secretary, <i>Thomas Holdip</i> , Esq;	— — —	—	200 00 00
Correspondent and Clerk of the Securities, <i>Matthew Green-</i> <i>wood</i> ,	{ — — —	—	90 00 00
Assistant Secretary, <i>Matthew Greenwood</i> — — —	— — —	—	40 00 00
<i>Matthew Greenwood</i> allow'd for a Clerk to examine the Delivery and Store-Books, and to assist him in making up the Annual Grand Accompts —	{ — — —	—	50 00 00
Solicitor, <i>William Johnson</i> — — —	— — —	—	100 00 00
Chief Accomptant, <i>William Sumpter</i> — — —	— — —	—	100 00 00
Accomptants, <i>John Hall</i> , <i>William Price</i> , each — — —	— — —	—	70 00 00
Assistant-Clerk to the Accomptants, <i>Samuel Grey</i> , — — —	— — —	—	60 00 00
Clerk to the Correspondent, <i>Tho. Adkinson</i> — — —	— — —	—	50 00 00
Clerk to the Assistant's Secretary, <i>Mansfeldt Cardonnel</i> , — — —	— — —	—	30 00 00
House-keeper, <i>Margaret Bland</i> — — —	— — —	—	40 00 00
Store-keeper, Clerk of the Charity and Diaries, <i>Philip Pitts</i> ,	{ — — —	—	40 00 00
Door-keeper, <i>William Mines</i> — — —	— — —	—	40 00 00
Messenger, <i>John Foulks</i> — — —	— — —	—	40 00 00
Porter, <i>John Bamfield</i> — — —	— — —	—	30 00 00
Watchmen, <i>Ja. Pike</i> , <i>John Benwick</i> , each — — —	— — —	—	20 00 00
Collector of Salt imported at London, <i>Will. Bertram</i> — — —	— — —	—	60 00 00
Assistant-Searcher at the Port of London, <i>Nich. Amburst</i> , — — —	— — —	—	60 00 00
Surveyors at the Port of London, <i>Sampson Maris</i> , <i>Tho. Goodwin</i> ,	{ Each — — —	—	50 00 00
Boatmen at the Port of London, <i>Richard Powell</i> , <i>Anthony Rider</i> ,	{ Each — — —	—	30 00 00
Officer for Transcribing the Ac- compts of <i>English</i> Salt Imported and Exported from <i>Ireland</i> , which are transmitted to this Office, <i>Hugh Bolton</i> ,	{ — — —	—	20 00 00
Officer for preventing Frauds on the Coasts of <i>Wales</i> , <i>William</i> <i>Swayle</i> — — — — —	{ — — — — —	—	20 00 00

The Establishment in the Country.

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
One Collector at — — — — —	120	00	00
One Collector at 120 <i>l.</i> per Annum, and allowed him 4 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> per Annum for Riding-charges; in all — — — — —	124	00	00
One Collector at 100 <i>l.</i> per Annum, and allow'd him for keeping a Man and Horse to assist the Riding-Officer, 30 <i>l.</i> per Annum; and allow'd him for a Clerk 20 <i>l.</i> per Annum: In all — — —	150	00	00
Five Collectors at 100 <i>l.</i> per Annum each, and each of them allow'd for a Clerk 20 <i>l.</i> per Annum: In all 120 <i>l.</i> per Annum each — — — — —	600	00	00
One Collector at 100 <i>l.</i> per Annum, and allowed him for a Clerk, 20 <i>l.</i> per Annum, and 31 <i>l.</i> 3 <i>s.</i> per Annum for Riding-charges, and 10 <i>l.</i> per An. for Riding-charges for his Clerk: In all — — —	161	03	00
One Collector at 80 <i>l.</i> per An. and allowed him for Riding-charges, 20 <i>l.</i> per An.: In all — — —	100	00	00
Two Collectors at 60 <i>l.</i> per Ann. each, and allowed them for Riding-charges, 20 <i>l.</i> per Ann. each: In all 80 <i>l.</i> per Ann. each — — — — —	160	00	00
Two Collectors at 70 <i>l.</i> per Annum each — — — — —	140	00	00
One Collector at 70 <i>l.</i> per Ann. and allowed him for Riding-charges, 10 <i>l.</i> per Ann.: In all — — —	80	00	00
One Collector at 60 <i>l.</i> per Ann. and allowed him for Riding-charges, 8 <i>l.</i> per Annum: In all — — —	68	00	00
Two Persons allowed for collecting at Refineries, 5 <i>l.</i> per Ann. each — — — — —	10	00	00
Two Persons allowed for the like Service, 4 <i>l.</i> per Annum each — — — — —	8	00	00
One Sub-collector at — — — — —	50	00	00
One Supervisor at — — — — —	100	00	00
Eight Supervisors at 80 <i>l.</i> per Ann. each — — — — —	640	00	00
Two General Riding Surveyors at 70 <i>l.</i> per Annum each — — — — —	140	00	00
One Riding-Surveyor at — — — — —	60	00	00
One Riding-Officer at — — — — —	60	00	00
Ten Riding-Officers at 50 <i>l.</i> per Annum each — — — — —	500	00	00
Ten Assistant-Searchers at 50 <i>l.</i> per Ann. each — — — — —	500	00	00
One Assistant-Searcher at 50 <i>l.</i> per Ann. and allow'd him for Riding-charges, 10 <i>l.</i> per Annum: In all — — — — —	60	00	00
One Assistant-Searcher at 40 <i>l.</i> per Annum, and allowed him for Riding-charges, 10 <i>l.</i> per Annum: In all — — — — —	50	00	00

Four

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Four Assistant-Searchers at 40 <i>l.</i> per Ann. each —	160	00	00
One Assistant-Searcher at 20 <i>l.</i> per Annum, and allowed him for collecting at Refineries, 4 <i>l.</i> per Annum : In all —	24	00	00
One Assistant-Searcher at —	10	00	00
One hundred and sixteen Officers at 40 <i>l.</i> per Ann. each —	4640	00	00
Two Officers at 40 <i>l.</i> per Annum each, and allowed each for keeping an Horse, 10 <i>l.</i> per Annum : In all 50 <i>l.</i> per Annum each —	100	00	00
Nine Officers at 30 <i>l.</i> per Ann. each —	270	00	00
One preventing Officer at —	35	00	00
One Officer at 25 <i>l.</i> per Annum, and allowed him for keeping an Horse, 5 <i>l.</i> per Annum : In all —	30	00	00
Seven Officers at 25 <i>l.</i> per Annum each —	175	00	00
One Assistant-Searcher at —	20	17	00
Two Assistant-Searchers at 20 <i>l.</i> per Ann. each —	40	00	00
Two Officers at 15 <i>l.</i> per Annum each, and allowed each for keeping an Horse, 5 <i>l.</i> per Annum : In all 20 <i>l.</i> per Annum each —	40	00	00
One Officer at 10 <i>l.</i> per Annum, and allowed him for keeping an Horse, 10 <i>l.</i> per Ann. In all —	20	00	00
Three Collectors of the Customs allowed 10 <i>l.</i> per Annum each —	30	00	00
One Surveyor of the Customs allowed —	10	00	00
Thirteen Officers at 20 <i>l.</i> per Ann. each —	260	00	00
Three Officers at 20 <i>l.</i> per Annum each, and allowed each for keeping an Horse, 5 <i>l.</i> per Ann. In all 25 <i>l.</i> per Annum each —	75	00	00
Twenty-one Officers at 10 <i>l.</i> per Annum each —	210	00	00
One preventing-Officer at —	8	00	00
Four Officers at 5 <i>l.</i> per Ann. each —	20	00	00
Twelve Excise Officers allowed 40 <i>s.</i> per Annum each to look after Refining Works in their Divisions —	24	00	00
Two Officers at 4 <i>l.</i> per Ann. each —	8	00	00
Seven Supernumeraries at 20 <i>l.</i> per Ann. each —	140	00	00
One Clerk to a Collector at —	25	00	00
Two Boatmen at 30 <i>l.</i> per Ann. each —	60	00	00
Three Boatmen at 25 <i>l.</i> per Ann. each —	75	00	00
Fifteen Boatmen at 20 <i>l.</i> per Ann. each —	300	00	00
Eight Boatmen at 10 <i>l.</i> per Ann. each —	80	00	00
Eight Boatmen at 7 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> per Ann. each —	60	00	00
Three Boatmen at 5 <i>l.</i> per Ann. each —	15	00	00
One Waterman at —	25	00	00
One Scale-Carrier at —	20	17	00
Twenty-two Watchmen at 8 <i>s.</i> per Week each —	458	14	00
	C c 3		Tare

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Three Boatmen and Watermen at 25 <i>l.</i> per An. each	75	00	00
Forty-six Watchmen at 7 <i>s.</i> per Week each	839	10	00
Two Weighers at 20 <i>l.</i> per Ann. each	40	00	00

Many of these Officers and Boatmen are employed by the Commissioners of the Customs, and they are allowed small Salaries on this Establishment, to engage them to serve this Revenue in the Ports and Stations where the Commissioners of the Customs have placed them.

A LIST of the Ships and Vessels of the Royal Navy of England, with their highest Complements of Men and Guns.

<i>First Rates.</i>		<i>Ships Names.</i>		<i>Men. Guns.</i>	
<i>Ships Names.</i>	<i>Men.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>			
Royal Ann	780	100	Burford	440	70
Britannia	780	100	Captain	440	70
Royal George	780	100	Chichester	520	80
London	780	100	Cornwall	520	80
Queen	780	100	Cumberland	520	80
Royal Sovereign	850	110	Defyance	400	66
Royal William	780	100	Devonshire	520	80
<i>Second-Rates.</i>			Dorsetshire	520	80
Cambridge	680	96	Elizabeth	440	70
Barfleur	680	96	Essex	440	70
Blenheim	680	96	Expedition	440	70
St. George	680	96	Grafton	440	70
Marlborough	680	96	Hampton-Court	440	70
Neptune	680	96	Humber	520	80
Namure	680	96	Ipswich	440	70
Osory	680	96	Kent	440	70
Prince	680	96	Lancaster	500	80
Prince George	680	96	Lenox	440	70
Ramellies	680	96	Monmouth	400	66
Sandwich	680	96	Nassau	440	70
Vanguard	680	96	Newark	520	80
Union	680	96	Norfolk	500	80
<i>Third-Rates.</i>			Northumberland	440	70
Bedford	440	70	Orford	440	70
Berwick	440	70	Ranelagh	520	80
Boyne	520	80	Royal Oak	440	70
Bredah	440	70	Rupert	365	64
Buckingham	440	70	Russel	520	80
			Shrewsbury	520	80
			Somerfet	520	80

Sterling-

<i>Ships Names.</i>	<i>Men.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Ships Names.</i>	<i>Men.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>
Sterling-Castle	440	70	Nottingham	365	64
Suffolk	440	70	Oxford	280	54
Swiftsure	400	66	Panther	280	54
Torbay	500	80	Pembroke	280	54
Warsprite	400	66	Plymouth	365	64
Yarmouth	440	70	Portland	280	54
			Rippon	365	64
			Rochester	280	54
<i>Fourth-Rates.</i>			Romney	280	54
Advice	280	54	Ruby	280	54
Anglesea	280	54	St. Albans	280	54
Antelope	280	54	Salisbury	280	54
Argyle	280	54	Salisbury-Frigat	280	54
Assistance	250	50	Severn	280	54
August	365	60	Southerland	280	54
Bristol	280	54	Southampton	280	54
Burlington	280	54	Stratford	280	54
Canterbury	365	64	Sunderland	365	64
Centurion	280	54	Superbe	365	64
Charham	280	54	Swallow	280	54
Chester	280	54	Tilbury	280	54
Colchester	280	54	Tyger	230	48
Crown	280	54	Warwick	280	54
Dartmouth	280	54	Weymouth	280	54
Deptford	280	54	Winchester	280	54
Dover	250	50	Windsor	365	64
Dragon	280	54	Woolwich	280	54
Dreadnought	355	64	Worcester	280	54
Dunkirk	365	64	York	365	64
Exeter	365	64			
Falkland	280	54	<i>Fifth-Rates.</i>		
Falmouth	280	54	Adventure	190	42
Glocester	280	54	Bedford-Galley	145	32
Greenwich	280	54	Bridgwater	155	36
Guernsey	280	54	Charles-Galley	190	42
Hampshire	280	54	Diamond	190	42
Jersey	280	54	Dolphin	155	36
Kingston	365	64	Enterprise	190	42
Leopard	280	54	Experiment	145	32
Litchfield	280	54	Feverham	190	42
Lyon	365	64	Folkstone	190	42
Mary	365	64	Fowey	190	42
Medway	365	64	Gosport	190	42
Monk	365	64	Garland	155	36
Montague	365	64	Hastings	190	42
Moor	320	64	Hector	190	42
New-Castle	280	54	Kinfale	155	36
Non-such	280	54	Lark	190	42
Norwich	280	54			

A LIST of the Members of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, drawn up in an Alphabetical Order.

- D**r. Acherbach, *Chaplain and Ecclesiastical Counsellor to the King of Prussia.*
 John Afflick, *Esq;*
 Henry Altham, *M. A.*
 Roger Altham, *D. D.*
Monsieur Ancillon, Chaplain to the King of Prussia.
 ——— Ambois,
 Francis Annesley, *Esq;*
 Anthony Aspiere, *M. A.*
 Samuel Barton, *D. D.*
 Francis Barker, *Merchant.*
 John Baker, *B. D.*
Mr. John Baskett.
 James Basnage, *M. A. at the Hague.*
 George, *Lord Bishop of Bath and Wells.*
Monsieur Bechier.
 Isaac Behagel, *Merchant at Frankfort.*
 Dr. Bentheim, *Provost at Brunswick.*
 Samuel Benson, *Esq;*
 Richard Bentley, *D. D.*
 Dr. Bilberge, *Bishop of Stregnetz in Sweden.*
 Thomas Bisse, *D. D.*
 Sir Richard Blackmore, *Kt.*
 Lancelot Blackburn, *D. D. Lord Bishop of Exeter.*
 Ralph Blomer, *D. D.*
 Frederick Bonet, *Esq; Resident to the King of Prussia.*
 George, *Lord Bishop of Bristol.*
The Honourable George Booth, D. D. Dean of Bristol.
 Samuel Bradford, *D. D.*
 ——— Brailstord, *M. A. Dean of Wells.*
 William Bramston, *D. D.*
 Rad. Bridges, *M. A.*
 Thomas Bray, *D. D.*
 Samuel Brewster, *Esq;*
Mr. John Bridger.
 Thomas Bromfield, *Esq;*
 Richard Bull, *Merchant.*
 Whitlocke Bullstrode, *Esq;*
 William, *Lord Archbishop of Canterbury.*
The Right Honourable Edward Earl of Clarendon.
 William, *Lord Bishop of Carlisle.*
 William, *Lord Archbishop of Cashel in Ireland.*
 Richard Cambridge, *Merchant.*
 Nathaniel Castleton, *Esq;*
 J. J. Cæsar, *Chaplain to the King of Prussia.*
Monsieur Chenevix de Beville.
 John, *Lord Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield.*
 Nathaniel Carpenter, *Merchant.*
 John Chardin, *Esq;*
 John Chamberlayne, *Esq;*
 Sir Thomas Clark.
 Francis Clark, *L. L. D.*
 Col. William Cleland.
 Maynard Colchester, *Esq;*
 John Connyns, *Esq; Serjeant at Law.*
 Edward Colston, *Esq;*
 Rowland Cotton, *Esq;*
Monsieur Le Coque.
 Dr. Crow, *Lord Bishop of Cloyne.*
 Samuel Clark, *D. D.*
 Sir Clement Cotterel.
The Honourable Charles Craven, Esq;
 Matthew Christoffers, *Merchant at Amsterdam.*
 Francis, *Lord Bishop of Chester.*

- Thomas, Lord Bishop of Chester.
 Nathaniel, Lord Bishop of Durham.
 Adam, Lord Bishop of St. David.
 John Davis, D. D.
 Thomas Dent, D. D.
 Abraham de St. Dennis, M. A.
 The Right Honourable William Lord Digby.
 Daniel Dolins, Esq;
 Monsieur, the General, de Dorthé.
 Col. Joseph Dudley, late Governor of New-England.
 Col. Walter Douglas.
 The Reverend Mr. Doughty.
 Philip Dwight, D. D.
 The Honourable Mr. Egerton.
 William, Lord Bishop of Ely.
 Vigerus Edwards, Esq;
 Monsieur L'Enfant, Chaplain to the King of Prussia.
 John Evans, Merchant.
 Thomas Frank, M. A.
 Thomas Frederick, Esq;
 Richard, Lord Bishop of Gloucester.
 The Right Honourable Francis, Lord Guilford.
 John Gascarth, D. D.
 Lionel Gatford, D. D.
 Edward Gee, D. D.
 Thomas Gilbert, Genl.
 Henry Godolphin, D. D. Dean of St. Pauls.
 Charles Gooking, Esq; Governor of Pensilvania.
 Thomas Gooch, D. D.
 Philip, Lord Bishop of Hereford.
 Gideon Harvey, M. D.
 Robert Hales, Esq;
 John Hanger, Esq;
 Robert Hardesty, Esq;
 John Harris, D. D.
 M. Auditor Harley.
 Thomas Hayley, M. A.
 Col. Caleb Heathcote.
 Monsieur L'Hermitage.
 John Higden, Merchant.
 Sir Charles Hobby.
 Henry Hoare, Gen.
 John Hodges, Merchant.
 Robert Hunter, Esq; Governor of New-York.
 Sir William Hustler, Bar.
 Price Hughes, Esq;
 William Heysham, Esq;
 Daniel Jablonski, D. D. Chaplain to the King of Prussia.
 John Jeffery, D. D.
 Edward Jennings, Esq;
 Thomas Jervoise, Esq;
 Robert Johnson, Esq;
 White Kennet, D. D. Dean of Peterborough.
 George Keith, M. A.
 Abel Kettleby, Esq;
 Sir Peter King, Lord Chief Justice of the Common-Pleas.
 Richard King, M. A.
 John King, D. D. Master of the Charter-house.
 Daniel King, Esq;
 Dr. Klinger, Antistes at Zurich.
 John, Lord Bishop of London.
 John, Lord Bishop of Landaff.
 Edmund, Lord Bishop of Lincoln.
 Robert Lasinby, M. A.
 John Laughton, B. D.
 Benjamin Lawdell, Merchant.
 Jo. Leng, M. A.
 Thomas Lynford, D. D.
 Thomas Little, D. D.
 William Lloyd, D. D. Chancellor of the Diocese of Worcester.
 Sir Nathaniel Lloyd.
 Henry Loe, Merchant.
 Samuel Loe, B. D.
 Robert Lowther, Esq; Governor of Barbadoes.
 Richard Lucas, D. D.
 Sir Humphry Mackworth.
 John Mapletost, D. D.
 Margaret Professor, Oxon.

- Margaret* Professor, Cantab.
Lord Bishop of Man, Dr. Wilson.
 John Mandevile, D. D.
 Thomas Marshal, L. L. D.
 John Mafon, M. A.
 Richard Mayo, M. A.
 Burrel Masingbeard, Esq;
 John, Lord Bishop of Meath in Ireland.
 Anthony Meek, Esq;
 — May, D. D. at Heidelberg.
 John Meller, Esq; Master in Chancery.
 Conrad Mell, D. D. Inspector over the Reform'd Churches in the Principality of Hertsfield in Herts.
 William Melmoth, Esq;
 Philip Menard, M. A.
 John Milington, D. D.
 Abbot Monacos of Brunswick.
 John Montague, D. D.
 Arthur Moor, Esq;
 James Moody, Esq;
 Col. Lewis Morris.
 Robert Moïs, D. D. Dean of Ely.
 Charles, Lord Bishop of Norwich.
 Grey Nevil, Esq;
 Daniel Nichols, Esq;
 The Reverend Mr. William Nichols.
 Francis Nicholson, Esq;
 Sir Arthur Owen, Bar.
 J. F. Ottervald, at Neufchatel.
 The Right Honourable Thomas, Earl of Pembroke.
 Richard, Lord Bishop of Peterborough.
 Thomas Paget, D. D.
 William Parrot, Merchant.
 John la Placette.
 Micajah Perry, Merchant.
 John Pelling, D. D.
 — Perkins, D. D.
 Col. John Perne.
 Benedict Piëtet, D. D. at Geneva.
 Sir John Phillips, Bar.
 Humphry Prideaux, D. D.
 Giles Pooley, D. D.
 Gilbert Ramsay, M. A.
 Regius Professor, Oxon.
 Regius Professor, Cantab.
 Thomas Railton, Esq;
 Hadrian Relandus, D. D. Professor of Oriental Languages at Utrecht.
 Peter Rival, M. A.
 — Rock, Esq;
 Mr. Arch-deacon Rogers.
 Sir William Russell.
 Richard Ruth, Esq;
 William, Lord Bishop of Sarum.
 Timothy Salter, Esq;
 Monsieur Schmidtman, Ecclesiastical Counsellor to the King of Prussia.
 Dutton Seaman, Esq;
 William Sharp, Esq;
 William Stratford, D. D.
 Thomas Sherlock, D. D. Dean of Chichester.
 Frederick Slare, M. D.
 Henry Shute, M. A.
 Thomas Sprat, M. A. Arch-deacon of Rochester.
 William Stanley, D. D. Dean of St. Asaph.
 George Stanhope, D. D. Dean of Canterbury.
 Thomas Staino, M. A.
 Philip Stubbs, M. A.
 Dr. Sudberg, Bishop of Scara in Sweedland.
 The Right Honourable Thomas, Earl of Thanet.
 John Tayleure, Esq;
 Thomas Tennison, M. A. Arch-deacon of Carmarthen.
 George Thorp, D. D.
 John Trimmer, Esq;
 Nicholas Trott, Esq;
 Alexander Torriano, D. D.
 Charles Torriano, Merchant.
 L. Tronchin, D. D. at Geneva.
 J. A.

J. A. Tuxretin, D. D. at Geneva.	Mr. Arch-deacon Warley.
James Vernon, Jun. Esq;	The Honourable Thomas Wentworth, Esq;
Samuel Verenfels, D. D. at Basil.	Richard West, D. D.
Dr. Urfini, a Bishop in Prussia.	Sir George Wheeler, Prebend of Durham.
The Right Honourable Dr. Verney, Lord Willoughby de Broke.	Francis Windham, Esq;
William, Lord Bishop of Worcester.	Francis Wilkinson, Esq;
Jonathan, Lord Bishop of Winton.	Joseph Wilcox, D. D.
Edward Waddington, D. D.	Sir Paul Whitchoy.
Joshua Walker, B. D.	George White, Merchant.
John Walter, Esq;	George Wright, Esq;
John Waugh, D. D.	Dudley Woodbridge, Esq;
	William, Lord Archbishop of York.
	John Younger, D. D. Dean of Sarum.

N.B. That the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, for the Time being, is always President; the rest of the Bishops and other Dignitaries, are Vice-Presidents, who are chose annually, and so be the Sub-Officers, who are as follow:

Rowland Tryon, Esq; Treasurer.	William Carter, Messenger.
Mr. Humphrys, Secretary.	John Carter, his Assistant.

A LIST of the Governor, Deputy-Governor, and Directors of the Bank of England, for the Year 1717.

Sir Gerard Conyers, Knt. and Alderman, Governor.
John Hanger, Esq; Deputy-Governor.

SIR Thomas Abney, <i>Knt. and Ald.</i> <i>Mr. Robert Atwood.</i> <i>Richard Cary, Esq;</i> <i>Josiah Difton, Esq;</i> <i>Mr. Barrington Eaton.</i> <i>Mr. John Francis Fauquier.</i> <i>Nathaniel Gould, Esq;</i> <i>Sir Gilbert Heathcote, Knt. and Alderman.</i> <i>Philip Jackson, Esquire,</i> <i>Humphry Morrice, Esq;</i> <i>John Rudge, Esq;</i> <i>Moses Raper, Esq;</i>	<i>Sir William Scawen, Kt.</i> <i>Sir Tho. Scawen, Kt. and Ald.</i> <i>Sir John Ward, Kt. and Ald.</i> <i>John Ward, Esq;</i> <i>Richard Chifwell, Esq;</i> <i>Sir Peter Delmé, Kt. and Ald.</i> <i>Mr. John Edmonds.</i> <i>Joseph Eyles, Esq;</i> <i>Sir Randolph Knipe, Kt.</i> <i>Christopher Lethieulier, Esq;</i> <i>Mr. John Shipman.</i> <i>Sir George Thorold, Kt. Bar. and Alderman.</i>
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A LIST of the Names of the Directors of the United Company of Merchants of England, Trading to the East-Indies. Elected for the Year 1717.

Josias Wordsworth, Esq; Chairman,
Henry Lyell, Esq; Deputy.

RObert Bristow, <i>Esq;</i> <i>Mr. Robert Brisco.</i> <i>Captain John Brown.</i> <i>Sir Robert Child, Knt. and Ald.</i> <i>John Cook, Esq;</i> <i>William Dawsonne, Esq;</i> <i>Sir Matthew Decker, Bar.</i> <i>Sir John Eyles, Bar and Ald.</i> <i>Peter Godfrey, Esq;</i> <i>William Gosselin, Esq;</i> <i>John Gould, Esq;</i>	<i>Nathaniel Herne, Esq;</i> <i>John Heathcote, Esq;</i> <i>Mr. Henry Kelsey.</i> <i>Mr. Robert Michell.</i> <i>Sir Robert Nightingale, Bar.</i> <i>Sir Gregory Page, Bar.</i> <i>Sir William Stewart, Kt. & Ald.</i> <i>Samuel Shephard, Jun. Esq;</i> <i>Mr. John Styleman.</i> <i>Mr. Edward Turner.</i> <i>Sir Godfrey Webster, Kt.</i>
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A LIST of the Names of the Governor, Sub-Governor, Deputy-Governor, and Directors, of the Governor and Company of Merchants of Great Britain, Trading to the South-Seas, and other Parts of America, and for Encouraging the Fishery.

His Royal Highness, GEORGE, Prince of Wales, Governor.

Sir JAMES BATEMAN, Knight and Alderman, Sub-Governor.

SAMUEL SHEPHEARD, Esq; Deputy-Governor.

HIS Grace, John, Duke of Argyle.

William Astell, Esq;

John Blunt, Esq;

Sir Lambert Blackwell, Knt.

George Caswell, Esq;

Sir William Chapman, Knt.

Robert Chester, Esq;

Henry Durley, Esq;

Peter Delaport, Esq;

Francis Eyles, Esq;

John Fellows, Esq;

John Gore, Esq;

Edward Gibbon, Esq;

Richard Houlditch, Esq;

William Hammond, Esq;

Francis Hawes, Esq;

Daniel Hayes, Esq;

Richard Horley, Esq;

Sir Theodore Jassen, Kt. & Bar.

Jacob Jacobsen, Esq;

Charles Joy, Esq;

Sir Harcourt Mafter, Knt.

George Pitt, Esq;

Ambrose Page, Esq;

Thomas Reynolds, Esq;

Col. Hugh Raymon.

Samuel Read, Jun. Esq;

Jacob Sawbridge, Esq;

Sir Fisher Tench, Bar.

The Honourable Horatio Townshend, Esq;

Commissioners

Commissioners for stating the Debts due to Scotland, by Way of Equivalent.

Henry Cartwright,
Stephen Bille,
John Baird,
Samuel Tufnell,
John Boteler,
James Lockhart,

} Esquires.

George Fisher, *Secretary.*
An Accomptant and Four Clerks.

Their Office in Scotland-Yard, Whitehall.

Trustees for the General Brief of the Reformed Episcopal Churches of Great Poland, Polish Prussia, and other Places beyond the Sea.

Sir Peter Delmé, *Knight and Alderman.*
Dr. James Cæsar.
Henry Hoare, *Esq;*
Lewis de Tuder, *Esq;*

A LIST of the Commissioners for Building Fifty NEW CHURCHES.

His Grace the Lord Archbishop of *Canterbury*, for the Time being.

His Grace the Lord Archbishop of *York*, and the Lord Bishop of *London*, for the Time being.

The Lords, the Bishops of *Winchester*, *Litchfield* and *Coventry*, *Salisbury*, *Norwich*, *Ely*, *Bristol*, *Gloucester* and *St. Asaph*.

G <i>George Stankope</i> , D.D. Dean of <i>Canterbury</i> .	<i>Sir Charles Cook</i> , Kt. Sheriffs for the City of <i>London</i> , and County of <i>Middlesex</i> , now and for the Time being.
<i>Henry Godolphin</i> , D.D. Dean of <i>St. Paul's</i> .	
<i>White Kennet</i> , D. D. Dean of <i>Peterborough</i> .	<i>Sir John Philips</i> , } Barts.
<i>Robert Moss</i> , D.D. Dean of <i>Ely</i> .	<i>Sir George Markham</i> , }
<i>Francis Hare</i> , D. D. Dean of <i>Worcester</i> .	<i>Sir Randolph Knipe</i> .
<i>Thomas Sherlock</i> , D. D. Dean of <i>Chichester</i> .	<i>Sir Isaac Newton</i> .
<i>William Stanley</i> , D. D. Dean of <i>St. Asaph</i> .	<i>Sir Harcourt Masters</i> .
<i>Thomas Lynford</i> ,	<i>John Bettesworth</i> , Doctor of Laws, &c.
<i>Samuel Bradford</i> ,	<i>George Paul</i> , Dr. of Laws, &c.
<i>Robert Cannon</i> ,	<i>Sir Nath. Lloyd</i> , his Majesty's Advocate-General.
<i>John Waugh</i> ,	<i>John Hiccocks</i> , } Esqrs. Masters
<i>Edw. Waddington</i> ,	<i>John Meller</i> , } in Chancery.
<i>Thomas Gooch</i> ,	<i>William Melmoth</i> ,
L ord Chief Justice <i>Parker</i> .	<i>John Pulteney</i> ,
L ord Chief Justice <i>King</i> .	<i>George Naylor</i> ,
L ord Chief Baron <i>Dod</i> .	<i>William Falkner</i> ,
<i>Sir Robert Eyre</i> .	<i>William Clayton</i> ,
<i>Sir James Bateman</i> , Knt. Lord Mayor of <i>London</i> , and the Lord Mayor of <i>London</i> for the Time being.	<i>John Ellys</i> , } Esqrs.
<i>Sir Joseph Jekyl</i> , Master of the Rolls.	<i>John Hoskins</i> ,
<i>Sir Edward Northby</i> , his Majesty's Attorney-General.	<i>John Aislaby</i> ,
<i>Sir Gilbert Heathcote</i> , Knt. and Alderman.	<i>William Farrar</i> ,
<i>Sir Gerard Conyers</i> , Kt. and	<i>Mr. Pit</i> , Sen.
	<i>Tho. Micklethwait</i> ,
	<i>Edward Peck</i> ,
	<i>John Lecroft</i> , Treasurer.
	<i>Mr. Philips</i> , Secretary.
	<i>Mr. Edwards</i> , Solicitor.
	<i>Mr. Skeat</i> , Agent.
	<i>Mr. Hawksmore</i> , } Surveyors.
	<i>Mr. James</i> ,

*Commissioners, and other Officers, for the Duty on
Hydes, Houses, and the Affair of Taxes.*

Commissioners, { *Nicholas Vincent,
Paul Burrard,
John Williams,
Anthony Dawley,
Bryan Fairfax,
Sir Harcourt Masters, Kt.* } Esqs; } Each 500*l. per Ann.*

Cashier, or Treasurer, *Sir Charles Farnaby, Kt.* for himself and Clerks, 510*l. per Annum.*

Comptroller, *Leonard Reresby, Esq;* 100*l. per Ann.*

Secretary, *Francis Sorrel, Esq;* 100*l. per Ann.*

Clerk-Assistant, ————— 60*l. per Ann.*

Register, *John Rolfe,* 60*l. per Ann.*

Clerk to the Comptroller, —————, 50*l. per Ann.*

For Bills from the Exchequer, *Robert Manning,* 20*l. per Ann.*

Clerk-Accomptant, *Hen. Needler,* 100*l.*

Assistant-Accomptants, { *John Warder,
Hugh Michell,* } 50*l. each.*

Clerk of the Entries, &c. *Tho. Berkett,* 50*l. per Ann.*

Chief Examiner of the Officers Leidges, for *London* and *Country*,
Richard Does 60*l. per Ann.* who had an Assistant at 50*l. per Ann.*
which is now sunk.

Door-Keeper to the Commissioners, and Accomptant for petty Incidents, *John Shales,* 40*l. per Ann.*

Storekeeper, *Robert Manaton,* 50*l. per Ann.*

Messenger, *William Davis,* 40*l. per Ann.*

Houtekeeper, *Anne Butcher,* for herself and Servants, 160*l. per Ann.*

Porter, *George Webster,* 20*l. per Ann.*

Necessary Woman, *Anne Blanckley,* 20*l. per Ann.*

Two General Surveyors of the Duties on Hides, and Houses, each
150*l. per Ann.*

Thirty eight Collectors, 100*l. each.*

Five Supervisors, 10*l. each, per Ann.*

One General Survey for Hides in *London,* 80*l. per Ann.*

Three hundred and twenty nine Officers; at 50*l. per Ann.* each, and
some few at smaller Salaries.

One General Surveyor of Houses in *London,* 70*l. per Ann.*

One in the *Country,* 100*l. per Ann.*

Eighty eight Surveyors of Houses in the *Country,* some 80*l.* some
60*l.* and 10 to 30*l. per Ann.*

*The Commissioners and other Officers for Wine-
Licences.*

Commissioners, { Robert Lowndes,
Daniel Dering,
Richard Plumpton,
William George Cressett,
Charles Greenwood, } Esqs; } Each 300 l.
per Ann.

Comptroller, *Thomas Hancock*, Esq; 200 l. per Ann.

Secretary, *William Walker*, } Each 80 l. per Ann.

Cashier, *Edmund Townly*, }

Solicitor, *Mr. Grainger*, no Salary.

A Clerk of the Contracts.

A Clerk of the Bonds.

Four Messengers, and two Supernumeraries.

The former, 20 l. per Ann. each.

An Office-Keeper.

*The Commissioners and other Officers for the Stamp-
Duties.*

Commissioners,

Sir *Brocus Gardner*, Kt. | *Nicolas Cary*, } Esqs;
Richard Pye, } Esqs; | *John Schultz*, } Esqs;
Thomas Warner, } Esqs; | Sal. 400 l. per Ann. each.

Secretary, ——— *William Bridges*, Salary 300 l. per Ann.

Receiver-General, *Rich. Holditch*, Esq; } ——— 300 l. per Ann. each.

Comptroler, ——— *William Ashurst*, } ——— 300 l. per Ann. each.

Secretaries Clerks, — *William Horsley*, ——— 70 l. per Ann.

William Knock, }
John Evens, } ——— 50 l. per Ann. each.
James Jenkins, }

Receivers Clerks, — *John Miles*, ——— 55 l. per Ann.

Faucet Newman, ——— 50 l. per Ann.

John Sharp, } ——— 45 l. per Ann. each.
John Powell, }

Comptrol. Clerks, — *Edward Story*, }
Isaac Lee, } ——— 50 l. per Ann. each.
Abra. Barham, }
Evan Jenkins, }

Clerk Accomptant, *John Hubbard*, ——— 100 l. per Ann.

His

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Commissioners,

*Commissioners, &c. of the Duty arising from Haw-
kers, Pedlars, and Petty-Chapmen.*

Commissioners, { *Francis Browne,
Geo. Townshend,
Montague Bacon,* } Esqs; Each 100 l. per Ann.
Four Clerks, at 50 l. per Ann. each.
A Cashier, 90 l. per Ann.
Two Clerks, 50 l. per Ann. each.
Seven Riding-Officers, 100 l. per Ann. each.
Three Town-Surveyors, 50 l. per Ann. each.
A Messenger, 30 l. per Ann.

*Admiralty Office, or Commissioners for Executing
the Office of High Admiral of Great-Britain and
Ireland.*

James, Earl of Berkeley, 3000 l. per Ann.
Matthew Aylmer, Esq;
Sir George Byng, Knight and Bart. } 1000 l. per Ann. each
John Cockburn, Esq;
William Chetwynd, Esq;
Secretary, *Joseph Burchett,* Esq; 800 l. per Ann.
Mr. Edward Burt, Chief Clerk, 400 l.
Mr. John Walters, Assistant to the Counsell.
Mr. Luke Bennet, Chamber-keeper, 50 l. per Ann.

Admirals in Pay.

Math. Aylmer, Esq; — Admiral of the Fleet.
Sir George Byng, Kt. and Bart. } Admirals of the White.
Sir John Jennings, Kt.
Sir John Norris, Kt. — Admiral of the Blue.
James, Earl of Berkeley. — Vice-Admiral of the Red.
Sir Charles Wager, Kt. — Vice-Admiral of the White.
Charles Cornwall, Esq; — Vice-Admiral of the Blue.
James Littleton, Esq; — Rear Admiral of the Red.
William Caldwell, Esq; — Rear Admiral of the White.

Vice-

*Vice-Admirals of Great-Britain and Ireland.**Of the County of Suffolk, Duke of Grafton.**Kent, Earl of Rockingham.**Durham, Lord Lumley.**Sussex, Duke of Newcastle.**Norfolk, Lord Paston.**Lincoln, Lord Viscount Castleton.**Gloucester, Earl of Berkeley.**Cornwall, Jonathan Trelawney, Esq.**Northumberland, and Town, and Country of Newcastle. Sir John Delaval, Kt. and Bart.**Essex, Thomas Middleton, Esq.**Dorset, George Trenchard, Esq.**York, Lord Carleton.**Hampshire, and Isle of White, Duke of Bolton.**Westmoreland, and Cumberland, James Lowther, Esq;**Somerset,**Chester, Earl of Cholmondeley.**Devon, and City of Exon, George Courtenay.**South Wales, Marquis Winchester.**North Wales, Lord Viscount Bulkley.**Vice Admiral of Scotland, except the Isles of Orkney and Schetland, Earl of Rothes.**Isles of Orkney and Schetland, Earl of Morton.**In Ireland.**Province of Connought, —**Munster, Edward Southwell, Esq;**Leinster, Lord Viscount Fitz-Williams.**Ulster, Frederick Hamilton, Esq.**Navy Office.**Commissioners and other Officers for managing his Majesty's Navy.**Treasurer of the Navy, John Aislaby, Esq. 2000 l. per Ann.**Sir Charles Wager, Kt. Comptroller.**Jacob Ackworth, Esq; Surveyor.**Charles Segison, Esq; Clerk of the Acts.**Dennis Lyddal, Esq; Comptroller of the Treasurer's Accompts.**Thomas Swanton, Esq; Comptroller of the Victualling Accompts.**500 l. per Ann. each**Richard Burton, Esq;**John Fowler, Esq;**James Littleton, Esq; at Chatham.**Isaac Townshend, Esq; at Portsmouth.**Capt. Dove at Plymouth.*

Assistant to the Clerk of the Acts, *Samuel Percival*. } 300*l.* per Ann.
 Assistant to the Comptroller of the Victualling Ac- } each.
 compts, *William Prescott*,

Commissioners and other Officers for Victualing his Majesty's Navy.

Commissioners.

The Reynolds,
Denzil Onslow,
Thomas Bere,
Hen. Vincent, Jun.
Robert Arris,
Peter Jeye,
Waller Bacon.

} Esqs; Sal. 400*l.* per Ann. each.

	Salary, per Annum.
Secretary, Mr. <i>Sprig Manesty</i> _____	200 <i>l.</i>
Chief Clerk, <i>James Ellis</i> . _____	60
Clerk, <i>Seth Jeremy</i> . _____	50
Ditto, <i>John Harper</i> . _____	40
	350 <i>l.</i>

Accomptant General and Keeper of Register, } <i>Mr. John Bishop</i> . _____	120 <i>l.</i>
Chief Clerk, <i>Tho. Scadding</i> _____	60
Clerk, <i>Samuel Remnant</i> . _____	50
Ditto, <i>Thomas Watson</i> . _____	50
Ditto, <i>Jeyes Beckford</i> . _____	40
	320 <i>l.</i>

Cheque on the Treasurer, Mr. <i>John Rosington</i> . --	80 <i>l.</i>
Clerk of the Issues. _____	80
Clerk, <i>John Treffilian</i> . _____	50
Ditto, <i>James Oldham</i> . _____	40
	170

Accomptant for Stores, Mr. <i>John Sargent</i> . --	120 <i>l.</i>
Chief Clerk, <i>William Draiton</i> . _____	50
Clerk, <i>Edward Bibb</i> . _____	40
Ditto, <i>Arris Boradine</i> . _____	30
	200 <i>l.</i>

To keep a Cheque on Purfers, Mr. <i>Nath. Rich</i> . --	60 <i>l.</i>
Clerk, <i>Henry Lock</i> . _____	40
	100 <i>l.</i>

To bring up Accompts of Stores in Arrear, Mr. } <i>George Butler</i> . _____	60 <i>l.</i>
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Clerk,

GREAT-BRITAIN.

497

Clerk, <i>Christopher Roffey.</i>	40	
Ditto, <i>Rinaldo Elmy.</i>	30	
		130 l.
To keep Account of short Allowance, Mr. <i>John</i>	} 50 l.	
<i>Hayward.</i>		
Clerk, <i>Lutwich Holland.</i>	40	
Ditto, <i>John Child.</i>	30	
Ditto, <i>John Forrest.</i>	30	
		150 l.
Master Cooper, Mr. <i>Stephen Thompson.</i>	100 l.	
House Rent.	30	
Clerk, <i>Walter Jones.</i>	50	
		180 l.
Clerk of the Issues, Mr. <i>Samuel Rowe.</i>	80 l.	
Clerk, <i>Peter Buck.</i>	40	
		120 l.
Store-keeper and Clerk of the Bakehouse, Mr.	} 60 l.	
<i>Edward Hart.</i>		
Clerk, <i>Ralph Thoroughgood.</i>	40	
		200 l.
Clerk of the Brewhouse, Mr. <i>Nath. Bullen.</i>	60 l.	
Clerk, <i>Samuel Stevenson.</i>	40	
Labourer of the Petty Warrant, <i>John Bayley.</i>	20	
		120 l.
Muster-Master of the Labourers, &c. Mr. <i>John</i>	} 80 l.	
<i>Silvester.</i>		
Clerk, <i>John Byng.</i>	40 l.	
Ditto, <i>Thomas Vincent.</i>	30	
		150 l.
Hoy taker, Mr. <i>Daniel White.</i>	60 l.	
Clerk of the Mills, Mr. <i>Charles Mason.</i>	50	
Inspector of Oxen and Hogs, Mr. <i>John Morley.</i>	40	
Messenger and Porter, Mr. <i>Edward Goulding.</i>	20	
		2380 l.

Agent at *Portsmouth*, Mr. *John Shales.* — 200 l.
 Storekeeper, Mr. *Andrew Stewart* — 80
 Checque, Mr. *Lawr. Osborne* — 80

Agent at *Dover*, Mr. *Thomas Colby.* — 200 l.
 Storekeeper, Mr. *Peter Fawcet.* — 50
 Checque, *William Winder.* — 50

Agent at *Chatham*, Mr. *William Partridge.* — 200 l.
 Storekeeper, Mr. *Richard Wall.* — 60

Agent at *Plymouth*, Mr. *Nathaniel Cooper*. — 200 l.
 Storekeeper, Mr. *Richard Edisbury*. — 60
 Checque, Mr. *Thomas James*. — 60

Agent in the *Straights*, Mr. *Thomas Revell*. — 200 l.

Agent in the *Baltick*, Mr. *Alonzo Vere*. — 200 l.

Note, The Sick and Wounded Office, of which there was usually 3 Commissioners, is now put under the Management of two of the Commissioners of the Navy, viz. Mr. *Fawler*, Mr. *Burton*, with Mr. *Edisbury*, one of the late Commissioners.

Transport Office.

There is now only 1 Commissioner, viz. *Thomas Coleby*, Esq;
 Secretary, Mr. *Peter Crank*.
 Paymaster of the Transports, *John Hill*, Esq;

Commissioners of Trade and Plantations.

The Lord Chancellor, or Lord Keeper.
 President of the Council.
 Lord High Treasurer, or first Commissioner of the Treasury.
 Lord High Admiral, or first Commissioner of the Admiralty.
 Lord Privy Seal.
 The three Secretaries of State. Bishop of *London* now, and for the time being. These have no Salaries.

Acting Commissioners.

<i>Henry</i> , Earl of <i>Suffolk</i> and <i>Binden</i> .	} 1000 l. per Ann. each
Sir <i>Jacob Astley</i> , Bart.	
<i>John Chetwyn</i> , Esq.	
Sir <i>Charles Cook</i> , Knt.	
<i>Paul Dockminique</i> , Esq.	
<i>John Molesworth</i> , Esq.	

Secretary *William Popple* Esq;
 Deputy Secretary, Mr. *Bryan Wheelock*, 100 l.

Clerks

Clerks of the Office.

Mr. Samuel Gellebrand. 80l. per Ann.

Mr. Israel Hudson. 70l.

Mr. Anth. Saunderson. 60l.

Mr. William Gray. 50l.

Mr. William Hodgkin. 40l.

Mr. Thomas Halford. 40l.

Mr. Alured Popple. 40l.

Governors of His Majesty's Dominions and Territories Abroad.

Captain-General and Governor in Chief of the Island of *Barbadoes*, *St. Lucia*, *Diminico*, *St. Vincents*, and the rest of the Islands, Colonies, and Plantations in *America*, call'd the *Charibbee*-Island, lying to Windward of *Gardaloup*, *Robert Lowther Esq*;

Secretary to the same Island, and to the Governor, and chief Clerk of the Courts there, *Joseph Micklethwait, Esq*;

Chief Clerk Register, and sole Examiner in the *Chancery* in the Island of *Barbadoes*, and Clerk of the Crown and Peace there, *Anthony Cracherode, Esq*;

Governor of *Virginia*, the Right Honourable *George Earl of Orkney*.

Deputy-Governor, Colonel *Spotswood*.

Secretary, *William Cook, Esq*;

Governor of *Jamaica*, Sir *Nicholas Lawes, Kt.*

Secretary of *Jamaica*, *William Congreve, Esq*;

Provost Marshal-General of *Jamaica*, *John Rigby, Esq*;

Register of the said Island, *Thomas Windham, Esq*;

Governor of *Nova-Scotia*, or *Acadia* in North *America*, Colonel *Samuel Vetch*.

Captain General, and Governor in chief of the *Leward Charibbee*-Islands, *Walter Hamilton, Esq*;

Lieutenant Governor of the Island of *St. Christopher*, and Lieutenant General of all the *Leeward Islands*, *William Matthews, Esq*;

Lieutenant Governor of *Placentia*, *John Moody, Esq*;

Secretary of those Islands, *Charles Hodges*.

Provost Marshal-General of the *Leeward Islands*, *Henry Dowglass*,

Lieutenant Governor of *Montserrat*, Major *Thomas Talmash, Esq*;

Lieutenant Governor of *Antegoa*, *Edward Byam, Esq*;

Lieutenant Governor of *Nevis*, *Daniel Smith, Esq*;

Lieutenant Governor of *Annapolis Royal*, &c. *John Dowcett, Esq*;

Governor of *Pensylvania*, *William Keith, Esq*;

Governor

Governor of *Carolina*, Col. *Holt*.

Governor of *Carolina*, Colonel *Robert Johnson*.

Governor of *New-York* and *New-Jersey*, Brigadier *Robert Hunter*, *George Clark*, Esq; Secretary of that Colony.

Governor of *New-England* and *New-Hampshire*, *Sam. Shute*, Esq;

Lieutenant Governor, *William Dummer*, Esq;

Governor of *Bermudas*, Colonel *Bennet*.

Governor of the Island of *Minorca* and *Port-Mahon*, Lieutenant General *Carpenter*.

Lieutenant Governor, Colonel *Richard Kane*.

Governor of *Gibraltar*, Earl of *Portmore*.

Lieutenant Governor, *Ralph Congreve*, Esq;

These, as well as *Hudson's Bay* and *Providence*, are Governed by Persons appointed by the Proprietors of the said Places; and the Colonies of *Connecticut* and *Rhode-Island* by Persons chosen by the Inhabitants, by Vertue of a Charter granted by King *CHARLES* the Second. The present Governor of *Rhode-Island*, so chosen, is *Samuel Cranstoun*, Esq;

CONSULS.

At *Genoa*, *George Henshaw*, Esq;

Leighorn, *Christopher Crowe*, Esq;

Mallaga, *Nicholas Holloway*, Esq;

Naples, *John Fleetwood*, Esq;

Tunis, *Richard Lawrence*, Esq;

Algier, *Samuel Tompson*, Esq;

Barcelona, *George Crowe*, Esq;

Sevil and *St. Lucar*, *Charles Russell*, Esq;

Canary-Islands, *William Poulton*, Esq;

Consul Gen. at *Portugal*, *William Poyntz*, Esq;

Elfinore, *Robert Tighe*, Esq;

Amsterdam, *Joseph Kirby*, Esq;

Consul and Secretary at *Brussels*, *John Laws*, Esq;

Zant, *James Paul*, Esq;

Sebastian, *William Frankland*, Esq;

Agent and Consul at *Smyrna*, *Dr. William Sherrard*.

Agent and Consul at *Tripoli*, *Francis Hastings*, Esq;

Venice, *Hugh Broughton*, Esq;

Cadiz, *Sir Martin Westcomb*, Kt.

Corouna, *John Parker*, Esq;

Carthage, *John Richards*, Esq;

Alicant, *Nicholas Keen*, Esq;

Malta, *Thomas Chamberlain*, Esq;

Sicily, idem.

Ostend, — *Loggan*, Esq;

Consul of the English Factory at *Aleppo*, *John Parnell*, Esq;

Bruges, —

Agent to his Britannick Majesty at the *Hague*, *M. Bosch*.

A LIST of the Officers of the General-Post-Office in Lombard-Street.

POST-MASTER-GENERAL.

THE Right Honourable Charles Lord Cornwallis, } 1500 l. per
 James Craggs, Esq; } Ann. each.
 Mr. George Searl, Accomptant, } 300 l. per
 Author Onslow, Esq; Receiver-General, } Ann. each.
 Secretary to the Commissioners, John Lloyd, Esq; } 200 l. per Ann.
 Clerk, Mr. Henry Marshal.
 Chamber-Keeper, Mr. James Chapman.

Officers of the Inland-Office.

Annold Beeby, Esq; Comptroler, 200 l. per Annum.
 His Assistant, John Jesse.

CLERKS.

Mr. Charles Jackson, of the Chester-Road, 100 l. per Annum.
 Mr. George Colly, of the North-Road,
 Mr. Thomas Sautel, of the West-Road.
 Mr. William Greene, of the Bristol-Road,
 Mr. Robert Colcroft, of the Yarmouth-Road, } Sal. 60 l. per Ann.
 Mr. Martin Buckle, of Kent-Road, } each.
 Mr. Edmond Warren, Clerk of the By-Nights.
 Mr. Jos. Archer, Window-Man.

ASSISTANTS to

The Chester-Road,	Mr. Robert Giddens,	} 60 l. per Annum. each.
The North-Road,	Mr. Robert Russell.	
The West-Road,	Mr. Rich. Turbet,	
The Bristol-Road,	Mr. — Yerson,	} 50 l. per Ann. each
The Yarmouth-Road,	Mr. Hugh Hays,	
The Kent-Road,	Mr. John Prat,	

Sorters 10, of which Eight have 50 l. per Ann. each, and Two 40 l. each.

67 Letter-Carriers, at 11 s. per Week.

4 Porters.

Inspectors of the Post-Office, and Surveyors of Post-Houses } 100 l.
 in Town, and the several Roads, Jos. Bell. Jos. Goodman. } each.

Officers of the Foreign-Office.

Ashburnham Frowde, Esq; Comptroler, 150 l. per Ann.
 Mr. William Gostin, Alphabet-Keeper, 100 l. per Ann.

Mr.

Mr. Francis Clewel,
 Mr. Daniel Faretes,
 Mr. John Walter,
 Mr. Lefevre,
 Mr. Beale. } Clerks, 50 l. per Annum each.

A Foreign Officer, Michael Jones, 40 l. per Ann.
 John Fowle, Esq; Solicitor, 200 l. per Ann.
 Accomptant's Clerks, } 50 l. per Annum each.
 Receiver's Clerks, }

The Officers of the Penny-Post.

Robert Baylis, Esq; Comptroler; Sal. 200 l. per Annum.
 Mr. Edmund Greene, Accomptant, } 70 l. per Annum each.
 Mr. William Pate, Collector, }
 Richard Titterton, Comptroler's Clerk, 30 l. per Annum.

Six Sorters, at 26 l. per Annum each.

Eight Sub-Sorters, at 26 l. per Annum each.

Besides there are above a Hundred Messengers, who have an Allowance of 20 l. per Annum each, for carrying and re-carrying Letters, and above Four Hundred Houses that receive for the Penny-Post.

Commissioners appointed by Act of Parliament, for Enquiring into the Estates of certain Traitors, &c.

Commissioners for ENGLAND,

George Treby, Esq;	Dennis Bond, Esq;
George Gregory, Esq;	John Birch, Serjeant at Law.
Sir Thomas Hales, Bart.	Sir John Eyles, Bart.
Henry Cunningham, Esq;	

Secretary, Mr. Branthwaite.

Register, Mr. Tho. Marten.

Master of the References, — Moor, Esq;

Accomptant, Mr. Chambers Slaughter.

Surveyor, Mr. John Wicker.

Solicitor, and Clerk of the Discoveries, Mr. Foot.

Commissioners

Commissioners for SCOTLAND.

Richard Grantbam, Esq;
Arthur Ingram, Esq;
Sir Richard Steel, Kt.

Sir Henry Houghton, Bart.
Patrick Haldane, Esq;
Robert Monroe, Esq;

Secretary, *Mr. Tho. Pringle.*

Register, *Mr. John Wolfe.*

Master of the References, *Adam Cunningham, Esq;*

Accomptant, *Mr. William Kennedy.*

Surveyor, *Mr. Patrick Strachan.*

Sollicitor, *Mr. William Stewart.*

Clerk of the Discoveries, *Mr. Alexander Ross.*

Knights Companions of the most Noble Order of the Garter.

3. <i>Duke of York.</i>	1. <i>The Sovereign.</i>	2. <i>The Prince of Wales.</i>	4. <i>Prince Frederick.</i>
5. <i>D. of Cleveland and Southampton.</i>		6. <i>Duke of Bucks and Normandy.</i>	
7. <i>Duke of Richmond.</i>		8. <i>Duke of Somerset.</i>	
9. <i>Duke of Shrewsbury.</i>		10. <i>Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery.</i>	
11. <i>Earl of Albemarle.</i>		12. <i>Duke of Marlborough.</i>	
13. <i>Duke of Schonberg and Leinfier.</i>		14. <i>Duke of Devonshire.</i>	
15. <i>Duke of Argyle.</i>		16. <i>Duke of Kent.</i>	
17. <i>Earl Poulett.</i>		18. <i>Earl of Oxford.</i>	
19. <i>Earl of Strafford.</i>		20. <i>Earl of Peterborough and Monmouth.</i>	
21. <i>Duke of Bolton.</i>		22. <i>Duke of Rutland.</i>	
23. <i>E. of Dorset and Middlesex.</i>			

*An Alphabetical List of the Baronets in England,
from the first Creation of that Dignity, May 22,
1611. until the Second Year of King GEORGE,
1715.*

A.
Aston, Walter, S. B. 1611.
 Appleton, Roger.
 Ayloffe, William.
 Armine, Will. *ex.* Nov. 28, 1619.
 Aston, Ralph, 28 June, 1620
 Ashby, Francis, *ex.* 18 June
 1622
 Ashby, Anthony, *ex.* July 3
 Ashfield, John, July 27, 1626
 Aylesbury, Tho. *ex.* April 19
 Ashton, Thomas, July 25, 1628
 Anderson, John, *ex.* January 3,
 1628
 Acton, William, *ex.* May 30,
 1629.
 Alleyn, Edward, *ex.* June 24
 Abdy, Tho. July 7, 1641
 Andrew, William, December 11
 Armitage, Francis, — 15
 Astley, Isaac, *ex.* January 21
 Alston, Thomas, June 30, 1642
 Anderson, Henry, *ex.* July 3,
 1643
 Acton, Edward, — January 17
 Abdy, Robert, June 9, 1660
 Adams, Thomas, — 13
 Atkins, Richard, — 13
 Allen, Thomas, — 14.
 Abdy, John, *ex.* — 22
 Astley, Jacob, — 25
 Austen, Robert, July 10
 Aubrey, John, — 23
 Ashton, Ralph, August 17
 Ash, Jos. September 19
 Anderson, Edmund, Dec. 12
 Ashburnham, Denny, May 10,
 1661
 Andrew, Henry, — 27
 Astley, Rich. August 13, 1662

Anderson, Stephen, June 13, 1654
 Aucher Anthony, July 7, 1666
 Allen, Thomas, Febr 7. 1672
 Anderton, Francis, October 8,
 1677
 Ackland, Hugh, January 21,
 1667
 Alston, Jos. January 20, 1681
 Ashhurst, Henry, July 21, 1688
 Ayschombe, Oliver, May 28,
 1696.
 Anguish, al. Allen, Rich. De-
 cember 14, 1699
 Abercrombie, James, 21 March,
 1709.
 Austin, John, November 1714

B.

Bacon, Nicholas, 1611
 Booth, George, E. E.
 Barrington, Francis.
 Berkely, Henry.
 Bellafaye, Henry, E. V.
 Brudenel, Thomas, E. E.
 Bendish, Thomas.
 Baker, Henry, *ex.*
 Bayning, Paul, E. V. *ex.*
 Blackston, Thomas, *ex.* May.
 27, 1615
 Boynton, Matthew, May 25,
 1618.
 Burdet, Thomas, February 25.
 Beaumont Thomas, September
 16, I. V. 1619
 Bamberg, William, *ex.* Decem-
 ber 1.
 Boteler, John, *ex.* April 12, 1620
 Bereney, Richard, May 5.
 Biggs, Thomas, *ex.* May 16
 Bellingham,

Bellingham, Henry, *ex.* May 30.
 Bishop, Tho. 14 July, 1620
 Brown Rob, *ex.* 21 September
 1621
 Barker, John, 17 March
 Button, William, 18 March
 Bedell, Capell, *ex.* June 3, 1622
 Burton, Thomas, July 22
 Barkham, Edward, *ex.* June 28,
 1623
 Beaumont, John, *ex.* June 29,
 1626
 Brereton, Will. *ex.* March 10
 Bridges, Giles, E. B. May 17,
 1627
 Bagot, Harvey, May 30
 Brown, Ambrose, *ex.* July 7.
 Benet Simon, *ex.* July 17
 Bowyer, Thomas, *ex.* July 23
 Bacon, Buts, — 29
 Bolles, John, — July 24, 1628
 Beaumont, Rich. *ex.* August 19
 Boteler, Will. July 3, 1641
 Bampffield, Tho. — 15.
 Burgoyne, John, 15
 Brownloe, John, — *ex.* 26
 Brownloe, William, — 27
 Boughton, Will. Aug. 4
 Briggs, Morton — *ex.* 12
 Bindlofs, Rob. *ex.* — 16
 Burlase, John, *ex.* May 4, 1642
 Blackston, Ralph, *ex.* July 30
 Bland, Tho. — Aug. 20
 Blount, Walter, — Oct. 5
 Badd, Tho. *ex.* — Feb. 29
 Bale, John, *ex.* Nov. 9, — 1643
 Butler, John, — Dec. 7
 Bathurst, Edw. — 9
 Bard, Henry, I. V. *ex.* Octob. 8,
 1644
 d'Boreel, Will. March 21
 Browne, Rich. *ex.* Sept. 1, 1649
 Bond, Thomas, — 1658
 Brown, Henry, — *ibid.*
 Bridgman, Orlando, June 7,
 1660
 Bowyer, Will. — 25
 Barkeley, Maurice, I. V. July 2

Bufwell, George, *ex.* — 7
 Boothby, Will. — 15
 Bright, John, *ex.* — 16
 Brown, Rich. — 22
 Bovey, Ralph, *ex.* August 30
 Bowyer, John, Sept. 11
 Beal, John, *ex.* — Oct. 16
 Boothby, Tho. *ex.* — Nov. 9
 Backhouse, Will. *ex.* — *ib.*
 Bennet, Thoms, *ex.* — 22.
 Buck, John, Dec. 22
 Beddingfield, Hen. Jan. 2.
 Beaumont, Tho. Feb. 21
 Broughton, Brian, March 10
 Bromfield, John, 20
 Brook Rob. *ex.* Aug. 22
 Barkham, Edw. July 21
 Banks, John, *ex.* Aug. 22
 Bickley, Fra. Sept. 30
 Bacon, Nich. *ex.* Feb. 7
 Braham, Rich. *ex.* Ap. 15, 1662
 Bernard, Rob. July 1
 Brook, Henry, Dec. 12
 Brograve, Tho. March 18
 Barnadifston, Tho. Ap. 7, 1663
 Barnadifston, Samuel, May 11
 Bellot, John, June 30
 Barnham, Rob. August 15
 Bateman, Tho. Aug. 31, 1664
 Biddulph, Theoph. Nov. 2, 1664
 Brown, John, May 16, 1665
 Burdet, Francis, July 25
 Barker, Abel, Sept. 9
 Bettenfons, Rich. Feb. 6, 1666
 Bridgman, Orlando, Octob. 12,
 1673
 Blacket, Will. Dec. 12
 Barker, Will. March 29, 1676
 Brooks, John, June 13
 Barlow, John, July 13, 1677
 Bowyer, James, May 18, 1678
 Bradshaigh, Roger, Novemb. 17,
 1679
 Blount, Tho. Pope, Jan. 15
 Beckwith, Roger, Ap. 15, 1681
 Banbury, Tho. June 29
 Blacket, Will. Jan. 21, 1684
 Bloys, Cha. Ap. 15, 1686

Blackham

Blackham, Rich. *Ap.* 11, 1696
 Buckworth, John, *Ap.* 1, 1697
 Brown, Will. *Dec.* 14, 1699
 Brown, Robert, *Feb.* 24, 1709
 Beck, Justus, *Nov.* — 1714
 Bateman, James, 1714

C.

Clifton, Gervase, 1611
 Cope, Anthony
 Constable, Will. *ex.*
 Cotton Robert
 Cholmondeley, Rob. *ex.*
 Carr, Edw. *ex.*
 Clarke, Sim. *May* 1, 1617
 Chester, Anth. *March* 23, 1619
 Chaloner, William, *ex.* *July* 20, 1620
 Clare, Henry, *ex.* *July* 27
 Colbrand, John, 21 *Dec.* 1621.
 Courtenee, Peter, *May* 18, 1622
 Cooper, John, E. E. *ex.* *July* 4
 Chudleigh, George, *August* 1
 Cottington, Fra. E. B. *ex.* *Feb.* 16
 Corbet, John, *ex.* *July* 4, 1623
 Curwen, Patricius, *ex.* *March* 12, 1626
 Cornwallis, Fred. E. B. *May* 4, 1627
 Crane, Rob. *ex.* — 11
 Colepepper, Will. — 17
 Carleton, John, *ex.* — 28
 Crowe, Sackville, *July* 8
 Corbet, John, *Sept.* 19, 1627
 Conyers, John, *July* 14, 1628
 Colepepper, Will. *Sept.* 20
 Cole, Nich, *March* 4, 1640
 Cave, Tho. — *June* 30, 1641
 Cotton, John, — *July* 14
 Chichester, John, *August* 4
 Carew, Rich. — 9
 Casleton, Will. — 9
 Chomley, Hugh, *ex.* — 10
 Curson, John, — 11
 Coke, Edw. — *Dec.* 20
 Cunningham, Dav. *ex.* *Jan.* 21

Corbet, Vincent, *ex.* *Jan.* 29
 Cowper, Will. E. B. *March* 4
 Corbet, Edw. *June* 20, 1642
 Constable, Philip, *July* 20
 Chamberlain, Tho. *Febr.* 4
 Crane, Rich. *ex.* *March* 20
 Carteret, Geo. *ex.* *May* 9, 1645
 Charlton, Edw. *ex.* *March* 6
 Curtis, Will. *April* 2, 1652
 Cullum, Tho. *June* 18, 1660
 Cutts, John, *ex.* — 21
 Cordell, Rob. *ex.* — 22
 Covert, John, *ex.* *July* 2
 Conway, Henry, — 25
 Carpenter, Ar-Marigny, 1658
 Cutler, John, *ex.* *Nov.* 9, 1660
 Colleton, John, *Feb.* 18
 Clifton, Tho. *ex.* *March* 4
 Crofts, John, *ex.* — 16
 Cambel, John, *ex.* *Ap.* 9, 1661
 Caley, William, — 20
 Curson, Thomas, — 30
 Cropley, John, *May* 7
 Crook, George, — 10
 Charnock, John, — 21
 Craven, Anthony, *June* 4
 Clavering John, — 8
 Cullen, Abraham, — 17
 Copley, Godfrey, — *ib.*
 Clarke, Clement, — 18
 Carew, Thomas, *August* 2
 Coriton, John, *February* 27
 Cocks, Rich. *April* 7, 1662
 Can. Rob. *September* 13
 Cob, Tho. *December* 9
 Cook, Will. *June* 29, 1663
 Cambell, Tho. *February* 12
 Cookes, William.
 Crispe, Nich. *April* 14, 1665
 Carteret, Philip, *June* 4, 1670
 Chater, Will. *June* 28, 1671
 Croft, Herbert, *Nov.* 18, 1671
 Clargis, Walter, *Oct.* 30, 1674
 Coldon, Robert, *Mar.* 29, 1677
 Cust, Rich. *September* 29
 Curll, Walter, *June* 22, 1678
 Child, Josias, *July* 18

Chute;

Chute, George, *Sept. 16, 1684*
 Child, John, *Feb. 5, 1684*
 Compton, Will. *May 6, 1686*
 Charlton, Job, — 12
 Colt, Henry Dutton, *March 2, 1692*
 Clark, Sam. *Jul. 25, 1698*
 Chetwood, John, *Apr. 11, 1700*
 Cairnes, Alex. *May 6, 1708*
 Calverley, Walter, — 1711
 Cross, Thomas, *July 13, 1713*
 Cope, Jonathan, *March 1, 1713*
 Carew, Nicholas, *March — 1714*
 Chaplain, Robert, — 1715

Di

D Eyereux, Edw. E. V. 1611
 Dormer, Rob. E. E. *June 10, 1615*
 Dryden, Erasmus, *November 16, 1619*
 Delves, Tho. *May 8, 1621*
 Darnel, Tho. *ex. September 6*
 Darell, John, *ex. June 13, 1622*
 Drake, Francis, *August 2*
 Dering, Edw. *Feb. 1, 1626*
 Drury, Drue, *May 7, 1627*
 Dyer, Lodowick, *ex. June 8*
 Dexwell, Basil, *February 18*
 Dillington, Rob. *Sept. 6, 1628*
 Ducy, Rob. L. V. *ex. November 28, 1629*
 Dalston, William, *February 15, 1640*
 Drake, Will. *ex. — 17*
 Davie, John, *September 9*
 Dawney, Chri. L. V. *May 19, 1642*
 Denny, Will. *ex. — 17*
 Danvers, Sam. *March 21*
 Draper, Thomas, *ex. June 9, 1660*
 Dixwell, Basil, — 19
 Darcy, Tho. *ex. — 20*
 Dixey, Wolfstan, *July 14*
 Dudley, William, *August 1*
 Drake, John, — 31

E e

Dicer, Rob. *ex. March 18*
 Derham, Tho. *June 8, 1661*
 Duke, Edw. *July 17*
 Dormer, John, — 23
 Duncomb, Fra. *ex. February 4*
 Daws, John, *June 4, 1663*
 Downing, George, *July 1*
 D'oyley, William, *July 9*
 Duckenfield, Robert, *June 16, 1665*
 Diggs, Maurice, *March 6*
 D'oyley, John, *July 7, 1666*
 Dike, Thomas, *March 3, 1676*
 Dutton, Ralph, *June 20, 1678*
 Dyer, William, *July 6*
 Davers, Rob. *May 12, 1682*
 Dashwood, Rob. *September 16, 1684*
 Davies, George, *Jan. 11, 1685*
 Duck, John, *March 19, 1686*
 Duddleston, John, *January 12, 1691*
 Denton, Edm. *May 12, 1699*
 Dolbin, Gilb. *April 1, 1704*
 Dashwood, Francis, *June 28, 1707*
 Desbouverie, William, *February 19, 1713*
 Dutry, Dennis, 1716
 Dicker, Matt. 1716
 D'Aeth, Tho. 1716

E:

E Nglesfield, Francis, 1611
 Essex, William, *ex.*
 Egerton, Rowland, *April 5, 1617*
 Estcourt, Giles, *ex. March 17, 1626*
 Everard, Richard, *January 29, 1628*
 Earl, Richard, *ex. July 2, 1722*
 Every, Simon, *May 26, 1641*
 Elfred, Riet, *ex. January, 29*
 Enyon, James, *ex. April 3, 1642*
 Evelyn, John, S. N. *ex. May 29, 1660*
 Elve, Jervase, *June 22*

Ellis,

Ellis, Thomas, ——— 30
 Ernley, Walter, ——— Feb. 2
 Eden, Rob. Nov. 12, 1672
 Edwards, Francis, April 22, 1678
 Evelyn, Edw. Feb. 17, 1682
 Edwards, James, Dec. 7, 1714

F.

F Inch, Moyle, E. E. 1611
 Fleetwood, Rich.
 Fitton, Edw. ex. Oct. 2, 1617
 Foulis, David, February 6, 1619
 Forster, Claud. ex. March 7
 Forster, Hump. May 20, 1620
 Frier, Edw. ex. July 11
 Felton, Henry, July 20
 Fisher, Robert, Dec. 7, 1622
 Fisher, Thomas, July 19, 1627
 Fowler, Thomas, ex. May 21, 1628
 Fenwick, John, ex. June 9
 Ferrers, Henry, December 19
 Fletcher, Henry Feb. 19, 1640
 Farmer, William, E. B. September 6, 1641
 Forester, Richard, ex. 1649
 Fanshaw, Richard, ex. September, 3, 1649
 Finch, Heneage, E. E. June 7, 1660
 Franklin, Rich. October 16
 Foot, Tho. ex. November 21
 Fetherston, Heneage, Dec. 4
 Fagg, John, ——— 11
 Frankland, William, ——— 24
 Fettiplace, John, March 30, 1661
 Fowell, Edm. ex. April 30
 Forster, Reginald, ex. July 21
 Freisendo, J. Fred. October 4
 Fust, Edw. August 21, 1662
 Fortescu, Edm. Mar. 31, 1664
 Fortescue, Peter, January 29, 1666
 Filmer, Robert, December 22, 1674
 Eitcy, Tho. September 7, 1688

Farrington, Richard, December 17, 1697
 Firebrace, Basil, July 28, 1698
 Fowler, William, Nov. 1. 1704
 Fleming, William, October 4, 1705
 Furnese, Henry, June 27, 1707
 Freke, Ralph, May 25, 1713
 Fryer, John, December 1713

G.

G Erard, Thomas, 1611
 Grefeley, Geo.
 Gostwick, William.
 Gorges, Edward, I. B.
 Grimston, Harbottle, ex.
 Grey, W. E. E. and B. ex. June 15, 1619
 Gerrard, Gilbert, April 12, 1620
 Gower, Thomas, June 2
 Gerrard, John, Feb. 16, 1621
 Grovesnor, Richard, Feb. 23
 Gage John, March 26, 1622
 Goring, Will. May 14
 Griffith, Hen. ex. June 1, 1627
 Graham, Rich. March 20, 1629
 Grenville, Richard, ex. April 9, 1630
 Goodrick, John, August 14, 1641
 Gurney, Richard, ex. December 14
 Gell, John, Jan. 29
 Golding, Edw. September 27
 Gould, Nicholas, ex. June 13, 1660
 Green, Edw. ex. July 26
 Gresham, Marmaduke, July 30
 Gifford, Henry, November 21
 Gardner, V Vill. December 30
 Gifford, Tho. ex. March 4
 Gawdy, Cha. April 20, 1661
 Godolphin, Will. April 29
 Glinne, Will. May 29
 Guise, Chris. July 10
 Gage, Edw. July 15, 1662
 Gerrard, Jacob, August 16
 Graham, Rich. November 17
 Gawdy, Will. July 13, 1663

Green,

Green, Will. *November 2, 1664*
 Glean, Peter, *March 6, 1665*
 Gerrard, Gilbert, *November 17, 1666*
 Gans, Conelius, *June 29, 1682*
 Guldetord, Rob. *Feb. 4, 1685*
 Germaine, John, *March 25, 1698*
 Goodere, Edw. *Dec. 5, 1707*
 Grey, James, *1707*

H.

Houghton, Rich. *1611*
 Hobart, Henry
 Harrington, James
 Husley, Edward
 Hales, Edward
 Holt, Thomas
 Harvey, Will. *E. and I. B. ex. May 21, 1619*
 Hicks, Will. *July 21*
 Hartop, Edw. *December 3*
 Hicks, Baptist, *E.V. ex. July 1, 1620*
 Hanmer, John, *July 8*
 Hewet, John, *Oct. 11, 1621*
 Hede, Nich. *ex. Nov. 8*
 Hotham, John, *Jan. 4*
 Haselrigg, Tho. *July 21, 1622*
 Herbert, Piercy, *E.M. Nov. 16*
 Harris Tho. *ex. Dec. 22*
 Harris, Tho. *ex. Ap. 12, 1623*
 Harpur, Hen. *Sept. 8, 1626*
 Heale, Tho. *ex. May 28, 1627*
 Holland, John, *June 15, 1629*
 Hatton, Tho. *July 5, 1641*
 Hare, Ralph, *July 23*
 Hayman, Hen. *August 12*
 Holtford, Rich. *December 18*
 Hamilton, John, *May 11, 1642*
 Hampson, Tho. *June 3*
 Hardres, Rich. *ib.*
 Hungat, Philip, *August 15*
 Halton, Will. *September 10*
 Hene, Hen. *ex. October 1*
 Hunloke, Hen. *February 28*
 Haggerston, Thomas, *Aug. 15, 1643*

F e 2

Hickman, Willoughby, *November 16*
 Hawley, Fran. I. B. *March 14*
 How, George Grubham, *June 20, 1660*
 Humble, Will. *June 21*
 Hildyard, Robert, *June 25*
 Holles, Francis, *E. B. ex. — 27*
 Henley, Andrew, *— 30*
 Hudson, Henry, *July 3*
 Herbert, Tho. *ib.*
 Hales, Robert, *— 12*
 Harby, Job, *ex. — 17*
 Hewet, Tho. I. V. *ex. — 19*
 Honeywood, Edw. *ib.*
 Hales, John, *August 28*
 How, John, *Sept. 22*
 Herbert, Matthew, *ex. December 18*
 Hubaud, John, *Feb. 2*
 Hendley, Walter, *ex. April 8, 1661*
 Husley, Cha. *July 21*
 Hooke, Tho. *July 22, 1662*
 Heron, Cuthbert, *ex. November 20*
 Holman, John, *ex. June 4, 1663*
 Hoby, Edw. *July 12, 1666*
 Hastings, Rich. *May 7, 1667*
 Hanham, Will. *May 7, 20*
 Harris, Arthur, *Dec. 11, 1673*
 Head, Richard, *August 19, 1676*
 Hoskins, Bennet, *December 19*
 Hawkesworth, Walter, *Dec. 6, 1678*
 Humble, Will. *March 17, 1686*
 Hodges, Will. *March 31, 1697*
 Halford, Will. *1706*
 Humphreys, William, *November 30, 1714*

I.

Iernegan, Hen. *Oct. 16, 1621*
 Isham, John, *May 30, 1627*
 Jencure

Jenoure, Kenelm, *July 30,*
1628

Jacques, John, *ex. Sept. 2*

Ingilby, Will. *May 17, 1642*

Jones, Hen. *ex. July 25, 1643*

Juxon, Will. *December 28*

Jackson, John, *Jan. 7*

Jenkinson, Robert, *May 18,*
1661

Ingoldsby, Hen. *ex. Aug. 30, 1643*

Jason, Robert, *September 5*

Jacob, John, *Jan. 11, 1664*

Jocelyn, Robert, *June 8, 1665*

Jefferies, Geo. E. B. *ex. Novem-*
ber 7, 1681

James, Cane, *June 28, 1682*

Jenkinson, Paul, *Dec. 17, 1685*

Irby, Edw. *April 13, 1704*

Janissen, Sir Theodore, *March*
— 1715

K.

K Nevet, Ph. *ex. 1611*

Kniveton, Will. *ex.*

Kemp, Geo. *ex. Feb. 5, 1626*

Kirle, John, *ex. May 17, 1627*

Knatchbull, Norton, *August 4,*
1641

Kay, John, *Feb. 4*

Kemp, Rob. *March 13*

Knollys, Hen. *ex. May 6, 1642*

Kemys, Nich. *May 13*

Keare, Jonathan *ex. June 12,*
1660

Knightley, John, *ex. Aug. 30*

Keyt, John, *Dec. 22*

Killegrew, Will. *ex. ib.*

Kenrick, Will. *March 29, 1679*

Kneller, Godfrey, *1716*

L.

L Fake, Fran. E. E. *1611*

Leigh, Tho. E. B.

Lee, Hen. E. E.

Lucy, Rich. *March 17, 1617*

Littleton, Tho. *July 15, 1618*

Leigh, Fran. E. E. *ex. Decem-*
ber 24

Ley, James, E. E. *ex. July 20,*
1619

Lee, Humphrey, *May 2, 1620*

Leventhorpe, John, *ex. May 30,*
1622

Littleton, Edw. *June 28, 1627*

Livesay, Mich. *ex. July 11*

Lewes, Will. *ex. September 14,*
1628

Lawrence, John, *October 9*

Luckin, Will. *March 2, 1628*

L'Estrange, Nich. *June 1, 1629*

Lumley, Martin, *Jan. 8, 1640*

Langley, Will. *May 29, 1641*

Lawley, Tho. *August 14*

Lowther, Christopher, *June 11,*
1642

Lennard, Stephen, *August 15*

Littleton, Adam, *Oct. 14*

Liddell, Tho. — *Nov. 2*

Lawday, Rich. *ex. — 9*

Lucas, Jervase, *ex. May 20, 1664*

Langham, John, *June 7, 1660*

Lear, Peter, *ex. July 2*

Leicester, Peter, *August 30*

Lee, Tho. — *16*

Lewis, John, *ex. — Oct. 15*

Legard, John, — *Dec. 29*

Lane, Ric. I. E. *Feb. 9*

Long, Walter, *March 26, 1661*

Lloyd, Cha. *May 10*

Luckin, Will. *ex. Nov. 15*

Lloyd, John, *ex. Feb. 28*

Lort, Rog. *ex. July 15, 1662*

Long, Robert, *Sept. 1*

Leeke, Fra. *Dec. 15, 1663*

Lorrayne, Tho. *Sept. 27, 1664*

Leman, Will. *March 3*

Lawson, John, *July 6, 1665*

Langhorn, Will. *18. 1668*

Lear, Tho. *Aug. 2, 1683*

Lawton, Willred, *March 31,*
1688

Leighton, Edw. *March 2, 1692*

Lowther, Will. *June 15, 1697*

Lloyd, Cha. *April 1, 1699*

Lambert, John, *Feb. 16, 1709*

Lake, Bibe, *Aug. 17, 1711,*

Lowther,

Lowt

M

Mufg

Moun

Molin

Mord

Morr

Moni

Mildr

Mayn

Mort

161

Mach

161

Mill,

Masfa

162

Manf

Mood

Mere

162

Midd

162

Moon

Maple

Mann

Mose

164

Mane

Maul

Meux

Morg

Moon

Midd

24

Mark

de Mo

Midul

Morla

Maslin

Motte

Matw

Mono

Marw

Lowther, Will. 1716

M.

Molineux, Rich. I. V. 1611

Mansel, Thomas.

Musgrove, Rich.

Mounson, Thomas.

Molinet, John.

Mordaunt, L'Esrange.

Morrison, Cha. ex.

Mormin, Will. ex.

Mildmay, Thomas, ex.

Maynard, William, E. B.

Morton, George, ex. March 1,
1618Machworth, Thomas, June 4,
1619

Mill, John, December 31, 1619

Masham, William, December 20,
1621

Mansell, Fran. ex. January 4

Moody, Hen. ex. March 11

Meredith, William, August 13,
1622Middleton, Hugh, ex. October,
1622

Moor, Henry, May 21, 1627

Maples, Tho. ex. — 30

Mannock, Fra. June 1

Mofely, Edward, ex. July 20,
1640

Maney, John, ex. June 29, 1641

Mauleverir, Tho. Aug. 2

Meux, John, ex. December 11

Morgan, Edw. May 12, 1642

Moore, Poyninge, ex. — 18

Middleton, George, ex. June
24

Markham, Rob. — August 15

de Merces, Anth. ex. 1660

Middleton, Tho. July 4

Morland, Sam. — 18

Maffingberd, Henry, Aug. 22

Mottet, Giles, — Nov. 16

Markwaring, Tho. — 22

Monoux, Humph. December 4

Marwood, George, — 31

Morgan, Tho. ex. Feb. 7

Modyford, James, ex. — 18

Maurice, William, April 20,
1661

Milbank, Mark, August 7

Matthews, Phil. June 15, 1662

Middleton, Will. October 24

Marshall, John, Aug. 11, 1667

Muddiford, Thomas, March 1

Moor, Geo. July 26, 1665

Martin, Roger, March 28, 1667

Moyftyn, Edward, April 28,
1670Martin, Cornelius, March 25,
1674

More, Edw. Nov. 22, 1675

Maddox, Benjamin, March 11

Marrow, Sam. July 16, 1679

Middleton, Hugh, December 6.
1681

Maynard, William, Feb. 1

Morden, John, Sept. 20, 1688

Molesworth, Henry, July 19,
1683

Maunsel, Edw. Feb. 22, 1696

Moyer, Sam. March 25, 1701

Miller, Tho. Oct. 29, 1705

Milner, — 1717

N.

Noel, Edward, B. E. 1611

Napier, alias Naper, alias

Sandy, Robert, September 24

Newton, Adara, ex. April 2,
1620

Norton, Rich. ex. May 23, 1622

Nightingale, Thomas, September
5, 1628

Napper, Gerard. June 25, 1641

Nothcote, John, July 16

Norwich, John, — 24

Nichols, Francis, — 28

North, Henry, ex. June 14,
1650

Noel, Verney, July 6

Newton, John, Aug. 16

Newton,

Newton, Robert, *ex. Jan. 25*
 Napier, *alias Sandy*, John, *March*
 4
 Nevil, Tho. *May 25*, 1661
 Norton, Tho. *ex. July 23*
 Nelthorpe, John, *May 10*, 1666
 Nevil, Edward, *Feb. 24*, 1674
 Newdegate, Richard, *July 24*,
 1677
 Napier, Robert, *Feb. 25*, 1681
 Narborough, John, *November 15*,
 1688
 Norris, Will. *ex. Dec. 3*, 1698
 Newman, Richard, *December 19*,
 1699
 De Neufville, Robert, *March 19*,
 1709

O.

O Sborne, Edward, *E. D. July*
 12, 1620
 Owen, Hugh, *August 11*, 1641
 O Nele, Brian, *Nov. 13*, 1643
 Orby, Thomas, 1658
 Oldfield, Anth. *Aug. 6*, 1660
 Osborn, John, *February 11*
 Osbaldeston, Littleton, *July 25*,
 1664
 Oglander, Will. *Dec. 12*, 1665
 Oxinden, Henry, *May 8*, 1679

P.

P Elham, Tho. 1611
 Peyton, John
 Pope, Will. *I. E. ex.*
 Peyton, Samuel
 Peyniston, Thomas
 Portman, John, *ex. November 25*,
 1612
 Puckering, Thomas, *ex.*
 Pershal, John
 Philips, Tho. *Feb. 16*, 1619
 Packington, John, *June 22*, 1620
 Palmer, Thomas, *June 29*, 1621
 Philips, John, *November 9*
 Powell, Edward, *ex. Jan. 10*

Prideaux, Edmund, *July 17*,
 1622
 Playters, Thomas, *August 13*,
 1622
 Pollard, Lewis, *ex. May 31*, 1627
 Pennymann, William, *ex. May 6*,
 1628
 Price, John, *ex. Aug. 15*
 Pile, Fran. — *Sept. 12*
 Pole, John, — *12*
 Powel, Tho. *Jan. 31*, 1628
 Pye, Edmund, *ex. Ap. 27*, 1641
 Patton, Will. *E. E. June 8*
 Palgrave, John, — *24*
 Prat, Henry, *ex. July 28*
 Price, Rich, *ex. August 10*
 Potts, John, — *14*
 Pettus, Thomas, *Sept. 22*
 Payler, Edward, *ex. June 28*,
 1642
 Pate, John, *ex. Oct. 28*, 1643
 Preston, John, *ex. April 1*, 1644
 Prestwich, Tho. *ex. — 25*
 Palm, Geof. *June 7*, 1660
 Peyton, John, *ex. December 10*
 Pickering, Hen. *Jan. 2*
 Plomer, Walker, *ex. January 4*,
 1660
 Powel, Will. *ex. — 23*
 Parsons, Will. *April 9*, 1661
 Powel, Nath. *May 10*, 1661
 Parker, Philip, *July 16*
 Proby, Tho. *ex. March 7*
 Purefoy, Henry, *ex. December 4*,
 1662
 Pindar, Peter, — *22*
 Pim, Cha. *July 14*, 1662
 Pennymann, James, *Feb. 22*
 Pye, John, *Jan. 13*, 1664
 Put, Tho. *July 20*, 1666
 Peytan, Algernoon, *March 21*
 Parker, Robert, *May 22*, 1674
 Pennington, William, *June 21*,
 1676
 Poole, James, *Nov. 8*, 1677
 Parkings, Tho. *May 18*, 1681
 Parker, Hugh, *July 1*
 Pinfent, Will. *Sept. 13*, 1687

Powel,

Powel, Thomas, *July 19, 1698*
 Pelfant, Eafeby-Bufwel, *March 5,*
1714
 Page, Gregory, *Decemb. 1, 1714*

R.

R Idgeway, Thomas, *E. E.*
1611

Radcliffe, Fran. *E. E. Jan. 31,*
1619

Roberts, Thomas, *July 2, 1620*

Roberts, Rich. *E. E. July 13,*
1621

Rivers, John, *July 19*

Ruffel, Will. *ex. March 12,*
1626

Bird, Rice, *ex. Dec. 1628*

Ruffel, Will. *Jan. 19*

Rous, Thomas, *July 23, 1641*

Rhodes, Franc. *Aug. 14*

Raynay, John, *Dec. 22*

Read, John, *ex. March 16*

Retresby, John, *May 16, 1642*

Rudfion, Walter, *August 29*

de Read, Gualter, *May 30, S. N.*
1660

Robinson, John, *June 22*

Robinson, Metcalf, *ex. July 30*

Rous, John, *August 17*

Ruffel, Will. *Nov. 8*

Rokeby, Will. *ex. Jan. 29*

Read, Compton, *March 4*

Richard, Thomas, *— 20*

Rushout, James, *June 17, 1661*

Roswell, Richard, *ex. Aug. 12*

Roberts, Will. *ex. Nov. 8*

Reeve, Geo. *ex. Jan. 21, 1662*

Rawden, Geo. *May 20, 1665*

Robertson, Alexander, *Feb. 22,*
1676

Roberts, John, *Feb. 2, 1680*

Robinson, Thomas, *Jan. 26, 1681*

Richards, James, *Feb. 22, 1683*

Ramfden, John, *Nov. 30, 1689*

Robinson, Will. *Feb. 13*

Rogers, John, *Feb. 21, 1698*

S Hirely, Geo. *E. B. 1611*

Stradling, John

St. John, John

Shelley, John

Savage, John, *E. E. June 39,*
1611

Seymour, Edward

Savile, George

Savile, Henry, *ex.*

St. Paul, George, *ex.*

Spencer, Tho. *ex.*

Sidley, William, *ex.*

Saunderson, Nicholas, *I. V.*

Sandys, Miles, *ex.*

Salisbury, Henry, *ex. Nov. 10,*
1619

Scudamore, John, *I. V. June 1,*
1620

Sidley, Isaac, *Sept. 14, 1621*

Stepney, John, *November 24*

Skipwith, Henry, *ex. Dec. 20,*
1622

Seabright, Edward, *December 20,*
1626

Stile, Thomas, *April 21, 1627*

Sheffington, Will. *I. V. May 8*

Stiles, Humphrey, *ex. — 20*

Stewkeley, Hugh, *June 9*

Standley, Edward, *— 26*

Stonehouse, William *May 7,*
1628

Slingsby, Anth. *Oct. 23*

Stonehouse, James, *June 11*
1641

Sydenham, John, *July 28*

Strickland, William, *— 30*

Spring, William, *August 11*

Sandford, Thomas, *— 12*

Springnel, Richard *ex 14,*

Strut, Denner, *ex. March 5*

St. Quintin, William, *— 8*

Spencer, Bocket, *ex Sept. 26,*
1642

Smith, William, *— 27*

E c 4

Scudamore,

- Scudamore, John, *July 22, 1644*
 Slingsby, Arthur, *ex. Oct. 9, 1657*
 Speke, Hugh, *ex. June 12, 1660*
 Swale, Solomon, — 21
 Stapleton, Henry, — 22
 Stanley, Thomas, — 25
 Shuckburgh, John, — 26
 Steward, Nich. — 27
 Sclater, Thomas, *ex. July 25*
 Stapely, John — 28
 Smithson, Hugh, *August 2*
 Smith, Thomas, — 16
 St. George, Oliver, *Sept. 5*
 Swinburn, John, *September 27, 1680*
 Steiddolph, Rich. *ex. Dec. 24*
 Spinger, Herbert, *ex. Jan. 8*
 Staughton, Nich. *ex. — 29*
 Smith, Edw. *Feb. 28*
 Slingsby, Rob. *ex. March 16*
 Smith, Edw. *March 20*
 Smith, Will. *May 10, 1661*
 South, Hugh, — 15
 Stanley, William, *June 17*
 Selyard, John, *ex. — 18*
 Smith, Tho. *Nov. 28*
 Sadlier, Edwin, *Dec. 3*
 Southcote, Geo. *Jan. 24*
 Stapleton, Miles, *March 20*
 Savile John, *ex. July 24, 1662*
 Slaning, Nich. *ex. Jan. 19*
 St. Barbe, John, *December 30, 1663*
 Selby, Geo. *March 2*
 Smith, Robert, *March 30, 1665*
 Shaw John, *April 15*
 Swan, Will. *March 1*
 Shirley, Anthony, — 6
 Scroop, Carr, *Jan. 16, 1666*
 Stonehouse, Geo. *May 5, 1670*
 Skipwith, Fullwar. *Jan 25*
 Sabin, John, *March 22*
 St. Awbin, John, *December 11, 1674*
 Sherard, John, *May 25, 1674*
 Samwell, Thomas, *December 22, 1675*
 Standish, Richard, *February 8, 1676*
 Simeon, James, *Oct. 18, 1677*
 Skipwith, Tho. *July 27, 1678*
 Snowe, Jer. *Jan. 25*
 Stapleton, William, *Decemb. 20, 1679*
 Sas Van Bosch, Gellebrand, *Oct. 22, 1680*
 Seymour, Henry, *July 4, 1681*
 Sheers, George, *ex. Octob. 16, 1684*
 Sande, Rich. *Dec. 15*
 Soame, Will. *Feb. 5, 1684*
 Sudbury, John, *June 25, 1685*
 Sherburn, Nicholas, *Feb. 4*
 Spelman, Corn. *September 9, 1686*
 Stych, Will. *Oct. 8, 1687*
 Smith, John, *April 20, 1694*
 Stanley, John, *April 13, 1699*
 Sedley, Charles, *July 10, 1702*
 Smith, James, *Decemb. 1, 1714*
 Sloan, Hans, *1716*
- T.
- T Almarsh, Lionel, *S. E. 1611*
 Tracy, Paul, *ex.*
 Tresham, Lewis, *ex.*
 Terwit, Philip
 Throckmorton, Will. *ex.*
 Tufton, John, *E. E.*
 Twissden, William
 Temple, Thomas
 Townshend, Roger, *E. V. April 16, 1617*
 Tryon, Sam. *March 28, 1620*
 Titchbourne, Benj. *March 14*
 Thornhurst, Gifford, *ex. Nov. 12, 1622*
 Tempest, Nich. *Dec. 23*
 Tirrell, Edw. *Oct. 21, 1627*
 Trelawny, John, *July 1, 1628*
 Twisleton, George, *ex. Ap. 2, 1629*
 Thynne, Hen. Fred, *E. V. July 15, 1641*
 Trevor, Tho. *ex. August 11*
 Tufton, Humph. *ex. Dec. 24*
 Trollop,

Trollop, Tho. Feb. 5
 Thomas, Edw. March 3
 Thorold, Will. Aug. 24, 1642
 Throckmorton, Robert Sept. 1
 Thorold, Rob. June, 14, 1644
 Thomas, William, July 22, 1660
 Trot, John, ex. Oct. 11
 Trevillian, George, Jan. 24, 1661
 Tankard, Tho. Nov. 16, 1662
 Tuke, Sam. March 31, 1664
 Tempest, John, May 25
 Tucker, Giles, July 1
 Taylor, Tho, Jan. 18
 Tyrrel, Phil. July 20, 1665
 Temple, Will. Jan. 31
 Twisden, Thomas, June 13, 1666
 Tyrrel, John, Oct. 22
 Top, Francis, July 25, 1661
 Thompson, John, December 16, 1673
 Tynte, Halfwell, Jan. 26
 Tulpe, Rich. April 23, 1675
 Thornhill, Timothy, Dec. 24, 1682
 Thomas, John, Dec. 24, 1694
 Tichburne, Henry, July 12, 1697
 Tipping, Tho. March 24
 Thornycroft, John, August 12, 1701
 Thorold, George, Sept. 9, 1709
 Thorpe, St. John Francis, 1715
 Tench, Fisher, — 1715

V.

Vavafor, Charles, 1611
 Villars, William, July 19, 1619
 Vincent, Francis, July 26, 1620
 Van-Loor, Peter, ex. Oct. 3, 1628
 Vavafor, Thomas, October 24, 1628
 Vavafor, Charles, ex. June 22, 1631

Valenburgh, Matthew, July 20, 1642
 Vavafor, William, ex. July 17, 1643
 Vivian, Rich. Feb. 12, 1644
 Van-Colster, Will. — 28
 de Vic, Henry, ex. September 3, 1649
 de la Val, Ralph, June 29, 1660
 Vernon, Henry, July 27
 Verney, Ralph, I. V. March 16
 Viner, Tho. ex. June 18, 1616
 Viner, Rob. May 10, 1666
 Vitus, alias White, Ignatius, June 29, 1677
 Vanderbrand, Peter, June 9, 1692
 Van Acker, Nicholas, Jan. 31, 1700

W.

Wentworth, Will. E. B. 1611
 Wentworth, John, ex.
 Wortley, Fran. ex.
 Woodhouse, Philip
 Willoughby, Henry, ex.
 Wynne, John
 Worfeley, Richard
 Wray, William, ex.
 Wyvill, Marmaduke
 Wilbraham, Richard, ex. May 5, 1621
 Watson, Lewis, E. B. June 23
 Wake, Baldwin, Dec. 5,
 Williams, VVill. ex. June 15, 1622
 Wastneys, Hardolph, Dec. 18
 Wingfield, Anthony, May 17, 1627
 VVray, VVill. ex. June 30, 1628
 Wiseman, VVilliam, Aug 29
 Wolfey, Robert, Nov. 24
 VViseman, Rich. ex. Dec. 18
 VVitmore, Tho. ex. June 21, 1641
 Wolric

VVolrich, Tho. *August 2*
 VVindham, Hugh, *ex. Aug. 4*
 VValter, VWilliam, — 16
 VVillis, Tho. *Dec. 15*
 VWilliams, Edm. *ex. April 19,*
 1642
 William, John, *ex. — 22*
 VVintour, Geo. — 29
 VWilliams, Trevor, *May 14*
 VWilliamson, Tho. *June 3*
 VVidrington, VWilliam, E. B.
 July 9
 VVindrington, Edw. *ex. Aug. 8*
 VVrotlesley, Walter, — 30
 VValdgrave, Edward, *August 1,*
 1643
 VVebb, John, *ex. Ap. 2, 1644*
 VWilliams, Hen. *May 4*
 VVindibank, Thomas, *Nov. 25,*
 1645
 VVright, Benjamin, *Feb. 7, Su-*
 perceeded.
 VVillis, Richard, *ex. June 11*
 1646
 VWhitchcote, Jer. *April 2, 1660*
 VVinch, Humph. *ex. June 9*
 VVright, Henry, *ex. — 12*
 VVifeman, Will. *ex. — 15*
 Wray Will. — 27
 Warburton, Geo. — 27
 VVarner, John, *ex. July 16*
 VVilloughby, VWilliam, *Aug. 4,*
 1660
 VVeeler, VWilliam, — 11
 VVild, VVill. *ex. Sept. 13*
 VVroth, John, *Nov. 29*
 VVynne, Geo. *Dec. 3*
 VVard, Edw. — 19
 VVakeman, Geo. *Feb. 13, never*
 sealed.
 VVright, Benj. — 15
 VVilson, VVill. *March 4*
 VWilliams, Griffith, *June 16,*

 1661
 VVinchcombe, Henry, *ex. June*
 18
 VVindham, VVill. *December 9*
 VVitterong, John, *May 2, 1662*
 VVandesford, Christopher, I. V.
 August 5
 VVenman, Fran. *Nov. 26*
 VVentworth, Thomas, *Sept. 27,*
 1664
 VVolfstenholm, John, *Jan. 10*
 VVerden, John, *Nov. 28, 1672*
 VVar, Fra. *Nov. 13*
 VWilliams, Tho. *Nov. 2, 1674*
 VVilloughby, Francis, *April 7,*
 1677
 VVharton, Geo. *Dec. 19*
 VValker, Geo. *Jan. 18, 1679*
 VVytham, John, *Dec. 13, 1683*
 VWilliams, VWilliam, *July 6,*
 1688
 VVentworth, John, *July 28,*
 1692
 VVheate, Tho. *May 2, 1696*
 VVestcombe, Martin, *March 23,*
 1699
 VVindford, Tho. *July 3, 1702*
 VVebster, Tho. *May 10, 1703*
 VWilliams, Nicholas, *July 30,*
 1707.

Y.

YElverton, VVill. *ex. May 31,*
 1620
 Young, Rich. *ex. March 10,*
 1617
 Yelverton, Christ. E. V. *June 30,*
 1641
 Young, John, *Sept. 26, 1661*
 Yeomans, John, *Jan. 12, 1664*
 Yeomans, Rob. *Dec. 31, 1666*

The

The Earl Marshal and Hereditary Marshal of England, His Grace Thomas Duke of Norfolk. The Deputy Earl Marshal of England (appointed by the King) and the Officers under his Jurisdiction.

THE Right Honourable *Henry Earl of Suffolk and Bindon, Deputy Earl Marshal of England.*

John Anstis, Esq; Garter Principal King at Arms, a Reverfional Grant of the late Queen's, but difputed.

Sir John Vanbrugh, Kt. Clarenceux, King at Arms.

Peter Le Neve, Esq; Norry King at Arms.

Heralds.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. <i>Charles Mawfon, Esq; Chester.</i> | 4. <i>Lawrence Crump, Esq; York,</i> |
| 2. <i>Peers Mauduit, Esq; Windsor.</i> | dead. |
| 3. <i>Sam. Stebbing, Esq; Somerset.</i> | 5. <i>John Hare, Esq; Richmond.</i> |
| | 6. <i>John Hefketh, Esq; Lancaster</i> |

Purfuivants.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. <i>John Gibbon, Gent. Blew-mantle</i> | 3. <i>Dudley Downes, Gent. Rouge Dragon.</i> |
| 2. <i>John Bound, Gent. Rouge Croix.</i> | 4. <i>Thomas Wightwich, Gent. Portcullis.</i> |

Heralds and Purfuivants Extraordinary.

John Dugdale, Esq; Mowbray, Herald extraordinary.
Thomas Coot, Esq; Rouge Rose, Purfuivants extraordinary.

Proctors to the Earl Marshal's Court.

<i>Mr. Godfrey Lee, Proctor to the Earl Marshal.</i>	<i>Mr. William Jones.</i>
<i>Mr. Evarard Exton.</i>	<i>Mr. Edward Alexander.</i>
<i>Mr. John Hill,</i>	<i>Henry Farrant, Esq; Register</i>
<i>Mr. Thomas Willymot.</i>	<i>Thomas Houfman, Marshal</i>
<i>Mr. George Sayer.</i>	<i>of the Court.</i>
<i>M. Samuel Boheme.</i>	

A List of his Majesty's Land Forces, and General Officers.

FIRST Regiment of Foot Guards. *John Duke of Marlborough*, Captain General of his Majesty's Armies: Colonel *Henry Withers*, Esq; Lieutenant General, Lieutenant Colonel *William Tatton*, Esq; Major General, Major.

One Sub-Major, 20 Captains, who are Stiled Colonels. 24 Lieutenants, call'd Captains. 24 Ensigns. 1 Chaplain. 1 Surgeon. 2 Mates. 31 Adjutants. 2 Quarter Masters. 1 Agent. 1 Drum-Major. 1 Deputy-Marshal. 3 Haut-Boys. 72 Serjeants. 72 Corporals. 48 Drums. 1959 Centinels.

Four Companies of Granadiers, containing 4 Captains, Stild Colonels. 8 Lieutenants. 12 Serjeants. 12 Corporals. 48 Drums. 280 Centinels, with which the abovesaid first Regiment, makes 428; Men.

Second Regiment of Foot Guards.

William Lord Cadogan, Lieutenant General, Colonel
Richard Holmes, Esq; Lieutenant Colonel.

Adolphus Oughton, Esq; Major.

1 Sub-Major, 12 Captains, or Colonels. 16 Lieutenants. 16 Ensigns. 1 Chaplain. 1 Surgeon. 1 Mate. 2 Adjutants. 1 Quarter-Master. 1 Agent. 1 Drum-Major. 1 Deputy-Marshal. 48 Serjeants. 48 Corporals. 32 Drums. 1120 Centinels.

Two Companies of Granadiers, containing 2 Captains, or Colonels. 4 Lieutenants. 6 Serjeants. 6 Corporals. 4 Drums. 140 Men, in all 1467.

Third Regiment of Foot Guards.

Earl of *Dunmore*, Colonel.

John Stewart, Esq; Lieutenant Colonel.

Lord *William Hay*, Major.

1 Sub-Major; 14 Captain or Colonels, 20 Lieutenants; 16 Ensigns; 1 Chaplain; 1 Surgeon; 1 Mate; 2 Adjutants; 1 Quarter-Master; 1 Agent; 1 Drum-Major; 1 Deputy-Marshal; 54 Serjeants; 54 Corporals; 36 Drums; 1260 Centinels.

First Troop of Horse Guards.

John Duke of Montague Captain.

William Cosby,

John Blathwent,

Esqs. Lieutenants.

1 Cornet; 1 Guidon; 4 Exempts; 4 Brigadiers; 4 Sub-Briges; 1 Chaplain; 1 Adjutant; 1 Surgeon; 4 Trumpeters; 1 Kettle-Drum; 156 Private-Men.

Second

GREAT-BRITAIN.

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Second Troop of Horse Guards.

Algernoon, Earl of Hertford, Captain.

Henry Cornwall, Esq;
Sir Samuel Lennard, Bart. } Lieutenants.

With other Officers, and private Gentlemen as before.

Third Troop of Horse Guards.

George, Lord Newburgh, Captain.

Hatton Compton, } Esqs; Lieutenants.
John Baynes,

With Officers and private Gentlemen as before.

Fourth Troop of Horse Guards.

John Earl of Stairs, Captain.

Peter Campbell, } Lieutenants.
Samuel Horsely,

With Officers and Private Gentlemen as before, making in all the four Troops 724.

First Troop of Grenadier Guards.

Richard, Lord Viscount Lumley, Colonel.

—— *Paget, Esq;* Lieutenant Colonel.

Robert Denton, Esq; Major.

2 Captains; 1 Cornet; 1 Guidon; 2 Sub-Lieutenants; 1 Chaplain; 1 Surgeon; 1 Adjutant; 6 Serjeants; 6 Corporals; 4 Drums; 4 Hautboys; 145 Private Gentlemen.

Second Troop of Grenadier Guards.

E. of Deloraine Colonel.

Edward Turner, Esq; Lieutenant Colonel.

Alexander Hubert, Esq; Major.

2 Captains; 1 Guidon; 2 Sub-Lieutenants; 1 Chaplain; 1 Surgeon; 1 Adjutant; 1 Marshal; 6 Serjeants; 6 Corporals; 4 Drums; 4 Hautboys: The two Troops making in all 353 Men.

Royal Regiment of Horse Guards Blue, Nine Troops.

Charles, Lord Marquis of Winchester, Colonel.

1 Lieutenant Colonel; 1 Major; 1 Chaplain; Adjutant; 1 Surgeon; 6 Captains; 9 Lieutenants; 9 Cornets; 9 Quarter-Masters; 18 Corporals; 9 Trumpets; 1 Kettle-Drum; 378 Private Men.

Royal

Royal Regiment of Horse Guards, Red.

Henry Lumley, Esq; Colonel.*Tho. Panton*, Esq; Lieutenant Colonel*Morey*, Esq; Major.

Six Captains, and other Officers as before, only this Regiment hath but 360 Private Gentlemen.

Her Royal Highness the Princesses Royal Regiment of Horse,
Six Troops.*Thomas Pitts*, Esq; Colonel.One Lieutenant Colonel; 1 Major; 3 Captains; 6 Lieutenants;
6 Quarter-Masters; 12 Corporals; 6 Trumpets, 240 Private Men.

Fourth Regiment of Horse.

Major General *Wade*, Colonel.

One Lieutenant Colonel; 1 Major; and other Officers and Private Men as before: Horse in all, 1444.

Dragoons.

Note, *Those with this * are gone to Ireland.*Royal Regiment, Colonel *Campbell*.Lieutenant General *Carpenter*.Earl of *Stairs* late Regiment.Colonel *Kerr's*.Major General *Evans** Major General *Pepper*.* Major General *Wynn's*.Brigadier *Mundens*.* Brigadier *Dormers*.* Sir *Robert Rich*.Colonel *Stanhope*.Brigadier *Honeywood*.Brigadier *Gore*.Colonel *Tyrrel*.Colonel *Churchill*.Colonel *Molesworth*.* Colonel *Newton*.

These contain in each Regiment, 1 Colonel; 1 Lieutenant Colonel; 1 Major; 1 Chaplain; 1 Adjutant; 1 Surgeon; 3 Captains; 6 Lieutenants; 6 Corporals; 6 Quarter-Masters; 6 Serjeants; 12 Corporals; 6 Drums; 6 Hautboys, and 240 Private Men. So that the Cavalry computing the Guards, and Light Horse, consists of 8164 Men.

Foot.

Foot.

Kirk.
Seymour.
Irwin.
Shannon.
Harrifon.
Grove.
Montague.
Maccartney.
Sabine.
Wills.
Preston.
Fane.
Stearn.
Handafyde.
* Pocock.
* Lucas.
* Stanwix.
* Hotham.
Grant
* Dubourgay
Chudleigh
Morrison.
Egerton.
VVightman.
Clayton.

Containing in each Regiment.

1 Colonel; 1 Lieutenant Colonel;
1 Major; 1 Chaplain; 1 Surgeon;
1 Mate; 1 Adjutant; 1 Quarter-Master;
9 Captains; 13 Lieutenants; 11 Ensigns;
24 Serjeants; 16 Corporals; 24 Drums;
600 Centinels.

N.B. The last 4 Regiments are but 500. The Foot, in all make about 16900 Men, besides the Invalids lately reduc'd.

Troops in Ireland.

Horse.

Davenport.
Kellum.

Waring.
Syburg.

Dragoons.

Sidney.

Foot.

Royal Irish, *George E. of Orkney.*
Dormer.
Campbel.
Groves.
Primrose.
Barrel.
Lord *Mark Kerr.*
Lord *Forrester.*
Lord *John Kerr.*
Borr.

Wade's late Regiment. *Gorgan*

At *Port-Mahon.*

Royal Regiment, *Fufileers.*
Colonel *O Hara.*
Philips.
Whetham.
Sankey.

At *Gibraltar.*

Pearce's.
Cotton's.
Meredith.
Barrimore.

General Officers.

William Stewart, Esq;
Thomas Erle, Esq;
Earl of Portmore.
Hon. Hen. Lumley, Esq;
Earl of Orkney.
Duke of Argyle.
Lord Tyrawley.

} Generals

Lord

Lord Newburgh.
 Henry Withers, Esq;
 William Seymour, Esq;
 Hatton Compton, Esq;
 Lord Windfor.
 Tho. Meredith, Esq;
 Lord Shanon.
 Lord Cadogan.
 James Stanhope, Esq;
 George Maccartney,
 Esq;
 Marq. of Moutandre.
 Nicholas Sankey, Esq;
 Richard Gorges, Esq;
 George Carpenter, Esq;
 Earl of Stairs.
 Earl Barrimore.
 Lord Cobham.
 Charles Wills. Esq;

Lieut.
 Generals.

Owen VVyme.
 John Baynes.
 Sher. Devenport.
 VVilliam Tatton.
 Gilbert Primrose.
 Joseph Subine.
 Thomas Pearce.
 William Evans.
 John Pepper.
 George Kellum.
 Jos. Wightman.
 Charles Sytburgh.
 Richard Holmes.
 Eaal of Orrery.
 George Wade.
 Thomas Stanwix.

Esqs;

Major
 Generals.

Major
 Generals.

Esqs;

Sir James Jeffery's,
 John Stewart, Esq;
 Earl of Deloraine.
 Rich. Ruffel, Esq;
 Hen. Morison Esq;
 — Bisset, Esq;
 Jacob Borr, Esq;
 — Price, Esq;
 Lord William Hay.
 Lord John Kerr.
 John Hobbert, Esq;
 Tho. Ferrers, Esq;

Sir Char. Hotham,
 Bart.

Hump. Grove, Esq;
 Phil. Honeywood,
 H. VVithers, Esq;
 — Peyton, Esq;
 Phineas Bowles,
 Esq;
 George Preston, Esq;
 Henry Grove, Esq;
 — Mead, Esq;
 Andrew VVind-
 for, Esq;
 — VVheeler, Esq;
 Lord Mark Kerr.
 — Hunter, Esq;
 — Moncall, Esq;
 Wm. Stewart, Esq;
 Earl of Hyndford.
 Alex. Grant, Esq;
 — Bruce, Esq.
 Tho. Panton, Esq;
 Robt. Napier, Esq;
 — VVareing, Esq;
 — Dalzeel, Esq;
 — Munden, Esq;
 — Creighton, Esq;
 Jam. Dormer, Esq;

Bridges
 Generals:

James Crofts, Esq;
 Mich. Richards, Esq;

Paymaster General of His Ma-
 jesty's Forces, Guards and Garrri-
 son in *Great-Britain*.

Henry Earl of *Lincoln*.
 Commissioner - General, *Mich*.
Hyde, Esq;
 Deputy-Commissionary General,
 — *David Crawford*, Esq;
 Secretary at War, *James Craggs*,
 Junior, Esq;
 His Deputy, *Theophilus Blake*,
 Esq;
 First Clerk, Mr. *Rich. Arnold*.
 Judge Advocate - General and
 General Marshal, *Edward*
Hughes, Esq;

Chainplan

Chaplain-General, Dr. *Hare*,
Dean of *Worcester*.

Comptrollers of the Accompts of
the Army.

Sir Philip Meadows, Kt.
Honourable James Bruce, Esq;
Secretary James Astry, Esq;
Physician General, Sir Samuel
Guth, Kt.

Surgeon General, Alexander In-
lish, Esq;

Apothecary-General, Benjamin
Teale, Esq;

Commissioners for Taking, Exami-

ning, and Stating the Debts
due to the Army.

Tho. Pelliam.

Grey Neville,
John Plumptree, } Esqs;
Leonard Smelt, }

Sir VVilliam Gordon, } Bart.
Sir Thomas Palmer, }

Robert Bristow, Esq;

James Moody, Esq;

William Yonge, Esq;

Three Clerks at 100 l. per Ann.
each.

Three under Clerks, at 40 l. per
Ann.

Chamber-keeper, Porter, and 2
Messengers.

A LIST of the Lord-Lieutenants in England and Wales.

ENGLAND.

B Edford
Berke,
Bucks
Cambridge
Chester
Cornwall
Cumberland
Derby
Devon
Dorset
Durham
Essex
Gloucester
Hereford
Hertford
Huntingdon
Kent
Lancashire
Leicester

Henry Duke of Kent
Charles Duke of St. Albans
Scroop, Earl of Bridgewater
Edward Earl of Orford
Hugh Earl of Cholmondeley
Charles Earl of Radnor
Charles Earl of Carlisle
VVilliam Duke of Devonshire
John Lord Carteret
Charles Duke of Bolton
Richard Earl of Scarborough
Henry E. of Suffolk and Bindon
James Earl of Berkeley
Thomas Lord Conningsby
VVilliam Lord Cowper
Charles Earl of Manchester
Lewis Earl of Rockingham
James Earl of Derby
John Duke of Rutland

F i

Lincoln

Lincoln	{ Robert Duke of Ancaſter and Keſſeven
Middleſex and Weſtminſter	Thomas Duke of Newcaſtle
Norfolk	Charles Lord Viſcount Townſhend
Northampton	John Duke of Montague
Northumberland	Richard Earl of Scarborough
Nottingham-ſhire, & Town and County of Nottingham	{ Thomas Duke of Newcaſtle
Oxon	Francis Earl of Godolphin
Rutland	Bennet, Lord Harborough
Salop	Richard, Earl of Bradford
Somerſet	George Doddington, Eſq;
Southampton	Charles Duke of Bolton
Stafford	Lord Viſcount Newport
Suffolk	Charles Duke of Gratton
Survey	Richard Lord Onſlow
Suffex	Algernoon Earl of Hertford
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Warwick	John Duke of Montague
Westmorland	Charles Earl of Carliſle
Wilts	Evelyn, Duke of Kingſton
Worceſter	Charles Duke of Shrewsbury
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W A L E S.

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Radnor	Thomas Lord Conningsby
Pembroke	Sir Arthur Owen, Bart.
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A Liſt of the Cuſtodes Rotulorum in England and Wales.

Bedford	Henry Duke of Kent
Berks	Charles Duke of St. Albans
Bucks	Serjeant Earl of Bridgwater
	Cambridge

Cambridge

Chester

Cornwall

Cumberland

Derby

Devon

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Durham

Essex

Gloucester

Hertford

Hereford

Huntington

Kent

Lancaster

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Norfolk

Northampton

Northumberland

Nottingham

Oxon

Salop

Somerset

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Warwick

Westmorland

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Pembroke

Pembroke, and Town and
County of Haverford }
West
Denbigh.

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Sir Robert Salisbury Cotton, Bart.

*The Constable and other Officers of His Majesty's
Tower of London; and the Constables, Gover-
nors, &c. of all the other Garrisons, Castles and
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	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
T ower of London.] Charles Earl of Carlisle } Constable; Salary <i>per Annum</i> , ————	1000	00	00
Lieutenant, <i>Hutton Campton</i> , Esq; ————	1000	00	00
Deputy-Lieutenant, <i>Robert D'Oyly</i> , Esq; ————	300	00	00
Tower-Major, <i>Joseph Mason</i> , Esq; ————	73	00	00
Chaplain, The Reverend Mr. <i>Hopkins</i> . ————	121	13	04
Physician, Doctor <i>Gideon Harvey</i> ————	20	00	00
Gentleman-Jaylor and ————	20	00	00
Gentleman-Porter, Mr. <i>Serjeant</i> ————	26	04	08
Apothecary ————	10	00	00
Chirurgion, Mr. <i>Blake</i> ————	45	12	06
Master-Gunner, <i>Thomas Cornelius</i> ————	36	10	00
Four other Gunners ————	73	00	00
Forty Yeomen-Warders ————	851	13	04
Water-Fumper ————	12	00	00
Yeoman-Porter for Oil and Candles at } the Gate ————	16	00	00
Scavenger ————	05	00	00
Clock-Keeper and Bell-Ringer ————	04	00	00
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Lieutenant-Governor, Brigadier <i>Groves</i> ————	182	10	08
Fort-Major, <i>Fitzmorris Gifford</i> , Esq; ————	100	00	00
Master-Gunner ————	36	10	00
Six other Gunners ————	109	10	00
Chirurgion ————	45	00	00
Beaumaris-Castle.] <i>Richard Lord Bulkeley</i> , Constable.			
St. Brianel's-Castle.] <i>James Earl of Berkley</i> , Constable.			
Cardiff-Castle.] ————			
Carlisle.] Charles Earl of Carlisle, Governor ————	182	10	00
Lieutenant-Governor, <i>Thomas Stanwiz</i> , Esq; ————	73	00	00
Master-Gunner ————	36	10	00
Carnarvan-Castle.] Charles Earl of Radnor, Constab.			
Chester.] ————			

The Present STATE of

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	l.	s.	d.
<i>Chester.</i>] City and Castle, <i>Hugh Earl of Cholmon-</i> <i>dely</i> , Governor —————	182	10	00
Lieutenant-Governor, <i>Col. William Newton</i> ———	73	10	00
Master-Gunner —————	36	10	00
<i>Cockham-Wood.</i>] Master-Gunner —————	36	10	00
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Master Gunner —————	36	10	00
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<i>Flint-Castle.</i>] <i>Robert Davies</i> , Esq; ———	150	00	00
<i>Gillingham.</i>] Lieutenant-Col. <i>Edw. Hastings</i> , Governor ———	182	00	00
<i>Gloucester Castle.</i>] <i>James Earl of Berkley</i> , Governor ———			
<i>Gravesend.</i>] <i>George Lord Newburgh</i> , Governor ———			
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Lieutenant-Governor, <i>Giles Spicer</i> , Esq; ———	182	00	00
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Four other Gunners —————	72	00	00
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<i>Hurst-Castle.</i>] <i>Sir Tristram Dillington</i> , Bart. Governor } 45 12 06			
Master Gunner —————	36	10	00
Three other Gunners —————	54	00	00
<i>Jersey-Island.</i>] <i>Sir Charles Carteret</i> , Bart. Governor ———	200	00	00
Lieutenant-Governor, <i>Robert Wilson</i> , Esq; ———	182	10	00
Bailiff, <i>John Lord Carteret</i> ———			
<i>Kingston upon Hull, and the Block-Houses.</i>] <i>Edward</i> } 300 00 00			
Lord Viscount <i>Irnyn</i> , Governor ———			
Lieutenant-Governor, <i>John Jones</i> , Esq, ———	182	10	00
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Chirurgion —————	45	12	06
Master Gunner —————	36	10	00
Six other Gunners —————	109	10	00
<i>Languard Fort.</i>] <i>Frar, Hammond</i> , Esq; Governor ———	282	10	00
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Master Gunner —————	36	10	00
Two other Gunners —————	24	06	08
<i>St. Mawes.</i>] <i>Hugh Boslawen</i> , Esq; Capt. and Keeper ———	54	15	00
Lepury <i>Bartholomew Harvey</i> , Esq; ———	27	07	06
Master Gunner —————	36	10	00
Two other Gunners —————	24	06	08
<i>Pendennis-Castle.</i>] Brigadier-General <i>Richard Mun-</i> <i>den</i> , Governor ————— } 182 10 00			
Lieutenant-Governor, <i>Rich. Trevanian</i> , Esq; ———	73	00	00
Master Gunner —————	36	10	00

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Two other Gunners	36	10	00
<i>Plymouth.</i>] Major-General <i>Charles Trelawney</i> , Cap- tain and Governor of the Town and Royal Citadel, and of <i>St. Nicholas</i> Island.	300	00	00
Lieutenant-Governor, Major <i>Henry Hook</i>	182	10	00
Fort-Major, <i>John Trelawney</i> , Esq;	73	00	00
Two Master Gunners	73	00	00
Eighteen other Gunners	328	10	00
<i>Portland</i> Isle and Castle.] <i>Charles Duke of Bolton</i> , Governor			
Lieutenant-Governor, <i>Richard Percy</i> , Esq;	24	06	08
Three Gunners	54	15	00
Porter	12	03	04
Under Porter	09	02	06
<i>Portsmouth.</i>] Lieutenant General <i>Thomas Erle</i> , Go- vernor	300	00	00
Lieutenant-Governor, Sir <i>John Gibson</i> , Kt.	182	12	00
Town-Major, <i>Robert Dalzel</i> , Esq;	73	00	00
Physician	91	10	00
Chirurgion	45	12	06
Martial Porter	45	12	06
Master Gunner	36	10	00
Twenty three other Gunners	419	15	00
<i>Sheerness.</i>] Lieutenant-General <i>Withers</i>	300	00	00
Lieutenant-Governor, Colonel <i>Thomas King</i>	182	10	00
Fort-Major, <i>George Winsley</i> , Esq;	73	00	00
Chaplain, Mr. <i>John Wrenn</i>	36	10	00
Chirurgion, ——— who is to take care of the Sick and Wounded there, at <i>Chatham</i> Old Dock, and the Forts on the River <i>Medway</i>	45	12	06
Master Gunner	36	10	00
Thirteen other Gunners	237	05	00
<i>Scarborough</i> Castle.] <i>William Tompson</i> , Esq; Go- vernor			
<i>Scilly</i> Island, alias <i>Sorlingues.</i>] <i>Sidney Godolphin</i> , Esq; Governor	182	10	00
<i>South Sea</i> -Castle.] Lieutenant-General <i>Thomas Erle</i> , Governor			
<i>Tilbury</i> Fort and Black-House, <i>George Lord</i> <i>Newburgh</i>	300	00	00
Lieutenant-Governor, <i>Multon Lambert</i> , Esq;	182	10	00
Fort-Major, <i>Nicholas Forster</i> , Esq;	73	00	00
Chaplain, Mr. <i>John Johnson</i>	36	10	00
Chirurgion	45	12	06
Two Master Gunners	73	00	00

		<i>l. s. d.</i>
Ten other Gunners	_____	182 10 00
Tinmouth-Castle.] <i>Algernoon, Earl of Hertford, Com-</i>	_____	_____
mander	_____	300 00 00
Lieutenant-Governor, <i>John Lewis Delabene, Esq;</i>	_____	182 10 00
Two Master Gunners	_____	73 00 00
Seven other Gunners	_____	182 10 00
Upnor-Castle.] <i>John Webb, Esq;</i> Captain and Com-	_____	_____
mander	_____	45 12 06
Two Master Gunners	_____	73 00 00
Six other Gunners	_____	109 00 00
Isle of Wight.] Lord Cadogan Governor and Captain	_____	500 00 00
Sandham-Castle.] <i>John Redstone, Esq;</i> Captain and	_____	_____
Commander	_____	45 12 06
Thirty Warders	_____	35 00 00
Master Gunner	_____	66 10 00
Two other Gunners	_____	36 10 00
Tarmouth Castle in the Isle of Wight.] <i>John Leigh,</i>	_____	_____
Captain and Commander	_____	45 12 06
Master Gunner	_____	36 10 00
Four Gunners	_____	73 00 00
Cowes-Castle in the Isle of Wight.] <i>Anthony Mor-</i>	_____	_____
gan, Captain and Commander	_____	45 12 00
Master Gunner	_____	36 10 00
Windsor-Castle.] <i>Richard Lord Cobham, Constable</i>	_____	205 05 00
Lieutenant of the said Castle and Forest.	_____	_____
Walmer-Castle.] _____ Captain and	_____	_____
Commander.	_____	45 12 06
Constable of Dover-Castle Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports	_____	_____
<i>John Earl of Leicester.</i>	_____	_____
His Lieutenant, <i>Sir Basil Dixwell, Bart.</i>	_____	_____
Deputy-Governor, <i>Tho. Mash, Esq;</i>	_____	_____

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His Lieutenant, *Mr. Robert Willard.*

Deal-Castle, Sir John Norris, Kt.

Lieutenant, *Mr. Edward St. Leger.*

Walmer-Castle, Col. Carter.

Deal-Castle Geo. Bowls.

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Lieutenant, *Jos. Nicholls.*

Sandowne - Castle, and the Bulwark- *Bodar John Terry.*
Fort, Tho. Mash, Esq; Capt. *Marsh. Rich. Richardson*
Lieutenant, Mr. Richard Neale. *Clerk of the Passes, Mr.*
Tho. Pearce.
Sandgate-Castle, Sir Sam. Lenard, Bart. *Muste - Master Mr.*
Lieutenant, John Jordain. *Wellard.*
Register of Dover-Castle, Math. Lant, Esq;
His Deputy, Mr. Robert Wellard.

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per Annum.

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	{ <i>Mr. Peter Mead,</i>	60
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	{ <i>Mr. Jos. Burton,</i>	40
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<i>To the Clerk of the Ordnance,</i>	{ <i>Mr. Bell Jones,</i>	65
	{ <i>Mr. Row. Gibbon,</i>	50
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GREAT-BRITAIN.

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		30
To the Treasurer,	{ Mr. John Landfdale, Mr. John Burton, Mr. Edward Short	60
		60
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Mr. Joseph Bisco.

Register of the Fine Office, Mr. John Biscoe.

Clerk of the Proclamations, Mr. Peter Temple.

Mr. Peter Temple.

Mr. Richard Campion.

Mr. Peter Storer, Junr.

Mr. John Storer, Junr.

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Mr. Robert Maidstone,

Mr. William Abell,

Mr. Henry Perkins,

Mr. Thomas Duncomb.

Mr. Flowerdew.

Clerk of the Enrollments of Fines and Recoveries, Mr. Edw. Mills.

—— His Deputy, Mr. William Gandy.

Clerk of the Errors, Mr. Tho. Woodford.

—— His Deputy, Mr. Allen.

Clerk of the Outlawries, Roderick Lloyd, Esq;

Clerk of the King's Silver-Office, Mr. Daniel Cook.

Clerk of the Warrants, Roger Burgoine, Esq;

Clerk

Clerk of the Habeas Corpus, Mr. Bullfrode.
— His Deputy, Mr. Primalt.
Clerk of the Effoigns, Mr. Thomas Clenden.
Clerk of the Superseadeas, Mr. Morris.

Filaxors of the Court of Common-Pleas.

Mr. Richard Wynn,
 40 l. per Annum.
 Cha. Sheppherd, *Esq;*
 80 l. per Annum.

Mr. Burroughs.
 60 l. per Annum.

Richard Clifton, *Esq;*
 100 l. per Ann.

Mr. Frederick Alp.
 50 l. per Ann.

John Williams, *Esq;*
 60 l. per Annum.

Mr. John Holmden,
 80 l. per Annum.

Mr. John Dry,
 40 l. per Annum.

Mr. Robert Bicknel,
 60 l. per Annum

Mr. Richard Boycott,
 60 l. per Annum.

Mr. Henry Pettland,
 50 l. per Annum.

Mr. Orlando Hamlin,
 60 l. per Annum.

Mr. John Burrell,
 20 l. per Annum.

Mr. Tho. Denton,
 60 l. per Ann.

Will. Tempest, *Esq;*
 100 l. per Annum.

Mr. Musgr. Davison,
 70 l. per Annum.

Mr. Cha. Hancock,
 40 l. per Annum.

Monmouth.

Salop, Staffordshire, Northamptonshire, Rutlandshire, and the Town of Litchfield.

Northumberland, Westmorland, Cumberland, and Town of Newcastle upon Tyne.

London and Middlesex.

Suffolk.

Lincolnshire, and the City of Lincoln.

Glocester, City of Glocester, Worcester, City of Worcester, Cornwall, and Heretord.

Huntington and Cambridge.

Kent, Suffex, and Surry.

Essex and Hertford.

The City of Brittol, County of Somerset, and Town of Pool.

Warwickshire, Leicestershire, Nottinghamshire, Derbyshire, City of Coventry, and Town of Nottingham.

Wiltshire, Hampshire, and the Town of Southampton.

Norfolk, and the City of Norwich.

Yorkshire, City of York, Town of Kingston upon Hull.

Devonshire, and the City of Exeter.

Bedfordshire, Berkshire, Buckinghamshire, and Oxfordshire.

The

The Four Eaigenters.

Will. Avery, Esq;
Mr. John Cotton.

Mr. Burroughs.

There are Four Cryers and a Porter belonging to this Court.

Court of EXCHEQUER.

LORD Chief Baron, Sir Tho. Bury, Kt. Sal. 2000l. per Annum.

Robert Price, Esq;

Sir James Montague, Kt.

Sir John Fortescue Aland, Kt.

Curfitor-Baron, Sir Will. Simpson, Kt. Sal. 200 Marks per Ann.

John Smith, Esq; for Scotland.
Salary 1500l. per Ann.

The King's Remembrancer's Office.

The King's Remembrancer, Samuel Lord Matham.

— His Deputy, John Harding, Esq;

The Eight Attorneys of the Office.

Francis Butler, Esq;

Gabriel Armiger, Esq;

Mr. Thomas Eyre.

Mr. John Thompson.

Mr. Thomas Harris.

} *Secondaries.*

Mr. Matthew Hutton.

Mr. Matthew Lancastier.

Mr. James Pierce.

The Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer's Office.

Sir Rich. Reynolds, Remembrancer.

— His Deputy, Mr. Planton.

First Secondary, and Filazer, John Tayleure, Esq;

Second Secondary, Charles Batteley, Esq;

Attorneys or Sworn Clerks.

Mr. Allanson.

Mr. Thompson.

Mr. Maddox.

The Pipe Office.

Clerk of the Pipe, William Lord Cheney, Viscount Newhaven.

His Deputy, Francis Neale, Esq;

The Eight Attorneys or Sworn Clerks there.

Secondary, and First Attorney, Joseph Cranmer, Esq.

Secondary, Charles Milbourn, Esq;

Mr. Tullie.

Mr. Wroth.

Mr. Hornby.

Mr. Wrightson.

Mr. Bradshaw.

Mr. Will. Gully.

Comptroller

Comptroller of the Pipe, John Pottinger, Esq;

Office of Pleas.

Clerk of the Pleas, Thomas Mariot, Esq;

The Four Attorneys.

Secondary, and First Attorney, Samuel Anderson, Esq;

Mr. Owen.

Mr. Wogan.

Mr. Forster.

Foreign Opposer, Francis Cudworth Masham, Esq;

Clerk of the Estreates, John Cook, Esq;

Auditors of the Imprest, Edward Harley, Esq; Tho. Foley, Esq;

Auditors of the Revenue.

Thomas Jett, Jun. Esq;

Auditor for the Principality of Wales, and several Counties in Wales, Sidney Godolphin, Esq;

Auditor for the Dutchy of Cornwall, The Honourable Albermarle Bertie, Esq;

First Fruits Office.

Remembrancer of the First Fruits and Tenths, Job Hammer, Esq;

His Deputy, John Ecton, Esq;

Deputy Receiver, Mr. George Ayres.

Clerks of the Office.

Mr. Daniel Pigeon.

Mr. John Ecton:

Receiver of the First Fruits, William Glanville, Esq;

Comptroller, Joseph Mason, Esq;

Deputy Chamberlains, Mr. Smith, ———

Chief Usher of this Court and Hereditary Proclamator of the Court of Common-Pleas, who hath under him Four Ushers, and Six Messengers, Heneage Walker, Esq;

His Majesty's Justices of the Grand Sessions for Chester and the several Counties in Wales.

Cheshire, Denbighshire, Flintshire, Montgomeryshire, Spencer Cowper, Esq; Edward Jefferies, Esq;

Anglesey, Monmouthshire, Carnarvanshire, Will. Jessop, Esq;

Will. Cumberbach, Esq;

Brecknockshire, Glamorganshire, Radnorshire, Will. Wright, Esq;

Mr. Serjeant Whitacre.

Carmarthenshire, Pembrokeshire, Cardiganshire, Rich. Vaughan,

Esq; Henry Beeston, Esq;

His Majesty's Attorney General, Sir *Edward Northey*, Kt.
Solicitor General, Sir *William Thompson*, Kt.

The Dutchy Court of *Lancaster*.

Chancellor for Life, *Nicholas Lechmere*, Esq;
Attorney General, *Alexander Denton*, Esq;
Receiver General, *John Chetwynd*, Esq;
Auditor of the North Part of the said Dutchy, *William Bellamy*, Esq;
Auditor of the South Parts, *Tho. Windham*, Esq;
Clerk of the Council, *Tho. Lumley*, Esq;
King's Serjeant, *Charles Rigby*, Esq;
King's Council, *Thomas Kilpin*, } Esqs;
 Paul Jodrel, Jun. }
Secretary, *Henry Weston*, Esq;
Clerk and Keeper of the Records, Mr. *Benj. Ayloffe*.
 Deputy-Clerk, &c.
Deputy Clerk and Register, Mr. *John Wolfe*.
Attorneys, *Mr. Asheton*.
 Mr. William Whitehead.
Usher and Messenger, Mr. *Taylor*.

Officers of the Dutchy Court held at *Preston* in *Lancashire*.

Chancellor, *Nicholas Lechmere*, Esq;
Vice-Chancellor, *Bertie Entistle*, Esq;
Attorney-General, *Cha. Rigby*, Esq;
Chief Clerk, Register and Examiner, *Cha. Ford*, Esq;
Prothonotaries of the Court of Common-Pleas, *C. Hensham*, Esq;
Deputy, *Thomas Forster*, Esq;
Clerk of the Crown, Mr. *Fra. Breton*.
Clerk of the Peace, *George Kenyon*, Esq;

Attorneys and Clerks, *Mr. Ralph Asheton*.
 Mr. William Hibson.
 Mr. Tho Seed,
 Mr. — Wall.
 Mr. John Roberts.
Messenger, Mr. *Samuel Gellebrand*.

A LIST of the Civilians in Doctors-Commons.

DR. *John Bettefworth*, Dean and Official, Principal of the
Archers Court of *Canterbury*, and Dean, and Commissary
of the Peculiars belonging to the Most Reverend Father in God
Thomas

Thomas Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, and Judge of the Prerogative Court of Canterbury.

Sir Henry Penrice Kt. Judge of the High Court of Admiralty, Chancellor of the Diocese of Gloucester, and Official to the Archdeaconry of Middlesex.

Dr. Thomas Bouchier, Commissary of the Diocese of Canterbury.

Dr. Matthew Tindal.

Dr. Richard Pagitt.

Dr. John Harwood, Commissary to the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's.

Dr. William Beau, Chancellor of Landaff.

Sir Nathaniel Lloyd, Kt. His Majesty's Advocate-General.

Dr. Charles Herriot.

Dr. Henry Raines, Chancellor of Litchfield and Coventry.

Dr. Robert Wood, Official of Colchester.

Dr. Humphry Henchman, Chancellor of London and Rochester. And Commissary to the Dean and Chapter.

Dr. George Paul, Vicar-General to the Most Reverend Father in God Thomas Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, Commissary of the Royal Jurisdiction of St. Catharine's, Commissary and Official of St. Albans, and Registrary of the Faculties.

Dr. Charles Pinfold, Commissary to the Dean and Chapter of Westminster.

Richard Fuller, Advocate-General for the Office of the Lord High Admiral of Great-Britain.

Dr. William Willmot, left Doctors Commons.

Dr. John Corbett.

Dr. Thomas Pask, Chancellor of Exeter, and Official to the Arch-Deacon of London.

Dr. William Phipps.

Dr. William Strahan.

Dr. John Audley, Chancellor of York.

Dr. Edward Kinaston.

Dr. Richard Fuller, Official to the Arch-Deacon of Essex.

Dr. John Andrews, Commissary of the Register.

Dr. Edward Wynn, Chancellor of Hereford.

Dr. Berney Branthwayt.

The Honourable Dr. Charles Bertie.

Dr. James Bouchier, Professor of the Civil Law in the University of Oxford.

Dr. Brook Taylor.

Dr. — King.

*Other Chancellors not admitted Advocates in
Doctors-Commons.*

DR. Robert Wynne, Chancellor of the Diocese of *St. Asaph*.
 Mr. Owen Hughes, Chancellor of the Diocese of *Bangor*.
 Dr. Charles Sloper, Chancellor of the Diocese of *Bristol*.
 Dr. Francis Clark, Chancellor of the Diocese of *Chichester*.
 Mr. Edward Jones, Chancellor of the Diocese of *St. Davids*.
 Dr. James Johnston, Master of the Faculties, and Chancellor of
 the Diocese of *Ely*.
 Mr. William Newell, Chancellor of the Diocese of *Lincoln*.
 Dr. Thomas Tanner, Chancellor of the Diocese of *Norwich*.
 Mr. Charles Talbott, Chancellor of the Diocese of *Oxford*.
 Dr. Richard Reynolds, Chancellor of the Diocese of *Peter-*
borough.
 Mr. Robert Loggan, Chancellor of the Diocese of *Sarum*.
 Sir Peter Mew, Chancellor of the Diocese of *Winchester*.
 Dr. William Lloyd, Chancellor of the Diocese of *Worcester*.
 Dr. John Audley, Vicar-General to the Archbishop of *York*.
 Mr. Thomas Tully, Chancellor of the Diocese of *Carlisle*.
 Dr. Thomas Wainwright, Chancellor of the Diocese of *Chester*.
 Dr. John Brookbank, Official of *Ely*, and Chancellor of the Dio-
 cese of *Durham*.

Proctors of the Arches Court of Canterbury.

Henry Farrant, Esq; the King's Proctor Everard Eaton, Esq; Lord Ad- miral's Proctor, Mr. John Hill, Mr. Godfrey Lee, Mr. George Sayer, Mr. Rob. Constable, Mr. Rob. Pierfon, Mr. John Cottle, Mr. Richard Shaller, Mr. William Jones, Mr. Thomas Rouse, Mr. Thomas Newman, Mr. Mark Sayer, Mr. Samuel Boheme, Mr. Rob. Wilmer, Mr. Thomas Wyllymot,	Mr. Edward Alexander, Mr. Edward Parre, Mr. William Busby, Mr. George Smith, Mr. Robert Bogg, Mr. Peter Barret, Mr. Charles Garret, Mr. Joseph Goodale, Mr. John Trinley, Mr. Henry Dethick, Mr. Thomas Oughton, Mr. Charles Humphreys, Mr. Edward Greenly, Mr. William Chapman, Mr. William Taverne r, Mr. Raines Trigg Mr. Bryan Rushworth.
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REGISTERS.

Samuel Hill, Esq; Register to the High-Court of Admiralty and Delegates.

Henry Farrant, Register of the Arches Court of Canterbury, and Actuary.

Mr. John Cheeke, General-Marshal.

Edward Parre, Esq; Register to the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, London.

Edward Alexander, Esq; Register to the Chancellor and Commissary of London.

The Prerogative-Office, or Registry for the Prerogative Wills in the Archbishoprick of Canterbury.

Everard Exton, Batchelor of Laws, Register of the Prerogative Court of Canterbury.

Mr. Thomas Welham, Deputy-Register.

Clerks in the said Office.

Mr. Charles Pinfold,

Mr. John Cottle,

Mr. Thomas Giles,

Mr. Mark Holman,

Mr. John Serle,

Mr. Henry Collins,

Officers belonging to the High-Court of Chivalry.

His Majesty's Advocate, Sir Nathaniel Lloyd.

Register of the Court, Henry Farrant.

Earl-Marshal's Proctor, Godfrey Lee.

Secretary and Seal-Keeper, Sam. Stebbing, Esq;

PROCTORS.

Mr. Everard Exton, L. L. B.

Mr. John Hill.

Marshal of the Court, Mr. John Curry.

Government of Westminster.

Ecclesiastical Government.

Dean of Westminster, Francis Lord Bishop of Rochester.

Sub-Dean, Mr. Evans.

Prebendaries,	Dr. Only,	Dr. Kimberly,
	Dr. Dent,	Mr. Sprat, Arch-Deacon of
	Dr. Linford,	Rochester.
	Dr. Gee,	Dr. Cannon,
	Dr. Bradford,	Dr. Watson,
	Dr. Broderick,	Dr. Barker

Civil Government.

Lord High-Steward of the Liberty of Westminster, Charles Earl of Arran.

Deputy-Steward, ————

High-Bailiff, George Wilcox, Esq;

High-Constable, Tho. Cuthbert, Gent.

Sixteen Burgesses, and as many Assistant-Burgesses, with a Clerk chosen out of the principal Tradesmen and Inhabitants.

The Liberty of St. Martin's in the Grand, altho' situated in the City of London, is nevertheless subject to the Government of Westminster, and have a Right to vote for Members of Parliament for the City and Liberty of Westminster.

There are two Courts held in this Liberty; one a Leet, the other a Court of Pleas. The Leet begins and ends yearly on St. Thomas's Day.

The Court of Pleas is an Inferior Court, and also a Court of Record for Tryal of Causes between Party and Party. This Court is held Weekly, on Wednesdays, if Occasion requires.

High-Steward, Earl of Arran.

Deputy-Steward, ————

High-Constable, Will. Crumpe, Gent.

His Deputy, Hen. Fox.

Two Attorneys, a Clerk; two Constables and six Headboroughs.

Military

Military Government.

A List of the Deputy-Lieutenants for the City and Liberty of Westminster, under his Grace Thomas Duke of Newcastle, Lord-Lieutenant of the said City and Liberty, and County of Middlesex.

THE Right Honourable the Lord William Paulet,
 The Right Honourable Henry Earl of Uxbridge,
 The Right Honourable Charles Earl of Tankerville,
 The Right Honourable James Lord V. Stanhope,
 The Right Honourable Richard Lord Onslow,
 The Right Honourable Robert Walpole, Esq;
 Philip Howard, } Esqs;
 Henry Pelham, }
 Sir Robert Marham,
 Sir John Rushout,
 Sir John Elwell,
 Sir Berkley Lucy,
 Sir Henry Dutton Colt,
 Sir John Austen,
 Sir Fisher Tench,
 Sir Godfrey Kneller,
 Sir Thomas Clarges,
 Sir John Humble,
 Sir Thomas Cross,

Sir Roger Hill,
 Sir Henry Fetherston,
 Sir Lambert Blackwell,
 Sir Edward Gould,
 Sir John Bennet,
 Sir William Ashurst,
 Sir Gilbert Heathcote,
 Sir Robert Child,
 Sir William Sawen,
 Sir John Scot,
 Sir James Smith,

Sir George Cooke,
 Sir Robert Thornhill,
 Sir Richard Steele,
 Sir James Milson,
 Sir Joseph Hodges,
 Thomas Medlycot,
 Henry Barker,
 William Bucknal,
 Thomas Chambers,
 William Hucks,
 John Fauntleroy,
 Charles Greenwood,
 Robert Thornhill,
 James Pelham,
 Thomas Reynolds,
 Philip Jermyn,
 Francis Baber,
 Robert Douglas,
 George Hadley,
 Thomas Butler,
 William Pulteney,
 John Pulteney,
 Thomas Woodcock,
 Thomas Onslow,
 Arthur Ingram,
 George Dodington,
 Tho. Kempthorne,
 Robert Jennens,
 Philip Jennings,
 John Ellis,
 James Craggs, Sen.
 Joseph Offley, Sen.
 Robert Gardiner,
 William Watkins,
 Francis Alexander,
 John Charlton,
 Col. John Plummer,

Knights.

Esquires.

Baronets.

Knights.

William Clayton,
John Borret,
Henry Portman Seymour,
James Taylor,
Thomas Colby, *Sen.*
Thomas Colby, *Jun.*

} Esquires.

Charles Medlycot,
Peter Vanderput,
John Fuller,
Daniel Nichols,
John Milner,

} Esquires.

For the County of Middlesex there are two Regiments of Foot,
and one Troop of Horse, viz.

Thomas Medlycot, *Esq;* Col. of the Blue Regiment.
Sir John Austen, *Bart.* Captain of the Troop of Horse.
James Cunningham, *Gent.* Muster-Master.

For Westminster.

Philip Howard, *Esq;* Col. of the Red Regiment of Foot.
James Pelham, *Esq;* Captain of the Troop of Horse.

Government of LONDON.

Ecclesiastical Government.

THE Right Reverend John, Lord-Bishop of LONDON.

Dr. Henry Godolphin, Dean.

Dr. Stanley, Dean of St. Asaph,

Dr. Younger, Dean of Sarum,

Dr. Hare, Dean of Worcester,

Dr. Saunders, Chancellor,

Dr. Astrey, Treasurer,

Mr. Dibben, Præcentor,

Residentaries.

Dignitaries.

Prebendaries.

Dr. Stanhope,

Mr. Halstead,

Mr. Hotchkiss,

Dr. Pelling,

Dr. Millington,

Dr. Williams,

Mr. Lancelot Smith.

Mr. Jackson,

Dr. Carter,

Dr. Altham,

Dr. Walls,

Mr. Hall,

Mr. Baynes,

Mr. Barker,

Dr. Houghton,

Mr. Ball, Junior,

Mr. Edgely,

Dr. Sherlock,

Mr. James,

Mr. Burton,
Dr. Brabrant,
Mr. Hawkings.
Mr. Beaulieu,
Mr. Cook.
Dr. Lamb.

Founded in the Church.
Arch-Deaconries,
Of London, Dr. Stanley.
Of Essex, Dr. Gooch.
Of Middlesex, Dr. Lancaster.
Of Colchester, Dr. Warley.

Dr. John Harwood, Commissary to the Dean and Chapter.

Civil Government.

SIR James Bateman, Knight and Bart. Lord-Mayor, and Alderman of Colemanstreet Ward,

Aldermen above the Chair.

Sir William Ashurst,	Billinggate-Ward,
Sir Thomas Abney,	Vintry Ward.
Sir William Withers,	Farringdon within.
Sir Samuel Garrard, Bart.	Aldersgate within and without,
Sir Gilbert Heatbôte,	Walbrook-Ward.
Sir Robert Beauchroft,	Linestreet-Ward.
Sir Richard Hoare,	Breadstreet-Ward.
Sir Samuel Stanier,	Aldersgate-Ward.
Sir William Humphreys, Kt. and Bart.	Cheap-Ward.
Sir Charles Peers,	Tower-Ward.

Below the Chair.

Sir William Lewen,	Castler-Baynard-Ward,
Sir George Thorold, Kt. and Bart.	Cordwainers-Ward.
Sir Francis Eyles, Bart.	Bridge without.
Sir John Case,	Portoken-Ward.
Sir William Stewart,	Cripplegate within and without.
Sir Gerard Conyers,	Broadstreet-Ward.
Sir Thomas Scawen,	Cornhill-Ward.
Sir Peter Delve,	Langbourn-Ward.
Sir George Merttins,	Bridge within.
Sir Joseph Lawrence,	Bishopsgate within and without.
Sir Robert Child,	Farringdon without.
Sir Francis Forbes,	Domgate-Ward.
Sir John Ward,	Candlewick-Ward.
Sir John Fryer, Bart.	Queenhithe-Ward.
Sir Cha. Cooke,	Bassishaw-Ward.

} Sheriffs.

Sir

Sir William Thompson, Kt. Recorder, who takes Place of all the Aldermen below the Chair.

Sir William Fazakerly, Knight, Chamberlain.

Duncan Dee, Esq; Common Serjeant.

Randal Stracey, Sen. Esq; Town-Clerk.

Judges of the Sheriffs Courts.

William Lightfoot, Esq;

John Lingard, Esq;

Four Common Pleaders.

Jos. Richardson,

Mr. Peabourn,

Simon Urlin,

Charles Usher,

Randolph Stracey, Jun. Esq;

Comptroler of the Chamber.

} Esqs.

Thomas Benson, Esq; Secondary of *Woodstreet*-Compter.

Philip Jennings, Esq; Secondary of the *Poultrey*-Compter.

Mr. John Johnson, Remembrancer.

Mr. John Round, Solicitor.

Attorneys of the Mayor's Court.

Mr. John Andrews.

Mr. Thomas Jackson.

Mr. John Smith,

Mr. Charles Kent.

Bridge-Masters.

Mr. John Pitt.

Mr. Robert Swan.

Hall-keeper, **Mr. Edward Whistler**

Sword-Bearer, — **Russel**, Esq;

Common Hunt, **John Barton**, Esq;

Common Cryer, **Isaac Grevil**, Esq;

Water Bailiff, — **Maylin**, Esq;

Under Water Bailiff, **John Colt**.

These are esteem'd Esqs; of the Lord Mayor's House, and have each a Servant to attend them, the Carver has another.

Three Serjeant Carvers, **Fra. Browne**, **Edw. Goslin**, **William Fowler**. Four Serjeants of the Chamber or Mace. **Edw. Sorrel**, **Tho. Bradford**, **J. Clements**.

Two Yeomen of the Chamber; a Serjeant and Yeoman of the Chamber; Four Yeomen of the Water-side; Two Meal Weighers; Two Yeomen of the Wood-wharf; two Marshals; and a Foreign Taker.

Chief Carver, **Edward Brooksky**.

Yeoman of the Chamber, **Mr. Edw. Whistler**.

Sheriffs Court.

8 Attorneys

Mr. **Tho. Hammond**.
Mr. **William Timms**.
Mr. **George Woodcraft**.
Mr. **William Palmer**.

Mr. **John King**.
Mr. **John Skinner**.

Prothonotaries

Prothonotaries.

Mr. William Myers.
Mr. John Clarke.

Clerk of the Papers of the Poultry Compter, Mr. John Silver.
Clerk Sitters of the Poultry Compter.

Mr. John Foley.	Mr. Rowland Ingram.
Mr. Peter Burton.	Mr. Andrew Osborne.

Clerk of the Papers of Woodstreet Compter, Jos. Brand, Esq;
Clerk Sitters of Woodstreet Compter.

Mr. Ralph Noden.	Mr. Charles Liffwick.
Mr. Tho. Honeywood.	Mr. Charles Stracey.

Farmer of the Markets.

Coroner, George Rivers, Esq;
Auditor, Richard Marriot, Esq;
Clerk of the Chamber, Mr. Orlando.
Clerk to the Commissioners for Sewers, Mr. William Martin.
Clerk of the Court of Conscience, Mr. Tho. Le Gendre.
Beadle, Mr. James Goulton.
Clerk of the City's Works, Isaac Olley.
Keeper of the Poultry Compter, James Lodington.
Keeper of Woodstreet Compter, Samuel Whinup.
Keeper of Newgate, William Pitt.
Keeper of Ludgate, J. Pilkington.

Southwark.

Ralph Hartley, Esq; Justice of the Peace.
Clerk Comptroller of the Bridgehouse, Jeremy Pamberton, Esq;
Steward of the Borough Court, Leonard Street, Esq;
Bailiff of the Borough of Southwark, John Marson, Esq;

Military Government of London.

The Lieutenancy.

RIGHT Honourable Sir James Bateman, Kt. Lord-Mayor,
and the Lord-Mayor for the time being.

Sir

Sir William Ashurst, *Kt.*
Sir Thomas Abney, *Kt.*
Sir William Withers.
Sir Samuel Gerrard, *Bart.*
Sir Gilbert Heathcote, *Kt.*
Sir Richard Hoare, *Kt.*
Sir Samuel Stanier, *Kt.*
Sir William Humphrys, *Kt.* and
Bart.
Sir William Thompson, *Kt.* Re-
 corder.
Sir William Lewen, *Kt.*
Sir John Ward, *Kt.*

Sir George Thorold, *Kt.* and
Bart.
Sir John Fryer.
Sir Fra. Eyles, *Kt.*
Sir John Cafs, *Kt.*
Sir William Stewart, *Kt.*
Sir Gerard Conyers, *Kt.*
Sir Thomas Scawen, *Kt.*
Sir Peter Delme, *Kt.*
Sir Jos. Lawrence, *Kt.*
Sir Robert Child, *Kt.*
Sir Fra. Forbes, *Kt.*

Aldermen.

Sir Benjamin Ayloffe,
Sir Justus Beck,
Sir Robert Furnese,
Sir Joseph Hodges,
Sir Samuel Moyer,
Sir Robert Nightingale,
Sir Fisher Tench,
Sir Thomas Webster,

Sir Robert Adams,
Sir Robert Breedon,
Sir Charles Cox,
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Sir Peter Eaton,
Sir William Fazakerley,
Sir Edward Gould,
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Sir James Hallett,
Sir Richard Heublon,
Sir Theodore Janfen,
Sir William Jollif,
Sir Randolph Knipe,
Sir Harcourt Matter,
Sir Joseph Martin,
Sir Samuel Ongley,
Sir William Scawen,
Sir John Scott,
Sir Joshua Sharpe,
Sir Daniel Wray,

William Attwyll,
 Robert Atxyns,

Roger Attlee,
 William Beckford,
 William Barnesley,
 Robert Bristow,
 Robert Baylis,
 Joseph Bagnall,
 William Billers,
 George Buckley,
 Robert Briscoe,
 Richard Chiswell,
 Henry Cornish,
 Edward Colliton, *Sen.*
 James Church,
 Cesar. Chambrelan,
 John Cleeve,
 William Clayton,
 William Cotesworth,
 Thomas Clark, of *Mincing-*
Lane.
 Richard Carey,
 Francis Chambrelan,
 John Cookes,
 Awnham Churchill,
 William Cooke, *Deputy,*
 John Carbonnel,
 John Cartlich,
 Charles Cooke,
 Henry Colchester,
 Richard Chauncey,
 John Cooper, *Deputy,*
 Francis Child,
 James Chambers,
 Alexander Cleeve, Henry

Baronets.

Knights.

Esqrs.

Esquires.

Henry Clark,
Joseph Chaplin,
Duncan Dee,
Paul Docminique,
Josiah Diston,
Charles Du Bois,
George Daffwood,
John Dickenson,
V William Eterick,
John Eyles,
Robert Eyre,
John Egleton,
V William Fawkener,
John Fuller,
Zachary Foxall,
Thomas Guy,
Thomas Gibson,
Peter Godfrey,
Jeremy Gough,
Henry Greenaway,
Carlton Goddard,
John Gore,
Thomas Gouge,
Robert Gower,
Henry Hartley,
Urban Hall,
Nathaniel Herne,
John Hanger,
Lawrence Hatfell,
Samuel Hayward,
John Hopkins,
Richard Hopkins of Devon-
shire-square,
Robert Heysham,
Edmund Halsey,
John Harris,
Henry Hankey,
Henry Herring,
Orlando Humtreys,
Roger Hudson,
Peter Joye,
Edward Jeffreys,
Henry Kelsey,
Jerome Knapp,
John Kendrick,
Robert Knight, Jun.
John Lordell,
Henry Lyell,
John London,

Esquires.

John Lade,
John Lloyd,
John Ludlow,
George Ludlam,
Robert Mitchell,
Humphry Morrice,
John Mahew,
Thomas Maylin,
John Morrice,
Samuel Marsh,
V William Nutt,
Richard Nicholl,
Edward Norman,
Philip Papillon,
Alexander Pitfiel
V William Proctor,
Peter Paggen,
Micajah Perry,
Samuel Perry,
James Porten,
William Parrott,
Richard Perry,
Richard Partidge,
John Rudge,
Stephen Ram,
Samuel Shepherd, Sen.
Gabriel Smith,
Thomas Stiles,
Benjamin Smythe,
John Shipman,
Robert Stockdale,
Edmund Shepherd,
Charles Shales,
Samuel Spragg,
Jacob Sawbridge,
John Shorey,
James Seamer,
Sutton Sharpe,
Henry Sherbrook,
John Sherman,
John Stone,
John Townsend,
Anthony Tournay,
Horatio Townshend,
Samuel Trench,
Nathaniel Turner,
James VVard,
Robert VVestern,

Esquires.

Samuel

Samuel VWestall,
John VVatfon.
Samuel Webb,

} Esq.

John VVormlayton,
John Younge,

} Esq.

Note, That all the Aldermen are of the Quorum.

John Smart, Gent. Clerk and Treasurer.
James Boddington, Gent. Muster-Master.
VWilliam Bird, Messenger.

The Names of the Colonels, Lieutenant-Colonels, &c.

I. Yellow Regiment.

Colonel,
Lieutenant-Colonel,
Major,

Sir Charles Peers, Kt.
Sir Peter Eaton, Kt.
Richard Lechmere, Esq;

II. The White Regiment.

Colonel,
Lieutenant-Colonel,
Major,

{ The Honourable Sir William
Ashburt, Knight and Alderman.
John Shorcy, Esq;
John Hatley, Esq;

III. The Blue Regiment.

Colonel,
Lieutenant-Colonel,
Major,

{ The Honourable Sir Gilbert
Heathcote, Knight and Alderman.
Samuel Westall, Esq;
John Wicks, Esq;

IV. The Red Regiment.

Colonel,
Lieutenant-Colonel,
Major,

{ The Honourable Sir Samuel
Stanier, Knight and Alderman.
James Porten, Esq;
Edward Sedley, Esq;

V. The Green Regiment.

Colonel,

{ The Honourable Sir William
Humfreys, Knight and Baro-
net, Alderman. Lieut.

Lieutenant-Colonel,
Major,

William Cooke, Esq;
Robert Crowshaw, Esq;

VI. The Orange Regiment.

Colonel,

The Honourable Sir **Gerald**
Conyers, Knight and Alder-
man.

Lieutenant-Colonel,
Major,

James Seamer, Esq;
George Jenkins, Esq;

The Twelve COMPANIES and their HALLS.

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>1. Mercers, <i>in</i> Cheap-side.
2. Grocers <i>in the</i> Poul-
try.
3. Drapers, <i>in</i> Throgmorton-
Street.
4. Fishmongers, <i>in</i> Thames-
Street.
5. Goldsmiths, <i>in</i> Foster-Lane.
6. Skinners, <i>on</i> Dowgate-
Hill.</p> | <p>7. Merch. Taylors, <i>in</i> Thread-
needle-Street.
8. Haberdashers, <i>in</i> Maiden-
Lane.
9. Salters, <i>in</i> Swithing-Lane.
10. Ironmongers, <i>in</i> Fenchurch-
Street.
11. Vintners, <i>in</i> Thames-Street.
12. Cloathworkers, <i>in</i> Mincing-
Lane.</p> |
|--|---|

Colledge Hospitals, and Charity Schools, &c.

The Fellows of Sion-Colledge, viz. The Reverend the Rectors and Vicars within the City of London and its Liberties, who are by Charter capable of being chosen Governors, viz. Presidents, Deans, or Assistants.

The P R E S I D E N T for the Year 1716.

Samuel Bradford, D. D. St. Mary le Bow, who with two Deans, and two Assistants govern for a Year, and are chosen out of those who follow.

Those

Those who have been Presidents.

T homas Green, D. D.	R. St. Olave Jewry, &c.
Mr. Josh. Richardson, M. A.	R. Alhallows the V Vall.
Mr. John Graunt, M. A.	V. St. Dunstan V Vest.
Thomas Lynford, D. D.	R. St. Edmund the King.
John V Vapletoft, D. D.	V. St. Lawrence Jewry,
John Gaskarth, D. D.	R. Alhallows Barkin.
Mr. William Stonefreet, M. A.	R. St. Steven V Valbroke, &c.
V William Bedford, D. D.	R. St. George Botolph-Lane.
Mr. James Gardiner, M. A.	R. Michael Crooked Lane.
Dr. Lilly Butler.	St. Mary Aldermanbury.

Those who have past the Nomination of Presidents, thro' Absence, Infirmities, &c.

Thomas Blomer, D. D.	R. Alhallows Bread-Street, &c.
Mr. Henry Halfhead, M. A.	R. St. Bennet, Grace Church, &c.
Daniel Fogg, D. D.	R. Alhallows Stayning.
Mr. Samuel Angier, M. A.	R. St. Mary V Volnoth, &c.
John Adams, D. D.	R. St. Bartholomew Exchange.

Those who are to succeed in the Presidency rank'd according to the Seniority of their Admission into their Benefices.

Mr. Robert Lazinby, M. A.	R. St. Antholin.
Roger Altham, D. D.	R. St. Botolph Bishopsgate.
Mr. William Strongfellow, B. D.	R. St. Dunstan East.
Mr. George Martin, M. A.	R. St. Mildred Poultry, &c.
John Hancock, D. D.	R. St. Margaret Lothbury.
Mr. Philip Stubbs, M. A.	R. St. James Garlick Hythe.
Richard Roderick, D. D.	R. St. Michael Bassishaw.
White Kennett, D. D.	R. St. Mary Aldermay, &c.
Mr. Graftie.	R. St. James Dukesplace.
Mr. George Evans, M. A.	R. St. Bennet Fink.
Mr. Philip Catle, M. A.	R. Christ Church, &c.
Mr. Sampson Estwick, B. D.	R. St. Michael Queen-Hythe, &c.
Mr. William Savage, B. D.	R. St. Anne Black-Fryers, &c.
Mr. William Thomas, M. A.	R. St. Michael V Woodstreet, &c.
Mr. Mountague Wood, M. A.	R. St. Michael Vintry, &c.
Robert Brabant, D. D.	R. St. Andrew Undershaft.
Mr. Robert Newton, M. A.	R. St. Austin, &c.
Mr. V Valter V Vells, M. A.	R. St. Nicholas Coleabby, &c.
Mr. Baron,	R. St. Mary Somersset, &c.
Mr. John Turton, M. A.	R. St. Olave Hart-Street.
Mr. Luke Milbourn, M. A.	R. St Ethelburg.

Mr

Mr. Samuel Baker, *M. A.*
 Mr. Thomas Cooke, *M. A.*
 John Harris, *D. D.*
 Mr. Freeman,
 William Brampston, *D. D.*
 Thomas Bray, *D. D.*
 Dr. Brown,
 Mr. Evans,
 Mr. Sayers,
 Mr. Samuel Brooks, *M. A.*
 Andrew Snape, *D. D.*
 Dr. Williams,
 Mr. Poulteney,
 Mr. Oliver,
 Giles Pooley, *D. D.*
 Charles Blake, *D. D.*
 Thomas Gooch, *D. D.*
 Edward Waddington, *D. D.*
 Joseph Rawson, *D. D.*
 Henry Sacheverell, *D. D.*
 Ralph Blomer, *D. D.*
 Mr. Charles Lamb, *M. A.*
 Mr. Bell,
 Dr. Astrey,
 Mr. Ley,
 Mr. Hayes,
 Mr. James,
 Mr. Andrews,
 Mr. Sey,
 Dr. Grandorge,
 Mr. Butler,
 Mr. Whately,
 Mr. Butler,
 Bishop of Bangor,

Mr. William Reading, *M. A.*
 Mr. Thomas Sheppard, *M. A.*

R. St. Michael Cornhill.
 R. St. Bennet Paul's Wharf, &c.
 R. St. Mildred Bread-Street, &c.
 R. St. Botolph Aldersgate.
 R. St. Christophers.
 C. St. Botolph Aldgate.
 R. St. Margaret Pattons, &c.
 R. St. Bridget.
 R. St. Alban Wood-Street, &c.
 R. St. Alfage.
 R. St. Mary Athill, &c.
 R. St. Magnus, &c.
 R. St. Bartholomew Great.
 R. St. Mary Abchurch, &c.
 R. St. Leonard Shoreditch.
 V. St. Sepulchres.
 R. St. Clement Eastcheap, &c.
 R. Albhallows Great.
 R. St. Mary Magdalen Old-
 Fish-street, &c.
 R. St. Andrew Holborn.
 R. Albhallows Lombard-street,
 Mr. St. Catherine Cree.
 R. St. Catharine Coleman.
 R. St. Martin Ludgate.
 R. St. Swithin.
 V. St. Stephen Coleman-Street.
 V. St. Helena.
 R. St. Bartholomew Less.
 R. St. Matthew Friday-Street.
 R. St. Dionis Backchurch.
 R. St. Vedast, alias Foster-lane, &c.
 R. St. Martin Outwich.
 R. St. Anne Aldersgate, &c.
 R. St. Peter le Poor.

Librarian.

Register.

*A Catalogue of the Fellows, Candidates, Honorary
Fellows, and Licentiates, of the Royal College
of Physicians, LONDON, for the Year 1716.*

FELLOWS.

DR. John Bateman, *Presi-
dent.*
Dr. Walter Harris, *Elect, Treas-
urer.*
Dr. Walter Mills.
Dr. Frederick Slare, *Elect.*
Dr. Richard Darnehl.
Dr. John Bateman, *Elect, Re-
gister, and Censor.*
Dr. William Johnston.
Dr. Richard Robinson.
Dr. Edward Baynard.
Dr. Richard Blackburn.
Dr. Robert Gray.
Dr. Richard Smith.
Dr. Joshua le Fevre.
Dr. Thomas VValth.
Dr. Hans Sloane, *Censor.*
Sir Richard Blackmore.
Dr. Tancred Robinson.
Dr. Peter Gelfthorp.
Dr. VWilliam Musgrave.
Dr. VWilliam Gibbons.
Dr. John Hawys.
Dr. Robert Conny.
Sir Samuel Garth.
Dr. Hugh Chamberlen.
Dr. VWilliam Cole, *Elect.*
Dr. Salisbury Cade.
Dr. Humphry Brook, *Elect and
Censor.*
Dr. John VVright.
Dr. John VWoodward.
Dr. George Colebrook, *Elect.*
Dr. Gideon Harvey, *Elect, Med.
Reg. ad Turrim.*
Sir David Hamilton.
Dr. Richard Morton.

Dr. James Ladd, *Censor.*
Dr. VWilliam Grimbaldson.
Dr. Henry Levett.
Dr. Thomas Crowe.
Dr. Henry Plumtre.
Dr. John Arbuthnott.
Sir John Shadwell, *Med. Reg.*

CANDIDATES.

Dr. Edward Norris.
Dr. Thomas Hoy.
Dr. VWilliam Coward.
Dr. Humphry Colmer.
Dr. Thomas Pellett.
Dr. John Gardiner.
Dr. Richard Mead.
Dr. Richard Hale.
Dr. John Friend.

Honorary FELLOWS.

Dr. Daniel Cox.
Dr. Thomas Gibson.
Dr. John George Steigertahl.

LICENTIATES.

Dr. Philip Guide.
Mr. John Peachey.
Dr. William Sydenham.
Dr. Charles Nichols.
Dr. Caleb Coatesworth.
Mr. John Tivill.
Mr. Thomas Botterell.
Dr. James Mauclerc.
Dr. Philip Rafe.
Dr. Oliver Horseman.
Dr. Peter Sylvestre.
Dr. Charles Morton.

Dr.
Mr.
Mr.
Dr.
Mr.
Dr.
Mr.
Mr.
Mr.
Dr.

Divin
Civil
Astr
Geom
Rhet
Physi
Musici

Office

GO
Major,

Physici
Secreta
Acting
Deputy
Comptr
Chyrur
Apothe
Clerk o
Adjutan
Sen
Master
Second
Three
Master
Second

Mr.

Dr. VVilliam Cockburn.
 Mr. Thomas Turbeville.
 Mr. John Colebach.
 Dr. Abraham Cyprianus.
 Mr. Roger Kenyon.
 Dr. James Keith.
 Mr. Francis Bellinger.
 Mr. Francis Lee.
 Mr. John Turner.
 Mr. Robert VVelfted.
 Dr. Bezaleel Angier.

Mr. Richard VVatts.
 Dr. Arnold Boate, Beirman.
 Dr. James Augustus Blondel.
 Mr. Daniel Turner.
 Mr. John Cartledge.
 Dr. John Gorman.
 Dr. Joseph Eaton.
 Mr. Thomas Lewis.
 Mr. VVilliam Browning.
 Mr. John Beale.

Professors of Gresham College.

Divinity, Edward Lang, D. D.
 Civil Law, Robert Briggs, M. A.
 Astronomy, John Machin.
 Geometry, Andr. Tooke, A. M.
 Rhetorick, Edw. Martin, A. M.
 Physick, John Woodward, M.D.
 Musick, VVill. Shippen.

Officers Civil and Military of the Royal Hospital at Chelsea.

G Overnor, Major General Stanwix, 500 l. per Ann.
 Lieutenant Governor, Col. Tho. Chudleigh, 200 l. per Ann.
 Major, Richard Bettesworth, Esq; 100 l. per Ann.
 Chaplains { Dr. Samuel Langford, } 100 l. each.
 { Mr. Henry Bland, }
 Physician, Dr. John Smart, 100 l.
 Secretary and Register, James Frazier, Esq; 100 l.
 Acting Secretary and Register Kingsmil Eyre, Esq; 100 l. per Ann.
 Deputy Treasurer, Robert Man, Esq; 100 l. per Ann.
 Comptroller and Steward, James Bret, Esq; 50 l. per Ann.
 Chyrurgeon, Mr. Alexander Inglish, 73 l. per Ann.
 Apothecary, Mr. Isaac Garnier, 50 l. per Ann.
 Clerk of the Works, Mr. Hugh Warren, 20 l. per Ann.
 Adjutant, Captain Silvanus Tompkins, 20 l. per Ann.
 Servants, who besides their Sallaries are allow'd Diet,
 Master Cook, William Daniel, 40 l. per Ann.
 Second Cook, Mr. James Lloyd, 30 l. per Ann.
 Three under Cooks, each 10 l. per Ann.
 Master Butler, Mr. Thomas Brown, 40 l. per Ann.
 Second Butler, Mr. Thomas Symonds, 25 l. per Ann.

Master Baker, Mr. *Henry Parsons*, for himself and Servants, 50 l. }
per Ann. }

Usher of the Hall, *William Lovelace*, 20 l. per Ann.

Porter, Mr. *Smith*, 12 l. per Ann.

Wardrobe Keeper, Mr. *Henry Pope*, 20 l. per Ann.

A Chirurgeons Mate, 20 l. per Ann.

Comptroller of the Coleyard, 20 l. per Ann.

A Messenger to the Commissioners, 20 l. per Ann.

A Barber for himself and Servants, 60 l. per Ann.

A Keeper of the Lamps, 20 l. per Ann.

A Scullery-Man, 20 l. per Ann.

Two under Scullery Men, each 10 l. per Ann.

A Sexton, 16 l. per Ann.

Turn-cock and Canal Keeper, 20 l. per Ann.

Yeoman of the Cole Yard, 20 l. per Ann.

Two Sweepers, each 10 l. per Ann.

Gardiner, Mr. *Storey*, for keeping the Gardens, and carrying of }
Soil, 290 l. per Ann. }

Housekeeper, Mrs. *Astley*, 30 l. per Ann.

Twenty Four Matrons, each 8 l. per Ann.

These have no Diet.

Organist, Mr. *Peter Dumus*, 20 l. per Ann.

For repairing and Tuning the Organs, 6 l. per Ann.

For keeping the Water Engine in repair, 20 l. per Ann.

To the Rector of *Chelsea* for Tythes, 18 l. 9 s. per Ann.

To the Vicar of *Kensington* for Tythes, 2 l. per Ann.

Pensioners.

26 Officers, at 3 s. 6 d. per Week.

34 Light Horse Men, at 2 s. per Week.

32 Serjeants, at 2 s. per Week.

48 Corporals and Drums, at 10 d. per Week.

336 Private Men, at 8 d. per Week.

The Lords-Commissioners for the said Hospital, are,

The Lord-President of the Council, now, and for the Time being.

The Captain-General of His Majesty's Forces in *Great-Britain*.

The First Lord-Commissioner of the Treasury, or Lord High-Treasurer of *Great-Britain* for the time being.

The three Principal Secretaries of State.

Thomas Erle, Esq; General of the Foot.

Henry Lumley, Esq; General of the Horse.

The

The Right Honourable the Earl of *Lincoln*, Pay-Master General of his Majesty's Guards and Garrisons.

Secretary at War.

Sir *Philip Meadows*, Kt. Jun. } Comptrollers of the Accompts of
The Hon. *James Bruce*, Esq; } the Army.

The Governor and Lieutenant-Governor of the said Hospital.

The Royal Hospital for Seamen at Greenwich.

The Commissioners appointed by the King for the Regulation of the whole House, as well within as without; and who may meet *Quarterly*, or oftner, for that purpose, are

with a reasonable Proportion of the Monies collected on View of the House.

Barber, *William Blackley*, 6*l. per Ann.* and 2*d.* a Month for each Head in the House-Books, he finding all Necessaries with Lodgings and Diet.

Assistants, or Deputies, with Allowance.

To the Governor, A Clerk, at 30*l. per Annum*, with Lodgings, Table-Money, &c.

To the Lieutenant-Governor, A Clerk, at 12*l. per Annum*, with House-Diet.

To the Treasurer, at 50*l. per Ann.*

To the Steward, A Clerk, at 40*l. per Ann.*

To the Surgeon, An Assistant, at 40*l. per Ann.*

To the Secretary, a Clerk, at 40*l. per Ann.*

Servants, with Salaries.

To the Governor, Two Men and two Maids, at 6*l. per Ann.* with House-Diet and Cloaths.

To the Lieutenant-Governor, One Man and one Maid, at *ditto*.

To the Captain, One Man-Servant, at *ditto*.

To the Steward, A Labourer, as 10*s.* per Week.

To the Surgeon, One Servant in the Dispensary, at 30*l. per Annum*.

To the Household, Four Labourers, at 9*s.* per Week each.

Master Baker, Mr. *Henry Parsons*, for himself and Servants, 50 *l.* }
per Ann.

Usher of the Hall, *William Lovelace*, 20 *l.* *per Ann.*

Porter, Mr. *Smith*, 12 *l.* *per Ann.*

Wardrobe Keeper, Mr. *Henry Pope*, 20 *l.* *per Ann.*

A Chirurgeons Mate, 20 *l.* *per Ann.*

Comptroller of the Coleyard, 20 *l.* *per Ann.*

A Messenger to the Commissioners, 20 *l.* *per Ann.*

A Barber for himself and Servants, 60 *l.* *per Ann.*

A Keeper of the Lamps, 20 *l.* *per Ann.*

A Scullery-Man, 20 *l.* *per Ann.*

Two under Scullery Men, each 10 *l.* *per Ann.*

A Sexton, 16 *l.* *per Ann.*

Turn-cock and Canal Keeper, 20 *l.* *per Ann.*

Yeoman of the Cole Yard, 20 *l.* *per Ann.*

Two Sweepers, each 10 *l.* *per Ann.*

Gardiner, Mr. *Storey*, for keeping the Gardens, and carrying of }
 Soil, 200 *l.* *per Ann.*

Houfekeeper, Mrs. *Afiley*, 30 *l.* *per Ann.*

Twenty Four Matrons, each 8 *l.* *per Ann.*

These have no Diet.

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The Captain-General of His Majesty's Forces in *Great Britain.*

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Henry Lumley, Esq; General of the Horse.

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Sir *Philip Meadows*, Kt. Jun. } Comptrollers of the Accompts of
The Hon. *James Bruce*, Esq; } the Army.

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The Royal Hospital for Seamen at Greenwich.

The Commissioners appointed by the King for the Regulation of the whole House, as well within as without; and who may meet *Quarterly*, or oftner, for that purpose, are

night, or oftner, and receive 20 s. each Sitting, if they shall think it reasonable to demand it.

Matthew Aylmer, Esq; Governor.

Captain *Robert Robinson*, Lieutenant-Governor.

Captain *Thomas Cleasby*.

Sir *Joseph Hodges*.

Sir *Jonathan Andrews*.

Sir *William Saunderson*.

John Mapletoft, D. D.

Sidney Godolphin, Esq;

Captain *John Robinson*.

Roger Birddys, Esq;

Captain *Thomas Jennings*.

Galfridus Walpole, Esq; Treasurer.

Sir *Alexander Cairnes*.

Sir *Gregory Page*.

Sir *Christopher Wren*.

Sir *James Bateman*.

Sir *John Vanbrugh*.

James Craggs, Sen. Esq;

Samuel Travers, Esq;

William Dawson, Esq;

William Watkins, Esq;

Michael Richards, Esq;

Dr. Moreton, Physician.

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Warrant Officers not of the Council of the House.

Matron, Mrs. Elizabeth Cremer, 30*l.* per Annum, with House and Table-Money, 14*d.* per Day.

Cook, Thomas Bird, 20*l.* per Annum, with Lodgings and House-Diet.

First Mate, 15*l.* per Ann. with ditto.

Second Mate, 10*l.* per Ann. with ditto.

Third Mate, 10*l.* per Ann. with ditto.

Butler, John Watts, 15*l.* per Ann. with ditto.

Butler's Mate, 10*l.* per Ann. with ditto.

Scullery-man. 15*l.* per Ann. with ditto.

His Mate, 10*l.* per Ann. with ditto.

Porter, Thomas Hogg, 15*l.* per Ann. with Lodgings and Diet, with a reasonable Proportion of the Monies collected on View of the House.

Barber, William Blockley, 6*l.* per Ann. and 2*d.* a Month for each Head in the House-Books, he finding all Necessaries with Lodgings and Diet.

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To the Treasurer, at 50*l.* per Ann.

To the Steward, A Clerk, at 40*l.* per Ann.

To the Surgeon, An Assistant, at 40*l.* per Ann.

To the Secretary, a Clerk, at 40*l.* per Ann.

Servants, with Salaries.

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To the Lieutenant-Governor, One Man and one Maid, at ditto.

To the Captain, One Man-Servant, at ditto.

To the Steward, A Labourer, as 10*s.* per Week.

To the Surgeon, One Servant in the Dispensary, at 30*l.* per Annum.

To the Household, Four Labourers, at 9*s.* per Week each.

Officers of the Works,

Sir *Christopher Wren*, Surveyor no Salary.

Mr. *Nicholas Hawksmere*, Clerk of the Work, 5 s. *per Diem*, and 50 l. *per Annum* for assisting the Surveyor in Designing and Drawing.

Mr. *John James*, his Assistant, at 3 s. *per Diem*.

Labourers and Watchmen thereabouts, are more or less, as the Occasions of the Buildings require.

Pensioners in the House are entertain'd 450, amongst which are sixteen Boatswains, so call'd, and 36 Boatswains-Mates, who have been formerly Warrant-Officers. The former are distinguish'd by Gold-lac'd Coats and Hats, having 2 s. 6 d. *per Week* Spending-Money allow'd them; the other by Edg'd-Hats only, at 18 d. *per Week*. The Pensioners have all 12 d. *per Week* paid every *Monday* by the Steward, over and above their Cloathing, Lodging and Diet, very good and sufficient, agreeable to that of *Chelsea*.

Nurses, are 30, at the Rate of six to each 100 Men, who have 6 l. *per Ann.* a-piece, with Cloaths and the House-Diet; those who attend in the Infirmary 2 s. more, all Widows of Seafaring Persons.

Boys. There are Cloath'd 15 already, not with the House Allowance, but the Monies given for seeing the House, and so order'd to be apply'd by the Care of Admiral *Aylmer* the Governor: They are taught the Mathematicks at present, and all have a Catechetical Lecture for them every Lord's Day in the Afternoon, so soon as the Parish-Church shall be fitted up for the Parishoners, which is expected soon.

A LIST of the Governors of Sutton's Hospital, call'd the Charter-House, appointed by Act of Parliament.

The KING's Majesty.

THE Prince.

The Arch-Bishop of *Can-*
terbury.

Lord High Chancellor.

Duke of *Somerfet*.

Duke of *Shrewsbury*.

Duke of *Buckingham*.

Earl of *Pembroke*.

Earl of *Sunderland*.

Earl of *Dartmonth*.

Earl of *Oxford*.

Bishop of *London*.

Lord *Harcourt*.

Lord *Farker*, Ld. Chief Justice.

Sir

Assistant Surgeons.

Robert Gay.

Nathaniel Smith.

Robert Keylway.

William Andrew, M. A. Vicar and Hospitaler.

OFFICERS,

William Timms, Register.

A Matron.

Sir Robert Dunkly, Kt. Steward.

Twenty Sisters, &c.

John Meredith, Renter.

St. Thomas's Hospital in Southwark.

THE Governors are the Lord-Mayor and Court of Aldermen, with about Two Hundred and Sixty other substantial Citizens of London.

Sir Thomas Abney, Knight and Alderman, President.

Thomas Cole, Esq; Treasurer, who hath the Executive Government of the House; with a Committee of Thirty Governors, (Seven whereof are a *Quorum*) chang'd every Three Years; Ten going out Yearly, and as many Elected in their Room, at the Annual General Court; and with Twelve *Almoners* chosen Quarterly, who Weekly take in the Sick and Wounded, and discharge such as are cured or incurable.

Two CHAPLAINS.

Mr. Mayo, Hospitaler.

Mr. ——— Curate of the Parish.

Dr. Coatsworth,

Dr. Watsworth,

} Physicians.

Mr. Fern, Mr. Dickinson, Mr. Paul, Surgeons.

Mr. Dickman, Apothecary.

Mr. Hulton, Steward.

Mr. Wright, Clerk and Register.

One Cook, one Butler, who hath also the Care of the Brew-house; two Porters, four Beadles, &c.

Mrs. Aldersey, Matron, under whom are 16 Sisters, who take care of 10 many several Wards; with Nurses, Helpers, Watchers, &c. attending the Poor.

A LIST of the CHARITY-SCHOOLS in and about LONDON and WESTMINSTER, and Places adjacent; alphabetically digested. Note, That *C.* signifies *Cloath'd*; *pt. Cl.* part *Cloath'd*. *C.* and *B.* *Caps and Bands.* *M.* *Maintain'd and set at Work.* *W* *Set to Work only.*

CHARITY-SCHOOLS in the Parishes of	No. of Sch.	BOYS.	GIRLS.
ST. Allhallows Lombard-street, C	1	40	---
St. Andrew Holborn, C	2	80	80
In the same Parish, at St. George's Chapel, C.	2	50	40
St. Ann Alderfgate, C	1	20	10
St. Anne Blackfriars, endowed by a private Person, C	2	40	40
St. Anne Westminster, C	2	50	50
Billinggate Ward, C	1	40	---
St. Botolph Alderfgate, C	2	50	50
St. Botolph Aldgate, C	5	115	80
St. Botolph Bishopsgate, C	2	30	6
St. Brides Parish, C	2	50	50
Broad-street Ward, C. To which Schools there is 5 <i>l.</i> per Ann. left for 16 Years, to place out an Apprentice, }	2	50	30
Camberwell in Surrey, }	1	20	20
Castle Baynard Ward, Cl. }	1	30	---
Chelsea in Middlesex, pt. Cl. }	1	30	---
In the same Parish, Cl. Another School chiefly supported by Ladies and Gentlewomen, Seven of whom are Trustees, }	1	---	30
Christ-Church in Surrey, C. }	1	30	40
St. Clement Dane, C	2	70	20
Cordwainers Ward Cl. }	2	50	20
Cornhill Ward, C	2	50	25
Cripplegate Ward within, including the School in the Parish of St. Alphage, C. }	2	50	---
Deptford in Kent, }	4	55	---
St. Dunstan in the West, C. To which is given the Interest of 100 <i>l.</i> for ever, and a Lottery-Ticket of 14 <i>s.</i> per Annum. }	2	50	40

CHARI-

The Right Honourable the Earl of *Lincoln*, Pay-Master General of his Majesty's Guards and Garrisons.

Secretary at War.

Sir *Philip Meadows*, Kt. Jun. } Comptroller of the Accompts of
The Hon. *James Bruce*, Esq; } the Army.

The Governor and Lieutenant-Governor of the said Hospital.

The Royal Hospital for Seamen at Greenwich.

The Commissioners appointed by the King for the Regulation of the whole House, as well within as without; and who may meet *Quarterly*, or oftner, for that purpose, are

HIS Royal Highness *GEORGE*, Prince of *Wales*, &c.

The Arch-Bishops of *Canterbury* and *York*, for the Time being.

The several Great *Ministers* of *State*, for the Time being, and several other Noblemen.

The Bishops of *London* and *Rochester* for the Time being.

The Lord High-Admiral, or Commissioners of the Admiralty for the Time being, who empower and put in all Officers of the House and Works, (except the Governor and Treasurer, whose Nominations alone is reserv'd to his Majesty) Pensioners, Servants, &c.

The Chancellor of the *Exchequer* for the Time being.

The respective Judges of the *King's-Bench*, *Common-Pleas*, and *Exchequer* for the Time being; and the Master of the *Rolls* for the Time being.

The Judge of the High-Court of *Admiralty*, the Attorney and Solicitor-General, for the Time being.

The Lieutenant-General of the *Ordnance*, and the Secretaries of the *Treasury* and *Admiralty* for the Time being.

The Flag-Officers and Commissioners of the *Navy* for the Time being.

The Lord-Mayor of *London*, and three Senior Aldermen; the Master and the five Elder Brethren of the *Trinity-House* at *Deptford*, for the Time being.

The Governor, Lieutenant, and Treasurer, of the said Royal Hospital, and the Surveyor-General of his Majesty's Works for the Time being; with several other Gentlemen of Note.

The *Directors* (otherwise Commissioners) appointed by the Admiralty to carry on the *Buildings*, state the *Accounts*, and make *Contracts*; for which Purpose they meet once a Fort-

H h ;

night,

night, or ofner, and receive 20 s. each Sitting, if they shall think it reasonable to demand it.

Matthew Aylmer, Esq; Governor.

Captain *Robert Robinson*, Lieutenant-Governor.

Captain *Thomas Cleasby*.

Sir *Joseph Hodges*.

Sir *Jonathan Andrews*.

Sir *William Saunderson*.

John Mapletost, D. D.

Sidney Godolphin, Esq;

Captain *John Robinson*.

Roger Birddys, Esq;

Captain *Thomas Jennings*.

Captain *John Guy*.

Galfridus Walpole, Esq; Treasurer.

Sir *Alexander Cairnes*.

Sir *Gregory Page*.

Sir *Christopher Wren*.

Sir *James Bateman*.

Sir *John Vanburgh*.

James Craggs, Sen. Esq;

Samuel Trevers, Esq;

William Dawson, Esq;

William Watkins, Esq;

Michael Richards, Esq;

Dr. *Moreton*, Physician.

The Treasurer, *Galfridus Walpole*, Esq; Sal. per Ann. 200 l.

The Secretary, Mr. *Corbet*, Sal. per Ann. 100 l.

The Officers of the House, who with the Governor are a Council, and sit Weekly or ofner, for the Government of it; together with their Appointments as such, are

M *Atthew Aylmer*, Esq; Governor, Admiral in Chief of his Majesty's Fleet.

Captain *Robert Robinson*, Lieutenant-Governor, has superannuate Pay, at 8 s. per Diem, and 54 l. from the House, with Lodgings, Table, &c.

Captain *Thomas Cleasby*, has half Pay, at 10 s. per Diem, with Lodgings, Table, &c.

Mr. *Phil. Stubbs*, first Chaplain, 100 l. Sal. from the House, in lieu of the Ordinary at *Woolwich*, with Lodging, Table, &c.

Second Chaplain, 100 l. Salary in lieu of the Ordinary at *Debtford*, with ditto.

Mr. *John Constable*, First Lieutenant; 100 l. per Ann. with Lodgings, Table, &c.

Mr. *Edward Smith*, Second Lieutenant, 100 l. per Ann. with ditto.

Mr. *Thomas Grimstone*, Third Lieutenant, 100 l. per Ann. with ditto.

Dr. *Moreton*, Physician, 10 s. per Diem, with ditto.

Mr. ——— *Crump*, Steward, 100 l. per Ann. with ditto.

Mr. *Isaac Ridet*, Surgeon, 100 l. per Ann. with ditto.

Warrant

Sir Nathan Wrighte.

The Master, John King, D. D.

Emanuel Langford, D. D.

Preacher.

Mr. William Hempson,

Register.

Robert Payne, Esq;

Receiver

Thomas Walker, L. L. D.

School-master.

Mr. Ralph Welstead,

Reader.

Mr. Andrew Tooke,

Usher.

Mr. Love.

Organist.

Christ's-Hospital.

SIR Richard Hoare, President.

Sir George Mertins, Treasurer.

Dr. Hans Sloane, Physician.

Mr. William Green, Surgeon.

Mr. Isaac Massey, Apothecary.

Mr. Cornelius Jesson, Steward.

Two Clerks.

Mr. William Brockett.

Mr. John Teo, Assistant.

Mr. John Keeley.

Six School-Masters.

Mr. Samuel Mountfort, Upper Grammer-Master and Catechist.

Mr. George Shelly, Writing-Master.

Mr. Isaac Crew, Under Grammar-Master.

Mr. James Hodgson, Master of the Royal Mathematical Foundation.

Mr. John Barret, Musick-Master.

Mr. Bernard Lens, Drawing-Master.

Mr. William East, at Hertford,

Mr. Samuel Hathaway, at Ware,

Mrs. Elizabeth Adams, Matron.

Mrs. Susanna Ditton, School-Mistress to the Girls.

A Porter and four Beadles.

Ten Nurses.

A Cook.

A Sick Ward Nurse.

The Number of Children of King Charles II's New Royal Foundation in Christ's Hospital, London, that have been Educated in the Art of Navigation, and after some Years Continuance there, have been put forth Apprentices to the Practice of it; according to that King's Design in his Gracious Institution, as it was presented to his Majesty King George, by the Lord-Mayor

Mayor of London, and the President and Governors of the said Hospital, Jan. 1. 1715.

Put forth Apprentices to Commanders of his Majesty's Ships of War, and to Masters of Merchant-Ships, from October 1675, to December 1715, 412 Children.

In the beginning of the Seventh Year of their Service, they are to be at his Majesty's Disposal,

There are at this Day 40 Children in the said Hospital, who enjoy the Bounty of King Charles II.

The Officers of St. Bartholomew's Hospital.

THE Ancient Hospital of *St. Bartholomew*, situate nigh *West-Smithfield*, London, was first founded by *Rayhere*, in the Reign of King *Henry I. An. Dom. 1102.*

After the Dissolution of Abbies and Monasteries, refounded by King *Henry VIII. A. D. 1546.*

In which Hospital, with two others, one at *Kingsland*, and the other called the *Lock* in *Southwark*, being both under the Charge of *St. Bartholomew's* Hospital, there are about 400 Patients, Men and Women, daily reliev'd with Lodging, Diet, Physick, Chirurgery, and all other Ministrations useful and necessary for restoring Sick and Wounded Seamen, and others, to their Healths and Limbs. The said Hospital is governed by a President, Treasurer, and several Governors, out of which annually Committees are elected for the good ordering of the Affairs of that House, viz.

Auditors of the General-Accompt.

Auditors of the Renter-Accompt.

Viewers of the Revenues belonging to the said Hospital.

Overseers of the Goods and Utensils of the said Hospital.

Almoners to buy Provisions and Necessaries for the Patients.

The Treasurer, Almoners, and divers Governors, meet twice a Week within the said Hospital, to see that good Rule and Government be kept in that House, and to discharge such poor diseased Persons as are cur'd, and admit others in their Room.

The immediate President is Sir *William Stewart*, Knight and Alderman.

There are two able Physicians belonging to the said Hospital, Dr. *Henry Levitt*, Dr. *Salisbury Cade*.

William Curwen, Apothecary.

The present Master Surgeons.

John Salter.
Henry Boone.

Edward Green.

Assistant

Robert
Robert
William

William
Sir Robert
John M

THE

Assistant Surgeons.

Robert Gay.

Robert Keylway.

Nathaniel Smith.

William Andrew, M. A. Vicar and Hospitaler.

OFFICERS.

William Timms, Register.

Sir Robert Dunkly, Kt. Steward.

John Meredith, Kenter.

A Matron.

Twenty Sisters, &c.

St. Thomas's Hospital in Southwark.

and Court of Alderman,
y other substantial Citi-

man, President.
th the Executive Govern-
e of Thirty Governors,
every Three Years; Ten
heir Room, at the Annual
oners chosen Quarterly,
led, and discharge such as

[N S.

urgeons.

the Care of the Brew-

re 16 Sisters, who take
with Nurses, Helpers,

A LIST of the CHARITY-SCHOOLS in and about LONDON and WESTMINSTER, and Places adjacent; alphabetically digested. Note, That C. signifies Cloath'd; pt. Cl. part Cloathed. C. and B. Caps and Bands. M. Maintain'd and set at Work. W. Set to Work only.

CHARITY-SCHOOLS in the Parishes of

	No. of Sch.	BOYS.	GIRLS.
S T. Allhallows Lombard			
St. Andrew Holborn			
In the same Parish, at St.			
St. Anne Aldersgate, C			
St. Anne Blackfriars, end			
St. Anne Westminster,			
Billinggate Ward, C			
St. Botolph Aldersgate,			
St. Botolph Aldgate, C			
St. Botolph Bishopsgate			
St. Brides Parish, C			
Broad-street Ward, C.			
<i>sl. per Annum</i> left for			
Apprentice, ———			
Camberwell in Surrey,			
Castle Baynard Ward, C			
Chelsea in Middlesex, pt.			
In the same Parish, Cl.			
supported by Ladies:			
of whom are Trustees			
Christ-Church in Surrey			
St. Clement Dane, C			
Cordwainers Ward, Cl			
Cornhill Ward, C			
Cripplegate Ward with			
in the Parish of St. Al			
Deptford in Kent,			
St. Dunstan in the West.			
Interest of 100 l. for e			
of 14 s. <i>per Annum.</i>			

CHARITY-SCHOOLS.

in the Parishes of

	No of Sch.	BOYS.	GIRLS.
St. Edmund the King; No School, but a Subscription and Collection to put out Apprentices, such as are educated in the Charity-Schools, and 55 Children have been already put out by this Means,	—	—	—
Farringdon Ward <i>within</i> , C. —	—	—	—
St. George Southwark, C. —	2	51	30
Sir George <i>Wheler's</i> Chapel in <i>Stepney</i> Parish, C. —	1	50	—
St. Giles Cripplegate, C. —	1	—	50
In the same Parish, C. supported by a Lecture, —	2	120	—
In the same Parish, assisted by a Lecture, —	1	25	—
In the same Parish, C. supported by a Legacy of 1500 l. of the late Lady <i>Eleanor Hollis</i> , carried to the Gifts,	1	15	—
St. Giles in the Fields, C. —	1	—	50
Greenwich, <i>Kent</i> W. C. —	4	135	100
St. James Clerkenwell, C. —	1	—	30
St. James Westminster, C. —	2	70	30
St. John at Hackney, C. —	4	102	80
St. John at Wapping, C. —	2	30	22
St. Katharine <i>near the Tower</i> , C. —	2	40	30
St. Katherine Creed Church, C. —	2	35	15
Kensington, <i>Middlesex</i> , C. To which his Majesty is graciously pleas'd to give 80 l. <i>per Annum</i> .	1	40	—
Knights-Bridge Chapel, <i>Middlesex</i> , C. —	2	40	30
Lambeth in <i>Surry</i> , —	1	13	—
St. Lawrence Poultry, C. —	2	50	12
St. Leonard Shoreditch, C. —	1	18	—
In the same Parish, at <i>Hoxton</i> , C. —	1	50	—
Lewisham in <i>Kent</i> , —	1	—	50
Lime-house Hamlet in <i>Stepney</i> Parish, C. and M. —	1	—	30
St. Margaret Westminster Cloath'd in Blue; to which School is given 6 l. <i>per Ann.</i> during a Lease, and an Annuity of 21 l. a Year, for 78 Years from <i>January</i> 1713,	1	6	4
In the same Parish. C. in <i>Grey</i> and M. To this School is given a Freehold Estate of 20 l. <i>per Annum</i> , beside the Childrens Beer, valued at 80 l. <i>per Annum</i> ,	2	50	30
St. Martins in the Fields, C. On these Schools there is settled 6 l. <i>per Annum</i> for 85 Years, —	2	80	48
St. Mary-le-Bon, Cl. —	3	110	50
St. Mary at Ilington, C. —	1	12	—
St. Mary at Ilington, C. —	2	24	20

CHARI-

CHARITY-SCHOOLS

in the Parishes of

	No of Sch.	BOYS.	GIRLS.
St. Mary Magdalen Bermondsey, C	1	50	—
St. Mary Overree, <i>alias</i> St. Saviour Southwark, C	2	60	60
To these Schools Mr. John Collet has left 115 l. per Annum in Houses and Land.			
St. Mary Rotherhith, C	1	30	—
St. Mary in the Savoy, pt. C	2	24	6
St. Mary Whitechapel, C	2	60	40
St. Michael Crooked-lane, The Girls School, and 24 of the 54 Boys, are cloath'd and taught at the Charge of a private Person,	2	54	30
Newington-Butts, Surrey, C	1	30	—
Norton Folgate,	1	60	—
St. Olave Southwark, C	1	—	60
St. Paul Covent-Garden, C	1	30	20
St. Paul Shadwell, C	2	50	50
Popler Chapel in Stepney Parish, pt. C	3	55	20
Ratcliff Hamlet in Stepney Parish, C	1	50	—
St. Sepulchre <i>within</i> , Cl	1	50	—
In the same Parish <i>within</i> Cl	1	—	50
In the same Parish <i>without</i> , set up 170, Cl	1	33	—
In the same Parish <i>without</i> , set up 1711, Cl	1	—	20
St. Stephen Walbrook, C	1	24	—
Tabernacle in Petticoat-Lane, Stepney Parish, C	1	30	—
St. Thomas Southwark,	1	30	—
Tower-Ward, C.	2	60	60
Vintry-Ward, C.	1	50	—

Boys ————— 3044 } 5827 Total of Children
 Girls ————— 2783 } Taught.

Boys put out Apprentices 2179 } 3075 Total of Children
 Girls put out Apprentices 896 } put out Apprentices.

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Battle

St. Pa

Biggle

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liff

Clitton

Cranfi

Dean

Dunfi

Flitton

Hawne

Henlo

Leigh

defe

Malde

Melch

Mepp

Milbr

Milton

Norhi

Sandy

Southi

Strete

Studha

Sutton

A LIST of the CHARITTSCHOOLS in other Parts of GREAT BRITAIN.

Charity- Schools				Charity- Schools			
In the Counties, Towns, and Parishes following.				In the Counties, Towns, and Parishes following.			
No. of Sch.	BOYS.	GIRLS.		No. of Sch.	BOYS.	GIRLS.	
<i>Anglesea.</i>							
L Langeinwen	1	16		Thurleigh	1	6	
<i>Bedfordshire.</i>				Tuddington	1	7	
Ampthill	1	26		Wilden	1	5	
Arlesey	1	6		Wobourn Cl.	2	30	15
Battlefen	1			Yelden	1		
St. Paul's Bedford-	1	28	12	<i>Berkshire.</i>			
Biggleswage	2	8	1	Abington	2	16	10
Caddington	1	10		Binfield	1	6	
Chalgrave Hock-	1			Bishopston	1	4	
liff	1			Blewbury Cl.	1	50	
Clifton	1	10	10	Boreton	1	7	
Cranfield	1	20		Bray part Cl.	4	20	41
Dean	1	20		Buckland	1		
Dunstable	1			Chadsworth	1		
Flitton cum Silso	1	23		Childrey	1		
Hawnes	1	10		Cheworth	1	16	
Henlow	1	10		Colthill	1	12	
Leightron Beau-	1	10		Comner & Wooton	1	27	
desert	1			Compton	1		
Malden	2		12	Hinton parva	1		
Melchburn	1	12		Hurst	1	14	
Mepperfall	1	8		Longcott	1	32	
Milbrook	1			Maidenhead pt. Cl.	1	19	
Milton Earneys	1			Newbury Cl.	1	40	
Northill	1	25		Pangborne	1	12	
Sandy	1	20		Peafemore	1		
Southill	1	12		Reading pt. Cl.	2	40	8
Stretley	1	8		Shinfield Cl.	1	12	
Studham	1			Shotsbrook Cl.	1	5	
Sutton	1	6		Shrevenham	1		
				Sparsholt	1	13	
				Speen	1	30	
				Sunninghill	1	12	
				Sunning	1	12	

Charity-Schools

In the Counties,
Towns and Parishes
following,

No. of Sch.	BOYS.	GIRLS.
Sutton Courtney	1	12
Uffington and Woolston	1	12
Willingford	1	12
Wantage	1	20
Warfield	1	12
Wargrave	1	47
Watchfield	1	12
Welford	1	36
West Isley	1	10
White Waltham pt. Cl.	1	20
Windfor New Cl.	2	40
Windfor Old	5	36
Wingfield Cl.	2	20
Witney Cl.	1	10

Brecknockshire.

Glasbury	1	50
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Buckinghamshire.

Aston Clinton	1	
Aston Sanford	1	
Beaconsfield	1	5
Blechley	1	20
Bow Brickhill	1	12
Great Brickhill	1	
Brill	1	23
Chalfont St. Peter	1	40
Cheffham	1	40
Colnbrook	1	16
Cublington	1	
Denham	1	4
Gerard's Cross	2	20
Grenden Under-wood	1	6
Hambleden	1	40
Great Hampden	1	6
Hardwick	1	10
Iver	1	24
Ivingo	1	10

Charity-Schools

In the Counties,
Towns, and Parishes
following,

No. of Sch.	BOYS.	GIRLS.
Great Linford	1	20
Great Marlow Cl.	1	20
Medmenham	1	5
Moulso	1	
Newport Pagnel Cl.	1	24
Quainton	1	20
Stoke Goldington	1	6
Stoke Hamond	1	20
Stony Stratford	1	8
Swanbourn	1	8
Waddeiden	1	
Wavendon	1	20
Wendover	1	
Westbury	1	
West Wycomb Cl.	1	40
VVing	1	20
Wingrave	1	8
V Vornenhall	1	

Cambridgeshire.

Burrough Green Cl	1	
Butwell	1	40
CAMBRIDGE, pt Cl	12	300
Chippenham pt. Cl.	1	6
Croxton	1	15
Elme and Elmesly	1	
Ely	2	40
Fordham	1	30
Gamlingay	1	28
Horleheath	1	
Ilfham	1	24
Kennet	1	2
Soham	1	100
V Visbech	3	104

Carmarthenshire.

Aberguilly	1	8
Carmarthen Cl.	1	24
Llanboidy	1	9
Llandowrough pt. C	1	20
Llangan	1	4

Charity

Charity-Schools

In the Counties,
Towns, and Parishes
following.

Llangunnogg	1	4	4
Llanomdyfri	1		
Llaugharne	1	20	
Marros	1		
Penboyr	1	10	
Penbrey	1	24	

Cheshire.

CHESTER, Cl.	1	40	
Darnhall	1		
Holm's Chapel pt. C.	1	10	
Little Budworth	1		
Namptwich C. & B.	2	40	30
Northwich	1	10	
Stockport	2	14	
Whitegate	1		
Wybunbury, p. Cl.	2	10	

Cornwall.

St. Colomb Cl.	2	12	8
Grampond	1		
Lanceston Cl.	2	10	6
Liskard	1		
Looe	1		
Morvel	1		
Penfance	1		
Polperra near Loo-	1		
Saltaff	1		

Cumberland.

Croglin	1		
Longrown	1	60	
Penrith pt. Cl.	2	20	30

Denbighshire.

Bettws Abergelau	1	0	3
Denbigh	1	20	
Gresford	1	20	

Charity-Schools

In the Counties,
Towns, and Parishes
following.

Marcywial	1	10	
Wrexham	1	40	

Derbyshire.

Etwal	1	6	
Hiedge	1		18
Milbourn Cl.	1		
Risley	1	25	
Smalley	1	16	
Spondon	2	60	
Sutton on the Hill	1		
Ticknal	1	30	
Whitewell	1	19	15

Devonshire.

Barnstable Cl.			
Buckland Mona-chorum	2	50	30
Chudleigh	2	12	
Creditou C.	1		
Clyft-Heydon	1	40	
Dodbrook	1	18	
Exminster	1	12	
EXON Cl.	1	100	100
Gittisham	4	30	
Honiton pt. Cl.	1	30	
Paington	1		
Plimouth Cl.	1	128	
Rockbeare	5	9	
Sidbury	1	12	
South Moulton Cl.	1	30	
Stoke Gabriel	1		
Tiverton Cl.	1	60	50
Torrington Cl.	2	32	
Trusham	1	6	
Walkhampton Cl.	1	20	

Dorsetshire.

Beamister	1	20	
Beere Regis	1		
Catthoke	1	12	

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Charity-Schools	No. of Sch.	BOYS.	GIRLS.	Charity-Schools	No. of Sch.	BOYS.	GIRLS.
<i>In the Counties, Towns, and Parishes following.</i>				<i>In the Counties, Towns, and Parishes following.</i>			
Maiden Newton	1		10	Langharne	1		
Pool	1	20		Lantriffent	1	20	
Sherborne Cl.	1		10	Merthir Tidvil	1	30	
Spetsbury and } Charlton	1				3		
Stalbridge	1			<i>Gloucestershire.</i>			
Yetminster	1	20		Almondsbury	1		
<i>Durham.</i>				Badminton	1		
DURHAM	4	63		Berkley	1		20
In the Neigh- } bourhood	1			Breem	1	30	
Gates-head	1			Cam pt. Cl.	1		30
Wickham	1	36		Campden	2	24	30
Winlaton	1			Cheltenham Cl.	1	20	30
<i>Essex.</i>				Cirencester	1	100	
Bradfield	1	20		Cleve	1	40	
Brentwood	1		6	Coleford	1	40	
Chelmsford Cl.	2	41	20	Dumbleton	1		
Chigwell Cl.	1		10	Dursley Cl.	1	30	
Chipin-Ongar p. Cl.	2	26	12	GLOUCESTER Cl.	1	50	20
Colchester pt. Cl.	3	100	50	Huntley	1	10	
Denham	1	40		Kingwood	1		
Friering Cl.	1	10		Laberton	1	20	
Heydon	1			Leonard Stanley	1		
Ingafton Cl.	1	10		Mafffield	1	12	
Low-Leyton Cl.	1	10	4	Michell Dean	1	25	
Maiden Cl.	1	6	20	Mincing Hampton	1	9	
Rumford pt. Cl.	2	50		Newent	2	50	
South Okendon	1	14		Newland pt. Cl.	4	75	
Stansted Mount- } Fichet	1	10		Oxenhall	2	20	
Withersfield	2	20		Painfwick	1	11	
Woodhamwater	1			Prestbury	1		
Writtle	1	10		Puckle Church	1		
<i>Glamorganshire.</i>				Randwick	1	8	
Cardiff	1			Rodborough pt. Cl.	1	20	
Cowbridge	1			Sandhurst pt. Cl.	1	20	
				Stanton pt. Cl.	1		
				Stonehouse	1	12	
				Stroud pt. Cl.	1	60	
				In the Neighbour } hood pt. J. & M. }	1	34	
				Tainton	1	14	
				Tewksbury pt. Cl.	1	30	
				Weston Birt.	1	10	

Charity

GREAT-BRITAIN.

483

Charity-Schools

In the Counties,
Towns, and Parishes
following.

Wickwar ——— 1 20
Wick ——— 1
Woodchester ——— 1

Hampshire.

Alton ——— 2 40 20
Amport ——— 1 30
Andover ——— 1 30
Basingstoke C.& M. 3 32 24
Bishop's Waltham — 1 12
Broughton ——— 1 24
Chilbolton ——— 1 8
Cliddefden ——— 1
Corhampton ——— 1
Dummer ——— 1
Rumsey ——— 1 20

In the County of Wiltshire
Freshwater ——— 1 14
Gatcomb ——— 1
Godshill ——— 1
West Cows ——— 1 5 2

Milbrook ——— 1 6
Odiam ——— 1 30
Overwallop ——— 1
Selbourn pt. Cl. --- 3 46
Sherbourne ——— 1
Silchester ——— 1 5
Soberton & Meon }
pt. Cl. ——— } 1 24
Southampton Cl. — 1 30
South Stonham ---- 1
Tichfield Cl ——— 1 12
WINCHESTER }
pt. Cl. ——— } 3 75 30
Wounston ——— 1 12

Herefordshire.

Aymstry ——— 1
Dower ——— 2
Hampton Court Cl. 1 12
HEREFORD Cl. - 2 60 40
Kingsland ——— 1 15

Charity-Schools

In the Counties,
Towns, and Parishes
following.

Kinton ——— 1
Ledbury ——— 2 53
Leominster ——— 1
Linton Cl. ——— 1
Little Laintol ——— 1
Long Laintol ——— 1
Luton ——— 1 100
Much Marcle ——— 1 20
Pyon Regis ——— 1 15
Rofs Cl. ——— 2 30 20
Weobly pt. Cl. ——— 2 15
Weston under }
Penyard ——— } 2 20

Hertfordshire.

St. Albans Cl. ——— 1 30 10
Aldbury ——— 1 12
Aldenham ——— 1 60
Apfen ——— 1 12
Aishwel ——— 1 24
Aston ——— 1 6
Berkoamstead St }
Mary ——— } 1
Buntingford Cl. --- 1 22 5
Hatfield ——— 2 20 20
Hertford pt. Cl. --- 4 75 20
Hitchin Cl. ——— 1 30
Kimpton ——— 1
North Wims ——— 1 14 12
Osley ——— 1 20 10
Rickmerfworth --- 1 20
Strevenage ——— 1
Tewing ——— 1 4
Thetfield ——— 2 30
Tring Cl. ——— 1 20
Watford Cl. ——— 1 40
Watton ——— 1 20
Welwin ——— 1 4
Westmill ——— 1 4

Huntingdonshire.

Abbot Ripton ---- 1

Charity-Schools

In the Counties,
Towns, and Parishes
following.

No. of Sch.

BOYS.

GIRLS.

Charity-Schools

In the Counties,
Towns, and Parishes
following.

No. of Sch.

BOYS.

GIRLS.

Bluntsha. cum Erith

1

20

Buckden

1

34

Cunnington

1

Elton

1

Fenny Stanton

1

6

cum Hilton

Folkefworth

1

4

Glatton Cl.

1

12

Graffan

1

Hamarton

1

10

Holme pt. Cl.

1

20

Holywell

1

15

St. Neots

1

25

Ramsey

1

Somerham

1

6

Stanground com

1

60

Farcet

Stilton

1

9

Great Stoughton

1

15

Kent.

Adisham

1

Act

1

20

Ailesford Cl.

1

20

Burham

1

Barming

1

22

Boxley

1

12

Bradstead

1

8

CANTERBURY Cl. ...

2

50

Chelsfield

1

Chevening

1

30

Deal Cl.

1

27

Eltham Cl.

2

20

Folkestone

1

20

Grain

1

Hyth

1

24

Lidd

1

28

Loose

1

17

Mailstone pt. Cl.

4

50

St. Mary Cray

1

6

Newnham

1

20

Sandwich pt. Cl.

2

25

Lancashire.

Fulwood

1

Liverpool Cl.

1

50

Manchester

2

80

Newton

1

10

Overdellet in Bol-

1

ton Parish

Preston p. Cl.

2

25

Radcliffe Bridge

1

12

Stalmyrn

1

Todmordin

1

6

Warrington pt. Cl.

2

24

Leicestershire.

Appleby

1

10

Little Ashby

1

Barrow

1

6

Barkby

1

10

Biaby

1

Brighthurst

1

Calke

1

Church Langton

1

12

Cole Orton

1

Cotesbach

1

Charity-

GREAT-BRITAIN.

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Charity-Schools

*In the Counties,
Towns, and Parishes
following.*

	No. of Sch.	BOYS.	GIRLS.
Congeston	1	12	
Croxton Cyrier	1	6	
Difeworth	1	6	
Freaby	1	16	
Hallaton	1	26	
Hinkley Stoke- Goldington	1		
Husbands Bose- worth	1	30	
Ibstock	1		
North Kilworth	1	6	
South Kilworth	1		
St Margaret's Lie- cester.	2	44	10
Lockington	1	20	
Loughborough Cl.	1		20
Milbourne	1		
Rothely	1	12	
Sileby	1	14	
Stony Stanton	1		
Swineford	1	16	
Thruslington	1	15	
Thurcaston	1	12	
Waltham on the Wolds	1		
Wimondham	1	37	
VVithcock	1		

Lincolnshire.

Afferby	1	50	
Barnoldby	1	7	
Barrowby	1	12	
Barlinges	1		
Bennington	1	12	
Billingburgh	1	16	
Billinghay	1		
Bilsby	1	10	
Binbrook St. Ga- briel	1		
Bolton Cl.	3	75	50
Brent Broughton	1		
Eucknall	1	12	

Charity-Schools

*In the Counties,
Towns, and Parishes,
following.*

	No. of Sch.	BOYS.	GIRLS.
Burgh	1		
Burt Conoggels	1	14	
Great Carleton	1	25	
Carleton Moreland	1	3	
Croft	1	30	
Crowle	1	20	
Denton	1	50	
Digby	1	3	
Dowsby	1		
Edenham	1	25	
Epworth	1	6	
Faldingworth	1		
Fillingham	1	20	
Folkingham	1	14	
Glentworth	1		
Gorberdon	1	10	
Grantham	2		
Gretford cum VVilthorpe	1	10	
Haconby	1	6	
Great Hale	1	18	
Hannestone	1		
Hanworth	1		
Harmilton	1		
Hatcliffe	1		
Hatton	1	14	
Holton cum Bec- kering	1	10	
Horbling	2	20	
Ingham	1	10	
Kelsey St. Mary	1	10	
Kilby	1	4	
LINCOLN	5	132	
Leuth	1	40	
Ludbrough	1	12	
Maltby	1		
Marsh Chappel	1	4	
Netlam	1	12	
Nocton	1		
North Coates	1		
North Somercoates	1		
Owersby	1	12	
Rathby	1	20	

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Charity-

Charity-Schools

In the Counties,
Towns, and Parishes
following.

	No. of Sch.	BOYS.	GIRLS.
Rippingale	1	24	
Ruskington	1	20	
Scawby	1	20	
Skellingthorp	1	25	
Spalding	1	24	
Stallingburgh	1	4	
Stamford pt. M.	1	42	
Stickney	1	30	
Stow	1	20	
Surfleet	1	20	
Thorpe	1		
Truethorpe	1		
Utterby	1	3	
Waddingham	1	16	
Waddington	1	20	
Washingborgh	1	10	
Wimberton	1	10	
Witham on the Hill	1	18	
Wooton	1		
Wraggle	1		
Wrawley	1		
Wroot	1		

Merionethshire.

Towyn	1	15	
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Middlesex.

Bedfont	2	18	
Brentford p. Cl.	1	30	
Chitwick Cl.	1	20	10
Cranford pt. Cl.	1	20	
Ealing pt. Cl.	2	25	20
Edgworth and Whitchurch Cl. }	1	6	24
Finchley pt. Cl.	1	15	
Hammer-Smith Cl.	2	27	12
Harefield Cl.	1	10	10
Hendon Cl.	2	20	10
Hounslow Cl.	1	12	
Isleworth	1		
Shepperton	1		

Charity-Schools

In the Counties,
Towns, and Parishes
following.

Stanes	1	25	
Stanwel	1	9	36
Sundbury	2	30	
Teddington	1	26	
Tottenham Cl.	1		17
Twickenham Cl.	1	50	

Monmouthshire.

Abergevenny	1		
Monmouth	3	60	

Montgomeryshire.

Kerry	1		
Llangunnog	1	12	

Norfolk.

Attleborough	1		
Brigham	1		
Diss pt. Cl.	1		
Denton	1	12	
Easterling	1		
Netherfett	1		
NORWICH	10	240	50
Northwold	1		
Shottesham	2	44	11
Stoe Beedle & Calfon	1		
Terrington in Marshland }	1	22	
Thorp	1	10	
Weeting	1		
Yarmouth Cl.	2	40	40

Northamptonshire.

Aino	1		
Ashton	1	40	
Barnwell	1		
Great Brington	1	30	
Gaffle Ashby C & M	1		12
Dainton	1	50	

Charity-

Charity-Schools

In the Counties,
Towns, and Parishes
following,

No. of Sch.

BOYS.

GIRLS.

Charity-Schools

In the Counties,
Towns and Parishes
following,

No. of Sch.

BOYS.

GIRLS.

Daventry Cl. ---

Findon Cl. ---

Greens Norton --

Harrington ---

Hemington ---

Little Houghton --

Kettering Cl. & M. ---

Luddington ---

Northampton Cl. --

Oundle pt. Cl. ---

PETERBOROUGH --

Polebrook ---

Scaldwel ---

Seyresham ---

Wellingborough C. ---

Welton-Favil ---

Whitfield ---

Yelvertott pt. Cl. --

Northumberland.

Berwick ---

Benwell ---

Embleton ---

Newcastle on } ---

Tyne pt. Cl. -- } ---

Rothbury ---

Nottinghamshire.

Best-Thorp ---

Bingham ---

East Bridgford ---

Finningly ---

Gonalton ---

Harworth ---

Haringworth ---

Hartthorn ---

Mansfield ---

Newark ---

North Collingham ---

Nottingham pt. Cl. ---

Westhallow ---

Oxfordshire.

Bampton in the Bush

Banbury Cl. ---

Blockfom ---

Cuddefden ---

Doddingdon ---

Henley upon Thames

Ilip ---

Kirtlington ---

Mixbury ---

OXFORD pt. Cl. --

Shipleke ---

Whitchurch ---

Pembrokeshire

Amroth ---

Boulton pt. Cl. ---

St. Brides ---

Dynas ---

Haraldston West --

Heverford West Cl. ---

Hafcard ---

St. Isfel ---

Lambton ---

Llanymchaer pt. Cl. --

Marloes ---

Monclothogg ---

Mouncton ---

Pembroke pt. Cl. --

Penaly ---

Pendergast ---

Rudbaxton ---

Slebetch ---

Templeton ---

Tenby ---

Walton East ---

Radnorshire.

Presteigne Cl. ---

Charity Schools

In the Counties,
Towns, and Parishes
following.

Rutlandshire.

Empingham	1	
Exton	1	
Greetham	1	20
Langham	1	
Oakham Cl.	1	12
Thistleton	1	

SCOTLAND.

Abertaph	1	32
Isle of Arran some Schools.		
Athol Country	1	
Auchintaul in Braemar	1	50
Carlayrock	1	
Castletown of Braemar	1	32
Diurness in Strathnaver	1	67
EDENBURGH pt. Cl.	5	136
Gairloch in the Shire of Ross-	1	
Glenarcha in Perthshire	1	32
Glenelgin Inverness	1	35
Glenlednoch in Perthshire	1	26
Harray in Orkney	1	118
Hertal as St. Kilda	1	60
Inverness	1	20
Kildonan in Sout- herland.	1	
Kilmare Lochabar	1	40
Larg in Sutherland	1	
Lockearnside in Perthshire	1	46
Shapinsby in the North Isles of Orkney	1	42

Charity-Schools

In the Counties,
Towns, and Parishes
following

Snizort in the Isle of Skye	1	25
Tomavulan in the Shire of Bamff	1	49
Walls in Zetland	1	40

Shropshire.

Bishop's Castle	1	14
Lidbury North	1	
Ludlow Cl.	2	50
Mainston	2	20
Norton	1	6
Ofwestry Cl.	1	40
Shrewsbury pt. Cl.	5	140
In the Suburbs of Shrewsbury	1	30

Somersetshire.

BATH Cl.	2	50
BRISTOL Cl.	4	120
Crookhorn	1	
Farnborough	1	
Froom	1	
Kainfom	1	20
Keinton	1	
Kilmerfdon	1	40
Mells	1	20
Newton St. Leo	1	
Reinton	1	
Stannon-drew	1	15
Trent	2	20
Wellow	1	
WELLS.	2	20
Yeovil	1	30

Staffordshire.

Cheadle	1	
Eccleshall pt. Cl.	2	20
Grindon	1	
LICHFIELD Cl.	2	30
Rowley-Regis	1	20

Charity

GREAT-BRITAIN.

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Charity-Schools

In the Counties,
Towns, and Parishes
following.

Stoke upon Trent -

Stone -----

Wolverhampton C. -

Suffolk.

Bury St. Maries -

Great Bradley pt. Cl. -

Bury St. Ed-

munds Cl. ---

Dunwich -----

Freckenham -----

Gazeley -----

Glemsford -----

Haleworth -----

Hartest and So-

merton -----

Horringer -----

Ipswich pt. Cl. ---

Lidgate -----

Martlesham -----

Market-Weston ---

New-Market -----

Nevland pt. Cl. ---

Owfen -----

Parham Hachefton

Ruffham -----

Syleham -----

Taddingham -----

Wichambacook ---

Wingfield -----

Witnesham -----

Surrey.

Great Buckham --

Beddington pt. Cl. -

Cobham Cl. -----

Croydon Cl. -----

East-Horsley ---

Egham -----

Epfom pt. Cl. ---

Godalming -----

Charity-Schools

In the Counties,
Towns, and Parishes
following.

Farnham -----

Guildford pt. Cl. ---

Horne -----

Kingston Cl. -----

Leatherhead Cl. ---

Mortlake pt. Cl. ---

Richmond -----

Stretham Cl. -----

Sutton Cl. -----

Walton -----

Wandsworth -----

Wimbledon -----

Wonerth -----

Suffex.

Battel -----

Brighthelmeston ---

Buckfied -----

CHICHESTER Cl. ---

Hastings pt. Cl. ---

Horstead-Keynes--

Lewes pt. Cl. ---

Mayfield -----

Ringmer -----

Rye -----

Seaworth -----

Waldron -----

West-Terring ---

Warwickshire.

Alcester -----

Atherstone pt. Cl. -

Atterbury -----

Aulley -----

Badgely -----

Bagington -----

Baxterley -----

Berkefwell -----

Castlebromwich --

Chaldecot -----

Colehill Cl. -----

Charity-

Charity-Schools

In the Counties,
Towns, and Parishes
following.

No. of Sch.	BOYS.	GIRLS.
COVENTRY Cl.-----	1	11
Dunchurch -----	1	
Hampton in Arden -----	1	
Kingsbury -----	1	
Lea-Marston -----	1	10
Manchester -----	1	
Middleton -----	1	10
Polesworth -----	1	20
Rugby Cl. -----	2	15
Sheldon -----	1	50
Solihull -----	1	
Southam -----	1	20
Temple -----	1	20
Walter Orton -----	1	10
Warwick Cl. -----	3	42
<i>Westmorland.</i>		
Kendall -----	1	16
<i>Wiltshire.</i>		
Ambresbury -----	1	15
Bishopston -----	1	4
Box -----	1	30
Bradford -----	1	65
Broadhinton -----	1	18
Calne Cl. -----	1	40
Catton -----	1	6
Chippingham -----	1	24
Cholderton -----	1	
Clevepepper -----	1	
Deverell Longbridg -----	1	30
Devizes pt. Cl. -----	2	70
Hackleton -----	1	
Hannington -----	1	
Hullavington -----	1	20
Market-Lavington -----	1	36
Marlborough pt. Cl. -----	1	44
Porterne Cl. -----	1	50
Ramsbury -----	1	
SALISBURY Cl.-----	3	120
Southmariton -----	1	

Charity-Schools

In the Counties,
Towns, and Parishes
following

No. of Sch.	BOYS.	GIRLS.
Wootton-Basset--	1	
<i>Worcestershire.</i>		
Alvechurch -----	1	20
Bengworth -----	1	30
Birtmorton -----	1	
Blockley -----	1	20
Broadway -----	1	
Bromsgrove Cl. --	1	12
Dulley -----	1	50
Elembridge -----	1	30
Evesham -----	1	
Feckenham -----	1	12
Fladbury -----	1	20
Hadzor -----	1	30
Hartlebury pt. Cl. -----	1	20
Kidderminster -----	3	60
Leigh -----	1	
Madresfield -----	1	
Mitton -----	1	6
Northfield -----	1	20
Ombersley -----	1	
Ripple -----	1	20
Salwarpe -----	1	10
Spetchly -----	1	
Stourbridge Cl. M. -----	1	60
Swinford Old pt. Cl. -----	3	60
Upton upon Severn -----	1	
WORCESTER pCl -----	6	110
<i>several other schools</i>		
Yardley -----	1	10
<i>Yorkshire.</i>		
Askew -----	1	8
Bedel -----	1	
Beverley M. -----	1	36
Carleton, pt. Cl. --	1	8
Cleasby -----	1	
Copgrave -----	1	3
Croftone -----	1	12
Hawthby -----	2	8

Charity-

Charity-Schools				Charity-Schools			
<i>In the Counties, Towns, and Parishes following</i>				<i>In the Counties, Towns, and Parishes following.</i>			
	No. of Sch.	BOYS.	GIRLS.		No. of Sch.	BOYS.	GIRLS.
Great Houghton--	1			Reavey	1		
Hunfinger	1	12		Ripley	1		
HuttonWanefley	1	20		Rotherham Cl.	1	42	
alias Long				Selby	1		
Marfion				Sheffield	2	30	20
Keighley	1	40		Silfdon	1		
KingftononHullM	1	65		Skern	1		
Kirkdelghton	1			Skipton Cl.	1	12	
Kirkleatham in	1	50		Spofforth Cl.	1	40	
Cleaveland--				Wakefield pt. Cl.--	1	63	
Kirkby-Overblows	1			Wentworth Cl.---	1	25	25
Leeds Cl. and M. --	2	100		Wetherby	1	5	
Marfion	1	20		YORK pt. Cl. & M	3	60	20
Pontefract Cl. ---	1	24	12				

Note, Where the Number of Children have been signified, without distinguishing the Sexes, they are put in the Column of Boys; which is the Reason of the great Disproportion between the Number of Boys, and that of Girls, taught in the Country.

The Names of the Places in and about London, Where and When Lectures are Preach'd, and Collections made for setting up, and maintaining Charity-Schools; for the Information of such as are Strangers, and want Opportunity of contributing to so good a Work.

St. Alban's Church in Woodstreet, every Second Sunday in the Month, at 5 in the Evening.

St. Alphage near Sion College, at the same time.

St. Andrew Holbourn every Third Sunday in the Month at 5 in the Evening.

St. Anne within Aldersgate every Third Sunday in the Month, at 5 in the Evening.

St. Anne in Westminster, on Sunday next before Christmas-Day, at Ten in the Morning, and Two in the Afternoon.

St.

St. Botolph without Bishopsgate, every Second Sunday in the Month, at 5 in the Evening.

St. Botolph without Aldgate, the Second Sunday after every Quarter-Day, at Two in the Afternoon.

St. Edmund the King, in *Lombard-street*.

St. George in Southwark, every Third Sunday in the Month, at 5 in the Evening.

St. Giles without Cripple-Gate, every First, Third and Last Sunday in the Month, at 5 in the Evening.

St. James Clerkenwel, every Last Sunday in the Month, at 5 in the Evening.

St. John Wapping, the Last Sunday but one in the Month, at 5 in the Evening.

St. Katharine-Creed Church, every Sunday at 5 in the Evening.

St. Katharine near the Tower, the First Sunday after every Quarter-Day, at 5 in the Evening.

St. Lawrence Jewry, every First Sunday in the Month, at 5 in the Evening.

St. Margaret in Westminster, the Second Sunday in January, at Ten in the Morning, and Two in the Afternoon.

St. Martins in the Fields, every Third Sunday, at Seven in the Morning.

St. Mary Aldermay, in *Bow-lane* every Second and Fourth Sunday in the Month, at Five in the Evening.

St. Mary le-Bow, in *Cheapside*, every Third Sunday, at Five in the Evening.

St. Mary Magdalen Bermondsey, every Second Sunday in the Month, at Five in the Evening.

St. Mary Rotherbith, every Third Sunday in the Month, at Five in the Evening.

St. Mary White-Chappel, every Last Sunday in the Month, at Five in the Evening.

New-Chappel in Westminster, the Fourth Sunday in Advent, at Ten in the Morning, and Two in the Afternoon.

St. Olave Southwark, every First Sunday in the Month, at Five in the Evening.

Oxenden-Chappel, the First Sunday after every Quarter-Day, at Ten in the Morning, and Two in the Afternoon.

St. Peter le Poor, in *Broad street*, every Sunday Morning at Five.

St. Sepulchres without Newgate, every Second Sunday at Five in the Evening.

St. Stephen in Coleman street, every Third Sunday at Five in the Evening.

The *Tabernacle in Spittle Fields*, every Third Sunday Evening at Five.

St. Thomas in Southwark, every Fourth Sunday at Five in the Evening.

Trinity.

Trinity-Chappel, the *Wednesday* before every Quarter-Day, at Ten in the Morning.

Note, That there are other Places where *Sermons* are preached on the same Occasion, but the Times are not fixed.

The Governors, &c. of the Bounty of Queen Anne for the Augmentation of the Maintenance of the Poor Clergy, are

ALL and every the Privy-Councillors of his Majesty, his Heirs and Successors, now, and for the Time being.

All and every the Lieutenants of, in, and for the several Counties within the Kingdom of *England*, and Dominion of *Wales*, now, and for the Time being.

All and every the *Custodes Rotulorum*, for the several Counties within the Kingdom of *England*.

All and every the Bishops of the several Dioceses within the Kingdom of *England*, and Dominion of *Wales*, now, and for the Time being.

The Deans of the several Cathedral Churches within the Kingdom of *England*, and Dominion of *Wales*, now, and for the Time being.

All and every the Judges of the several Courts at *Westminster*, now, and for the Time being.

His Majesty's Serjeants at Law, Attorney-General, and Solicitor General, now and for the Time being.

The Officers of his Majesty's Board of Green-cloth.

His Majesty's Council Learn'd in the Law, and the Four Clerks in Ordinary of the Privy-Council, now, and for the Time being.

The Advocate-General, now, and for the Time being.

The Chancellors and Vice-Chancellors of the two Universities of *Oxford* and *Cambridge*, now, and for the Time being.

The Mayor and Aldermen of the City of *London*, now, and for the Time being.

The Mayor of the City of *York*, and all and every the Mayors of the Respective Cities, within the Kingdom of *England*, now, and for the Time being.

Secretary, *John Chamberlayne*, Esq;

Treasurer, *Edward Barker*, Esq;

A LIST of the Commissioners for Finishing St. Paul's Cathedral.

WILL. Lord Arch-Bishop of *Canterbury*.
Will. Lord *Comper*, L. High Chancellor.
William, Lord Arch-Bishop of *York*.
John, Lord-Bishop of *London*.
Jonathan, Lord-Bishop of *Winchester*.
Edmund, Lord-Bishop of *Lincoln*.
Charles, Lord-Bishop of *Norwich*.
William, Lord-Bishop of *Ely*.
Richard, Lord-Bishop of *Gloucester*.
 Lord-Mayor of *LONDON*.
 Attorney-General.
 Solicitor-General.
 Sir *Gilbert Heathcote*, Knight and Alderman.
 Dr. *John Bettefworth*, Judge of the Prerogative Office of *Canterbury*.
 Sir *Henry Penrice*, Judge of the High Court of Admiralty.
 Dr. *Henchman*, Chancellor of the Diocese of *London*.
 Dr. *George Paul*, Vicar-General to the Arch bishop of *Canterbury*.
 Sir *Nathan Lloyd*, Advocate-General.
 Dr. *Ja. Johnson*, Master of the Faculties.
 Dr. *John Harwood*, L. L. D.
 Two Sheriffs of *London* for the time being.
 Dean and Residentaries of *St. Paul's*, for the time being.
 Sir *Christopher Wren*.
 Sir *Isaac Newton*.
William Falkner, Esq;
Whitlock Bulstrode, Esq;

The most material Alterations which happen'd during this Book was in the Press.

M Arquis of *Wharton* created Duke of *Wharton*, pag. 36.
 Sir *Alfrid Lawson*, Bart. Member of P. for *Cockermouth*, in the Room of *Nicholas Lechmere*, Esq; and *Nicholas Lechmere*, Esq; for *Tewksbury* in the Room of *Anthony Lechmere*, Esq; pag. 321. 322.

William Heysham, for *Lancaster*, dec. pag. 322.

— *Reynolds*, Esq; for *St. Edmondsbury* in the Room of *Aubrie Porter*, dec. pag. 316.

John Rivet, Gentleman of the Buttery to the King, dec. pag. 340.

Earl of *Dorset*, remov'd from being one of the Lords of the Bedchamber to the King. *pag.* 344.

William Stanhope, Esq; Envoy extraordinary to *Spain*, in the Room of *John Chetwynd*, Esq; who had been appointed.

James Dayrolles, Esq; Resident at the *Hague*, not at *Geneva*.

Owen Buckingham, Esq; Commissioner for the Victualling Office in the Room of *Walter Bacon*, Esq; *p.* 406

John Lewis Delabene, Esq; Lieutenant Governor of *Tinmouth Castle*.

Lieutenant General *Withers*, Governor of *Sheerness*.

Lord *Haversham*, Treasurer of the Excise.

Duke of *Portland*, a Lord of the Bedchamber.

Sir *Tristram Dillington*, a Member of Parliament for *Newport* in the *Isle of Wight*, in the Room of the Lord Viscount *Stanhope*.

John Crosse, Jun. Consul at *Cadiz*, in the Room of *William Poulden*, Esq; *pag.* 410.

Col. *Philips*, Governor of *Placentia*.

William Smith, Esq; Commissioner for Licensing Hackney Coaches and Chairs, in the Room of *Cha. Barnard*, Esq; *pag.* 403.

— *Spence* Esq; Serjeant at Arms to the House of Commons in the Room of — *Wyberg*, Esq;

Dr. *Hough*, Bishop of *Worcester*. Dr. *Chandler*, Bishop of *Litchfield* and *Coventry*.

Charles Greenwood, Esq; one of the extraordinary Clerks of the Privy Council, in the Room of *Abraham Stanian* Esq; advanced Clerk in Ordinary in the Room of *William Blathwait*, Esq;

Pages 70, 71, 72.

In the Universities the following Errors are to be Corrected.

Oxford, Dr. *Hole Head*, of *Exeter*, in the Room of Dr. *Paynter*.

Dr. *Gibson* Provost of Queen's College, in the Room of Dr. *Lancaster*.

Cambridge, President of Queens College, Dr. *Davies*, instead of Dr. *James*.

Regius Professor, Dr. *Bently*, instead of Dr. *James*.

Changes in the North.

Sterlin Castle, *John Earl of Rothes*, Governor and High Chamberland of *Fife*.

Cornill Blackader, Deputy Governor of *Sterlin*.

James Duke of Montross, Lord Lieutenant for *Dumbartonshire*.

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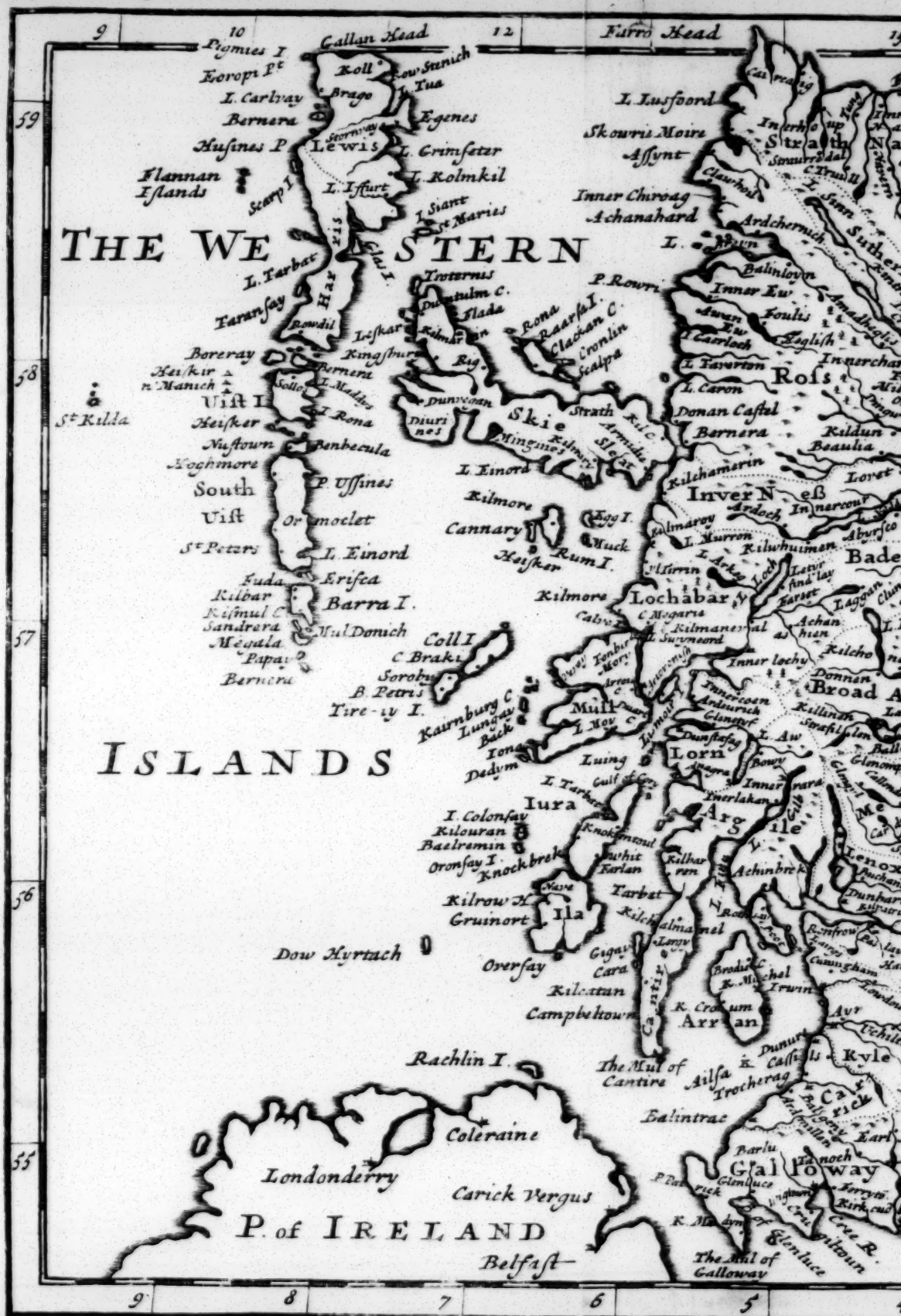
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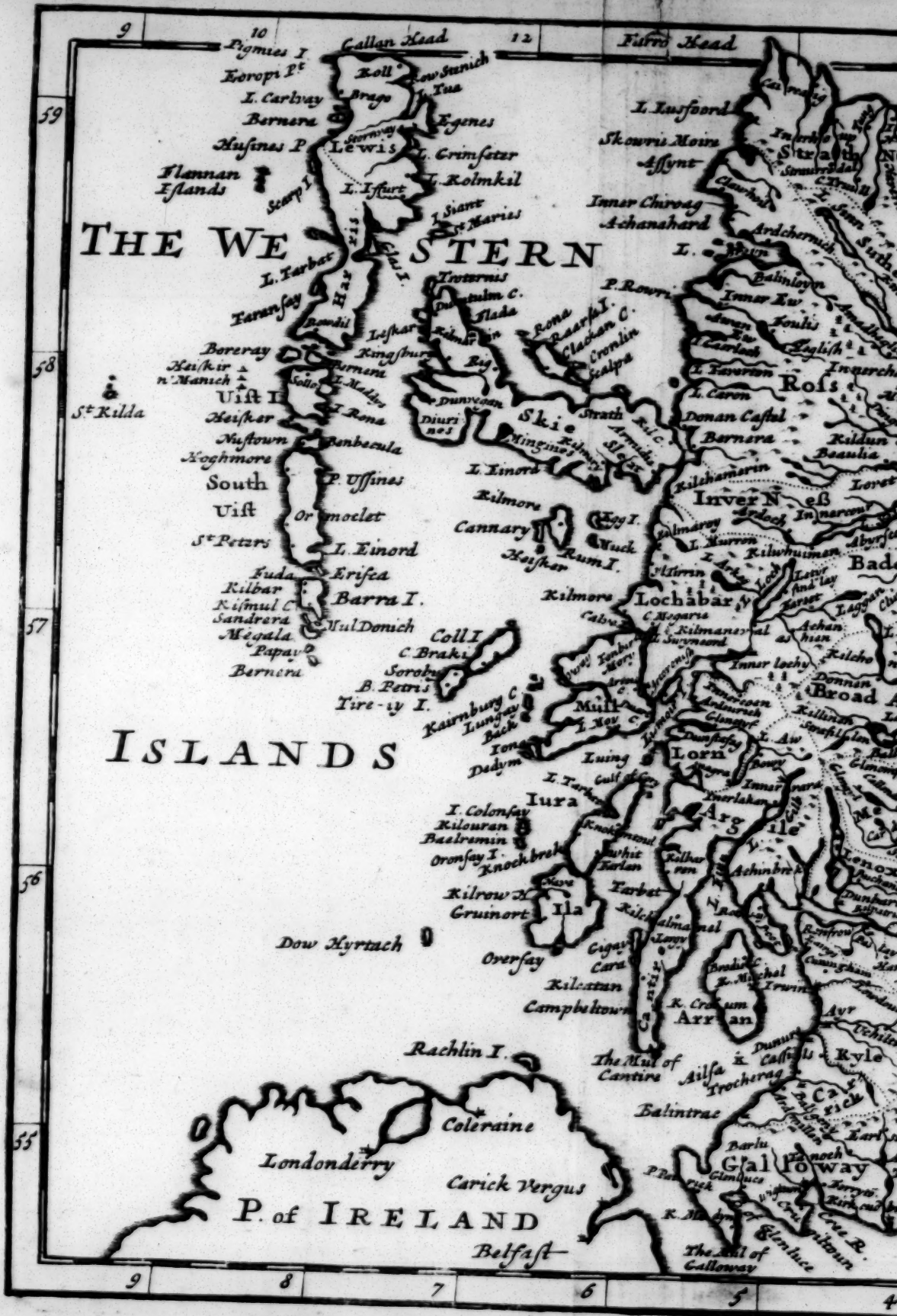


The North Part of
GREAT BRITAIN.
By
Herman Moll Geographer

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Miles of Great Britain

† Bishopricks
‡ Universities

1 E. from London



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Campbeltown

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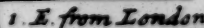
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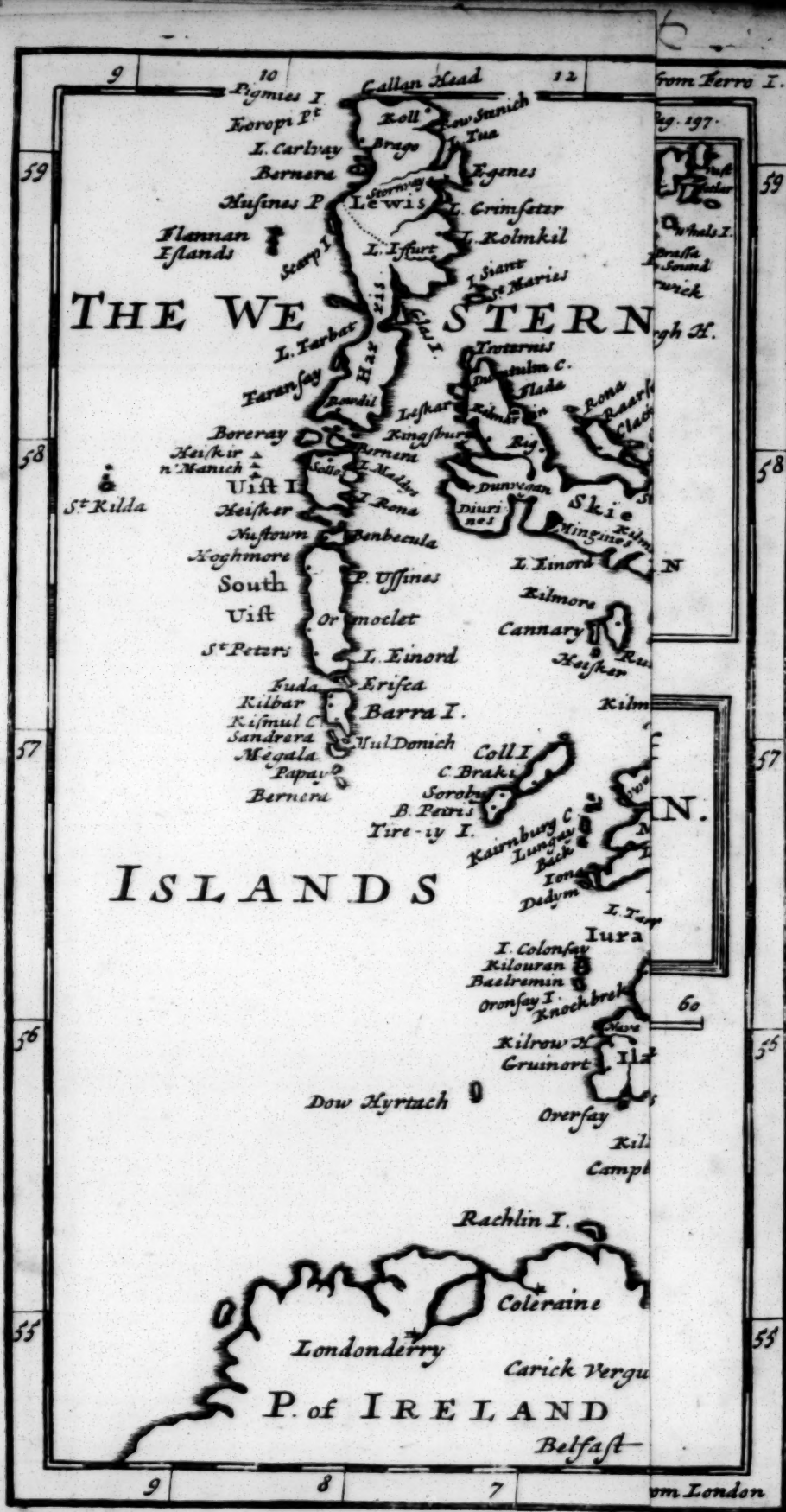
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THE
Present State
OF
SCOTLAND,
NOW
NORTH-BRITAIN.

PART II.

The Fourth Edition.

CONTAINING
An ACCOUNT of the Country in general; of each County in particular, with the Families of chief Note; of the Western and Northern Isles; of the Product of the Nation for Trade, especially Fish; of their Export and Import; of the Nature of the Climate, Soil, Fountains, Rivers, Lakes and Seas; of the Customs of the Antient and Modern Inhabitants; of the Antiquity, Independency, Government, Civil, Military, and Ecclesiastical; Members of Parliament, Officers of State, Privy-Counsellors, Judges, Military Officers, and Standing Forces of the Nation.

LONDON,
Printed for J. NICHOLSON, A. BELL, R. SMITH, and
J. ROUND. M. DCC. XVII.

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THE PRESENT
STATE
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NOW
NORTH-BRITAIN.

PART II.

CHAP. I.

*Containing a brief Description of the Country
in general.*

SCOTLAND, the Northern Part of Great-Britain, is bounded on the South by *England*, from which it is divided thus : By the River *Tweed* on the East Border, by *Cheviot-Hills* in the middle Marches, and by the Rivers *Esk* and *Solway* on the Western Border. On the North it is bounded by the *Dentalidon* Sea, on the West by the *Irish* Sea, and on the East by the *German* Ocean.

Authors vary as to the Extent of this Country. *Polydore Virgil* makes it 480 Miles in length, wherein he agrees with all those antient Authors, who, with *Cæsar*, make the Isle of Great-Britain 800 Miles, considering that Geographers make *England* 320. But we take *Sir Robert Sibbald's* Account to be the most exact, who, in his *Prodromus* to the Natural History of
Scotland,

Scotland, Part 1. Book 1. chap. 2. says, from the Mull of *Galloway* to *Dunsby-Head* in *Caithness*, it is 380 *English* Miles in length; and from *Ardermouth-Head*, near the Isle of *Mull*, to *Buchanness*, it is 190 *English* Miles in breadth, and is so frequently cut by Inlets of the Sea, that there's scarce a House in the Kingdom above 60 Miles distant from it. But in order to make good *Cesar's* Computation as to the length of the Island, we must reckon from the most Southerly part of the Border of *Scotland*, to the most Northerly parts of the Isles of *Schetland*, which, by Mr. *Adair's* Map, is above 520 Miles, including the Seas betwixt *Orkney*, *Schetland*, and the Continent or main Land of the Island, which makes *Great Britain* 900 Miles in length.

Besides the main Land, whose Extent we have accounted for, there are above 300 Islands, some of them very considerable, belonging to the Kingdom of *Scotland*, which are distinguish'd into three Classes; the Western Islands called *Hebrides*, or *Æbuda*, by Latin Authors; the *Orkney* Islands, called *Orcades*, and the *Schetland* Isles, called *Hethlandica*; besides other Islands which lie in the Firth of *Edinburgh*. Those three Classes of Islands, do in a manner incircle the Kingdom; hut we refer the particular Description of them to its proper place.

The Air of the Country in general is wholesome, and tho colder than that of *England*, yet, for the most part, clearer, being purified by more frequent and stronger Winds. This contributes much to the Health of the Inhabitants, many of whom live to a great Age; and not a little to the Clearness of their Understandings, the People, especially those of Education, being of sharp Wits, good Judgments, and a brisk Temper, in which they resemble the *French* more than could be expected from their Northerly Situation. Their longest Day is commonly reckon'd about Eighteen Hours Two Minutes, and their shortest Nights about Five Hours and Forty Five Minutes in the Continent; but in the Isle of *Skye*, about the Summer Solstice, the Night is not above an hour and a half; and in *Orkney*, about *June*, one may see to read all Night. Sir *Robert Sibbald*, in that same Chap. of his *Predromus* says, they have Nineteen Hours Day in *Orkney*; and from the Mountain of *Huy*, one of those Islands, about the Summer Solstice, the very Body of the Sun is seen all Night above the Horizon, as it were a little obscur'd with a Cloud, from half an hour past Eleven at Night, till half an hour past One in the Morning. The Winter is longer in *Scotland*, and more subject to Storms of Snow and hard Frosts, than in *England*; but the Air is clearer, and nothing so much infested with stinking Fogs.

The Soil, tho not generally so fruitful as that of *England*, produces all things necessary for Human Life; and not only enough for its Inhabitants, but sufficient for Export, to exchange for such foreign Commodities as they want, and to bring home considerable Sums. Tho the Country for the most part be mountainous,

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rainous, and full of Heaths, yet it has many large and fruitful Valleys, abounding with Corn and Grass; and more of the latter they might have, were the Tenants encourag'd by long Leases to inclose as in *England*; and had they any Vent for their Cattle when fatted, as it's probable they may now have upon the Union. In a word, the Country produces all sorts of Grain that are found in *England*; and contrary to what some Authors have said, in several Counties they have great store of good Wheat, not only for their own Consumption, but for Exportation; and they have store of Beer, which they distinguish from Barley, and of this Beer they make good Bread and Ale, and it is as proper as *French* Barley for Broth, &c. The most general Grain of the Country is Oats, which exceeds those of *England*, and grow in the Highlands, and other Mountainous Countries, where other sorts of Corn will not grow so well; and of this they make good Bread and Drink, and other wholesome and palatable Food, not only to Natives, but to Strangers also when us'd to it.

Most of the Fruits that grow in *England* are also found in *Scotland*, and in those Countries where they delight in Orchards and Gardens, their Fruit-Trees succeed well; but tho they have very good Apples, they have none comparable to the *English* Pippin: nor is their Climate so proper for Grapes and some sorts of Wall-Fruit, yet those who are able and willing to be at the Expence, may have very good of both; and the Soil is productive of good Herbs and Roots for Food and Physick.

They have the same sorts of Timber as in *England*, and exceed it much in Forests of Fir, especially in the *North* and *Highlands*, where their Woods afford Masts for the greatest Men of War, tho in some places hard to come at, because of the Rocks and Mountains; but Art and Industry would soon overcome those Difficulties, were there Incouragement for it.

In most places of the Lowlands, especially on this side *Forth*, the Country is but ill stor'd with Timber, occasion'd partly by the long Wars betwixt the two Nations, during which it was cut down and destroy'd, as well as in the Northern Provinces of *England*; but that this does not proceed from any Defect of the Soil, is evident from the handsom Plantations about many Gentlemens Seats, and other Places where the Woods have been look'd after with tolerable Care: so that upon moderate Encouragement for Tenants to plant and inclose, this part of the Kingdom might be as well provided with Fruit-Trees and Timber for Ornament, Building and Fuel, as any part of the Island.

For Fuel, many parts of the Country are well provided of Coal, better for Chambers than that of *England*; tho not generally so good for the Forge, yet sufficient for their own use that way, as also to boil their Salt; and of this Coal they export great Quantities to other Countries.

In the North and Highlands, they have store of Timber for Fewel, and in other places they have Turf, Peat, Heath, Broom, and Furzes : but in some Corn-Countries, where most of the Land is plough'd up, they burn much Straw, with which they bake their Oat-Cakes well, and with the greatest Expedition that Bread is perhaps prepar'd in any part of the known World.

The Country in general abounds with Flocks of Sheep, and black Cattle, except in Corn-Countries, where they seldom keep any more of the latter than are necessary for Cultivation, and other Domestick Uses. But it's observable, that such as are bred in those Countries, are much larger than those bred in the other Parts of the Country, and equal in size to those of most Places in *England*; yet in general thro the Country, their white and black Cattle are much smaller than those of *England*, but of a more delicious Taste. They export salt Beef and Pork from the Northern Parts of the Country; and from thence and the Highlands, they bring annually great Herds of their small black Cattle into the Lowlands and *England*, where they sell them, and being fatted, are extraordinary good Meat.

In the Highlands and Isles they have abundance of Deer, but there are few in the Lowlands, except in *Galloway*, and the Parks of some Persons of Quality. The Hides of their black Cattle being generally small, are not so fit for strong Shoes, Boots, and Coach-Harness, &c. as those of *England*, but are proper enough for other Uses; and in the Lowlands, where they have Cattle of a larger size, their Hides might with Industry and Encouragement be improv'd well enough to serve for their own Domestick Use, as well as for Export.

In the Highlands, North and West, and in *Galloway*, they breed great numbers of Horses, small indeed, but capable of great Fatigue, and more proper for the Saddle, and other Uses in those Countries, than Horses of a larger size, because more hardy, and living well upon what would starve great Horses; but in the Lowlands, they are capable of breeding and maintaining Horses fit for Coach, War and Carriage.

They made great Profit of the Skins and Wool of their Sheep, by exporting them in kind and manufactur'd before the Union. Their Wool in some places, especially in *Galloway*, *Twedale*, and some of the Isles, is very good for Stuffs, Searges, Fingrams, Shalloons, Stockings, and Cloth; and in making of which they have improv'd much of late. Their Wool affords them not only Cloth and Stuffs for their Home Consumption, but for Export; especially a coarser sort, of which they vend considerable Quantities in the Northern Parts of *Europe*: but their greatest Trade for that, and their other Commodities, has for many Years been with the United *Netherlands*, where they have a Conservator, who serves both for a Consul and Envoy, to take care of the Affairs of their Trade, being part of the Antient Privileges they enjoy'd by Treaties with the Dukes of

Chap. I. Scotland, now North-Britain.

5

of *Burgundy* and others, when Sovereigns of the *Netherlands*. From this Trade the Town of *Rotterdam* has acquir'd considerable Wealth; in consideration of which, the *Scots* have been always well esteem'd in those Provinces, and the States allow them Churches, and Maintenance for their Ministers.

The Country produces great Quantities of Hemp and Flax, of which they make store of Linen, coarse and fine, Holland, Cambrick, Mullins, Callicoes, Dornick, Damask, &c. for their own Use, and for Export, their Women being very dextrous and industrious at making those things; and it must be own'd, to the Reputation of the Country, whatever unmannerly Writers have said to the contrary, that many of their Women, and those of Note too, do very well answer *Solomon's* Character of a good Housewife, *That they seek Wool and Flax, and work willingly with their Hands; they rise while it is yet Night, give Meat to their Household, and a Portion to their Maidens; they lay their Hands to the Spindle, and hold the Distaff; they perceive their Merchandize is good; and their Candle goes not out by night; they make themselves Coverings of Tapestry, and their Husbands are known in the Gates when they sit among the Nobles of the Land; they make fine Linen, and sell it, and deliver Girdles unto the Merchant; they look well to the Ways of their Household, and eat not the Bread of Idleness.* Those that know the Country, need no Arguments to convince them that there is no Hyperbole in this, since many of their greatest Ladies take care to have most of their Linen and Woollen for ordinary Uses, and many times for their own, and their Husband's Wearing, made in their own Houses.

In this place it's proper to mention their Plaids, a Manufacture wherein they exceed all Nations, both as to Colour and Fineness. They have of late been pretty much fancy'd in *England*, and are very ornamental as well as durable for Beds, Hangings, Window-Curtains, and Night-Gowns for Men and Women; so that Attempts have been made in *England* to resemble them, at *Norwich* and elsewhere, but they fall much short both in Colour, Fineness and Workmanship, as is evident at first sight. A good Improvement may be made of this Manufacture for Domestick Use and Export, now that the Prohibition is remov'd by the Union. The stronger sort of those Plaids is the usual Clothing for their Men in the Highlands, where they never alter the Form of their Habit, which, to other People, seems uncouth, because not used elsewhere; yet it must be own'd, that as they are used by those of the better sort in the Highlands, they make a manly as well as a decent Habit, resembling much that of the antient *Goths*, when they overrun *Europe*; and it's very probable, that were they introduc'd into *Africa*, where the *Moors*, &c. wear such a loose sort of a Habit, tho' nothing so neat and manly, they might prove a very good Commodity to the Merchant: and the fine Plaids,

such as are wore ordinarily by Women in *Scotland*, when they go abroad, might be proper for those in the warmest Climates, being not only light, but pleasing to the Eye, by their near Stripes and various Colours.

For Variety and Plenty of Fish, Eggs, and Fowl, *Scotland* exceeds any Country in *Europe*; affording not only Food and Feathers to the Inhabitants, but an inexhaustible Fund for Exportation: and since it's known that the *Dutch* have rais'd themselves to much of their present Grandeur by fishing in the *Scots* Seas, it will be an unaccountable Neglect, if upon the Union, that Fishery be not improv'd to the general Advantage of the Island, so as to enable us to out-do all the World in Fishing.

For Mines, they have those of Gold, Silver, Brass, Copper, and Lead white and black, as good as any in *Britain*; they abound also with Quarries of Free-Stone for Building, Slates of a grey Colour, ordinarily made use of for covering Houses, and those of a blue Colour, which they call Skelley, and are made use of for covering the Houses of People of Quality, and those of the richer sort in Towns and elsewhere: They have also Quarries, nay, Mountains of Marble, some white, with Veins of several Colours, and some green, with Veins of red and other Colours; and they have fine Greek Stone, Calmstone, and Limestone.

They have also Agar, fine blue Amethysts, and many small Stones, about their Rivers, which being cut and polish'd, resemble Diamonds. They have likewise Pearl and Coal, and Ambergrease is sometimes found on their Coasts.

For the Conveniency of Trade and Fishing, there are so many Inlets of the Sea, as mention'd before, that there's scarce any part of it above 60 Miles distant from some Bay, Creek or Arm of the Sea, which afford many Harbours, and several of them very good, capable of Men of War, and other Ships of the greatest Burden.

The principal Rivers of *Scotland* are *Forth*, *Tey*, *Clyde*, *Spey*, *Dith*, *Dee*, *Don*, *Nesse* and *Tweed*. The most convenient for Trade are *Forth* and *Clyde*, which, by a Canal, near the Place where the *Romans* formerly built their Wall of about 30 Miles long, to defend their Province from the *Scots* and *Picts*, might be join'd, and open a Communication betwixt the East and West Seas, to the great Advancement of the Commerce of the whole Island; some who have view'd the Country say it's practicable, and it has been pretty much talk'd of since the Treaty of Union.

Having thus given a brief Description of the Country, we shall next consider more particularly what Materials it affords for Trade; which, by due Improvement, may very much enlarge the Wealth as well as the Strength of the United Kingdom.

C H A P. II.

Containing a more particular Account of Scotland's Product for Trade.

WE shall begin with their Fish, and first with Whales, which are very numerous about their Islands, and especially that called *Lewis*, where *Buchanan* says the Priests have sometimes had twenty to their Share for Tithes. They frequent the Herring-Bays on the East side of that Island, where the People take them after this manner : They assemble a great number of Boats, and chase the Wales up into the Bays till they wound one of them mortally ; upon which, running ashore, the rest follow the Tracts of its Blood, and running also near the Shore, many of them are killed. Mr. *Martin*, in his Description of the *Western Isles*, says, That about seven or eight Years ago, there were fifty young Whales killed there after this manner, and most of them eaten by the common People, who say they are very nourishing Food, and make those who eat them plump and fat in a very little time ; they call it Sea-Pork, and say the bigger Whales are more purging than the lesser, but not so good Food. There is one sort of them remarkable for their Greatness, which they call the *Gallan Whale*, because they are seen no where but near a Promontory of that Island so called. One of them, about eighteen Years ago, overturn'd a Fisher-Boat, and devour'd three of the Men immediately. The Advantage which might be made of this Whale-fishing by the Oil, Bone, &c. is obvious, and might be manag'd with much more Ease and less Expence than the Whale-fishing in *Greenland*.

Abundance of big Whales frequent the Coast of the Island *Fladda*, near the Isle of *Skie* ; and some Years ago, Mr. *Martin* says, one hundred and sixty little Whales run themselves ashore in the Isle of *Tireiy*, near *I-Colm-Kill*, which were all eaten by the Natives, who at that time labour'd under scarcity of Provisions. Whales do likewise frequent the Coasts of the *Orkney* Islands, where 114 run ashore in 1691. at one time. Whale-Flesh is better boil'd than roasted, to be eat with Vinegar, Wine, Parsly, Hyssop, Savoury, Fennel, Organy, Anet, Onions, Leeks and Pepper ; the Fat is good against the Itch ; the Liver smells like Violets, tastes pleasantly, and is very nourishing being salted.

Seals are taken in great Numbers on the Coast of the Island *Norvisf*, where 320 have been killed at one time. They abound also in *Orkney*. The Fishermen surprize them on the Shore, knock them down with long Staves, sometimes shoot

them, and sometimes take them with Nets. The Natives salt them with the Ashes of Sea-Ware, and say they are good Food, but astringent, and the Broth and Flesh of the young ones is good against Diseases of the Breast. Those of Note in the Isles eat them sometimes under the Notion of Hams; the Husbandmen make Ropes of their Skins cut into Thongs, and the use of them for a handsome Covering to Trunks, Portmanteaus, &c. is very well known, besides the Profit that may be made of their Oil. The Natives make use of their Flesh and Liver against the *Diarrhea* and *Dysenteria*, and they wear Girdles of their Skins against the *Sciatica* and *Chincough*.

Herrings abound on all the Coasts of the Kingdom, but especially on the *Western Isles*, which are reckon'd the best and fastest, tho' not so large as those taken on the *Eastern* and *Northern* Coasts. The *Scots* Herring-fishing is accounted the best in the World, and the *Dutch* have got a great part of their Wealth by it. The Herrings come to the Coast of the Isles in *April*, *May*, and *June*, and continue in some Places till *January*.

A Fishery was attempted in the Isles by King *Charles I.* in conjunction with some Merchants; and a Magazine was erected for that use in *Hermetra*, one of the *Harris* Islands, and another in the Isle of *Vacksay*; but the unhappy Civil War coming on, it was not prosecuted. It was renew'd by King *Charles II.* and succeeded well for a time, the Fish they caught were accounted the best of their kind in *Europe*, and yielded a Price accordingly; but the King withdrawing his Mony afterwards to supply his pressing Occasions, the Merchants were displeas'd at it, and differing among themselves, did also withdraw theirs, which ruin'd the Design.

Some *Dutch* Families settled in the Village of *Stornway*, in the Isle of *Lewis*, soon after that Prince's Restoration, and so much improv'd the Inhabitants in the Fishing-Trade, during the small time of their Abode there, that they still exceed all those of the neighbouring Isles and Continent; they brought the Natives a great deal of Mony likewise for their Sea and Land-Fowl: but King *Charles II.* being prevail'd on to send away the *Dutch*, it was a great loss to the Country.

Herrings are sometimes bought in the Isles for 6 *d.* per Barrel, and when cur'd and sent abroad, yield from 25 to 40 *s.* per Barrel; and sometimes 36000 Barrels of White Herrings have been exported to *France* from *Clyde* in a Season, besides what were exported from *Dumbar*, and other Ports of the Kingdom, to *France* and other Nations: which may serve as a Specimen to shew how capable that Trade is of Improvement, especially considering the Situation of the West of *Scotland* and the Isles, from whence they may be a Month sooner at Market with them, than from any part of *England* or *Holland*; which with the Advantage of taking and curing them cheaper and sooner than the *Dutch* can

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can possibly do, considering how far they have to sail backward and forward, what Risks they run at Sea, and what numbers of Tenders they are oblig'd to send to and again betwixt their own Country, and their Doggers with Provisions, Salt, &c. they might soon be outdone in that profitable Trade by the Inhabitants of *Great Britain*, who may lie ashore at night, and land their Fish as soon as caught, without any danger from Tempests or Enemies; many of those Bays, where the Herring abound, being very safe for Ships to ride in.

The most remarkable Places for Herring-fishing, are *Brassasound* in *Shetland*, the Coasts and Bays of the *Orkney* Islands, *Lockbroun* in *Ross*, the Coasts and Bays of *Lewis*, *Harris* and *Skie*, and the lesser Isles adjacent to each. From *Lochmaddy* in *Harris* particularly, 400 Vessels have been loaden with Herring in a Season, and the Harbour is large and capable of Ships of the greatest Burden; and in the Bays of *Altrig*, one of the Isles adjacent to *Skie*, the Shoals of Herring are so thick, that many times they entangle the Boats. About the Isles of *Mull*, *Ila*, *Furah*, and others on the Coasts of *Argyle*, *Lochfin* in *Argyle*, the Isles of *Arran*, *Boat*, &c. in *Clide*, the River *Forth* on both sides the Coast, especially towards *Dumbar*, the Herrings are very large and numerous. The Situation of the Islands is very convenient for a Trade with *Denmark*, *Norway*, *Sweden*, *Hamburg*, and *Holland*; and the more Westerly, where the best Herring abound most, are within a Week or Ten Days Sail of *France* and *Spain*, with a fair Wind; for they fall immediately into the *Atlantick* Ocean, without being expos'd to the Dangers or cross Winds of the *Irish* or *British* Channel, and by consequence lie also more commodiously than any part of *Great-Britain* for a Trade to the *Straits*, and *East* or *West-Indies*, without so much Danger of Capture by Enemies in case of a War.

To this may be added, That the Islanders are very numerous, being computed at 40000 Men, and many of them without Employment; so that from thence, and the neighbouring Continent, there are Men enough to be had cheaper than any where else, and most of the Islanders know very well how to handle the Oar, endure fatigue, and live hardily. Many of them live to a great Age. *Buchanan's* Account of one *Lawrence* in *Orkney* is well known; he married when an hundred Years of Age, and liv'd forty Years after, and went out a fishing to the last in the Sea, and died rather of old Age than any Infirmity. *Dr. Wallace*, in his Description of *Orkney*, mentions one, who, not long ago, liv'd eighty Years with one Wife; and another who had a Son at an hundred, and liv'd after till he saw Grand-Children by him; and in 1683, a Woman was brought to Bed of a Child in the sixty third Year of her Age, as was attested by the Minister and Elders. *Mr. Martin* says, he knew several in the Isle of *Harris* of ninety Years of Age; and one *Donald Ray*, in the Isle of *Sand*,
died

died in his hundredth Year, being very brisk, and able to manage his Affairs, till within two Years before his Death. The Lady *Macleod*, in the Isle of *Skie*, liv'd to one hundred and three, had then a comely Head of Hair and good Teeth, and enjoy'd a perfect Understanding till the Week she died. In the Isle of *Furah*, belonging to the Duke of *Argyle*, he says one *Gillour Maccrain*, who died above fifty Years ago, liv'd one hundred and eighty Years, as he was inform'd by several that knew him. A Man very lately in *Southwist* was one hundred and thirty, and yet perfect in his Understanding. One *Bayliff Campbell* liv'd in *Furah* to one hundred and six; and about six Years ago a Woman in the Isle of *Scorba* liv'd one hundred and forty, and one *Tairville* liv'd to a hundred and eighty in *Schetland*. This Longevity he ascribes to the Healthfulness of the Climate, and their temperate way of living, which is very good Incouragement for others to adventure Stocks and Factories for Improvement of Trade there, especially considering the Simplicity of the Peoples Manners, and their innate Respect and Kindness to Strangers.

In a word, the Number, Safety, and Commodiousness of the Bays and Harbours in those Islands, and the Multitude of Fish in all of them, look as if Nature had design'd them for promoting a Fishing-Trade; and the Soil being generally better than in the neighbouring Continent, many of them are productive of all sorts of Grain, and fit for Orchards and Gardens: and were the Inhabitants better instructed in fishing, manuring and planting, these Islands are capable of maintaining ten times the present Number of Inhabitants; and have very good Quarries, some of them Marble too, fit for Building, for which they might be sufficiently furnish'd with Timber from the neighbouring Continent, till they might have it of their own Growth. They abound also with Black Cattel, Sheep, Fowl, Deer, Eggs, Shell-fish of all sorts, in such Quantities, as are not only sufficient to maintain ten times the Number of the present Inhabitants, but to raise a large Fund of Trade for Exportation. They have also fresh-water Lakes, and Rivers wito Salmon, Trouts, Eels, Perch, Pikes, &c. In the Isle of *Skie* particularly, there are 30 Rivers which afford Salmon.

This brings us in the next place to the Salmon-Fishing of *Scotland*, which are found in most of their Rivers, but the greatest Store is in the North, in the Rivers *Dee* and *Done*, at *Aberdeen*, remarkable for its noble Salmon-fishing, from whence they export great Quantities to *Holland* and *France* in time of Peace, and might with Red-Herring make a very advantageous Trade to the *Straits*. Their Salmon are accounted the best in *Europe*, and tho their Barrel be a Third less than that of *Berwick*, yet they have yielded Ten Livres more per Barrel in *France*, partly because of their Goodness, and partly because better cur'd, wherein the Magistrates and Town-Council of *Aberdeen* take a very particular Care. Salmon abound not only in the navigable Rivers of *Scotland*, but in those which are lesser, in most parts

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parts of the Kingdom; and they valu'd them so much formerly, that in several of their old Acts of Parliament, they forbade selling them to *England*, except for Gold. *Clyde* abounds with Salmon, for which the Town of *Renfrew* has been famous; and Bishop *Lesley*, in his Description of *Scotland*, says, they used in his time to employ 60 Vessels in Fishing most of Spring and Summer; but it's much short of *Aberdeen*, where that same Author says, the Rivers *Dee* and *Done* exceed all those of the Kingdom for Number and Goodness of Salmon: for which he assigns this Reason, That they delight in clear Streams, which occasions our Rivers in *Scotland* to abound more with Salmon than those of other Countries where the Rivers are more muddy. It's also observable, that the Salmon-Fishing in the West of *Scotland* is decay'd, since the People used to steep their Flax in the Rivers, for want of putting the Laws against such Practices in due Execution, and likewise those made against killing any Salmon during the time of their Breeding, from *September* to *December*, the Penalties of which are very severe. The other Places, most remarkable for Salmon-Fishing in *Scotland*, are in the *Dover*n at *Bamf*, the Rivers *Nesse*, *Nairn*, *Findorn*, *Loffey* and *Spey* in *Murray*; the latter abounds with Salmon for 60 Miles together. *Lochloumond* in *Lennox* is remarkable for Salmon of an excellent Taste, *Lochou* in *Argyle* the like; and there's good Salmon-Fishing in the Rivers *Louth* and *Speynie* in *Lochaber*, in the Bay of *Cromarty*, near *Dingwal-Castle*, and in the River *Tweed*, and other lesser Rivers in the bordering Counties. They have marl'd or speckled Salmon in *Harris*, *North-west* and *Benbecula*.

We come next to their Cod-Fishing, of which and Ling they have great Plenty on most of their Coasts, but especially in the North and Isles, where they are bought dry'd for 1 *d.* or 2 *d.* per piece, and in the Isles cheaper, and the larger sort sold again frequently in *England* and elsewhere, from 18 *d.* to 2 *s.* 6 *d.* per piece. The Season for this Fishing is after that of the Herring, and in the Country of *Fife* alone, 500 Vessels have been employ'd annually in this and Herring-Fishing; and their Cod and Ling being cur'd with their own Salt, they commonly exported them to *Holland* and *Hamburgh*, to the *Baltick*, *England*, *France*, *Spain* and *Portugal*: but since the *Dutch* and *Hamburghers* have apply'd themselves to fish Cod and Ling in the *Scots* Seas, and to buy up what they could from the *Scots*, as they did likewise their Salt to cure them, the Country has lost much of the Benefit of that Trade. Mr. *Spruel*, an Eminent *Scots* Merchant, who laid an Account of the Product of the Kingdom for Trade before their Parliament some years ago, says, he was inform'd by a *Yarmouth*-Man, who used to buy those Fish and Salt on the *Scots* Coast, that he has sometimes got 4000 cur'd Fish in a Voyage, at 1 *d.* or 2 *d.* per piece, and retail'd them again from 18 *d.* to 2 *s.* 6 *d.* per piece; which shews the

the vast Advantage might be made of this Trade, since the *Scots* Cod are reckon'd as good or better than those of *Newfoundland*. And what contributes much to the Cheapness of this and the Herring-Fishing in *Scotland*, is, that they are caught with fewer Hands and Vessels, of far less Expence than Doggers, which must be well mann'd and strong, because oblig'd to lie out at Sea; whereas the *Scots* catch those Fish in their own Creeks, Bays and Harbours, where few Hands and open Vessels are for the most part sufficient, because they are seldom expos'd to any Danger by Storm, being always near the Shore, and laid up at Night.

The principal Parts for great Cod are round the Isles of *Schetland* and *Bara-Head*. The *Dutch*, *Hamburgers*, *Bremers*, and others, come usually to *Brassa's-Sound* in *Schetland* about the middle of *May*, to fish for Herring, Cod and Ling. There have been upward of two thousand Busses there in a Summer, and they generally go away in *August* or *September*. When they arrive, they set up Shops in several parts of the Island, and barter Linen, Beer, Brandy, Bread, and other things, with the Inhabitants, for Fish and fresh Provisions; and when the Natives demand Money for their Commodities, they readily pay it them: by this means *Lerwick*, which about thirty Years ago consisted only of about Three Families, is now increas'd to above Three Hundred; which may serve as a Specimen, how much that Fishery and Country may be improv'd, if the Inhabitants of *Great Britain* once come to manage it with Joint-Stocks. They have abundance of Fish on that Coast, call'd Tusk, as big as Ling, which are commonly sold at 15 or 16 s. per Hundred; they are better fresh than salted. The Inhabitants observe, that the further North the Fish are, the larger. Other remarkable Places for Cod-Fishing are, *Loch-Carlway*, in the Isle of *Lewis*, where the Fishermen are frequently interrupted by Whales; but it is a commodious Harbour, capable of Ships of the greatest Burden. All the Coasts about the Isle of *Lewis* abound with Cod and Ling of a very large Size, as do *Loch-tarbat*, *Loch-maddy*, and *Loch-eport*, in the Isle of *Harris*; the Coast of *Barry Isle*, the Isle of *Sandreray*, the Isle of *St. Kilda* or *Hart*, where they are very large; the Isle of *Skie*, *Soabretil* near *Skie*, the Isle of *Arran*, the Isle of *Ilesay*, the Isle of *Coll*, and the Isle of *Cannar*.

The Fish already mention'd being such as make the principal Fund of Trade for Exportation, we come next to others which serve chiefly for Home Consumption; several of which are also capable of being cur'd and exported, and might yield considerable Profit, particularly a Fish call'd Haddocks, which eat very well fresh or salted: those Fish call'd *Findon-Haddocks*, which abound at *Aberdeen*, being dry'd, eat with a marrowy Taste, and are much admir'd by Strangers; good Haddocks of other sorts are to be had on most of the Coasts round the Kingdom. They have

have also Sturgeon, abundance of Turbat, Scate, or Thorny-back; Greyhound, in size and shape like a Salmon, Mackrel, Keeling, Whittings, Sea-Urchin, Cat-fish, and Cockpadle, small Cod, Lyths, Spirlings, Soles, Flukes, and others; and *Garvie* Fishes, so call'd, because taken chiefly near *Inchgarvy*, in the River *Forth*, equal almost to Anchovies; Eels in abundance in their Lakes and Rivers, the largest of which are salted in some parts of the Country, from whence the People make considerable Profit. Among Fish, we may also reckon Otters, because they are Amphibious Creatures, and are numerous in the Isles, both West and North; the Use of their Skins for Muffs, &c. is well known: it's also wore next the Skin for the Palsy; the Blood mix'd with Vinegar helps Swellings in the Sinews; the Liver dry'd helps the Bloody-flux; and the Testicles are made use of against the Epilepsy, and Fits of the Mother. For Shell-fish of all sorts, especially in the Western Islands, their Number is incredible; such as Lobsters, Crabs, Oysters in some places, particularly in *Orkney*, so large, that they must be cut in three or four pieces before they can be eat; Cockles, Muscles, Limpets, Wilks, Clams, and Spouts, which are cast up by the Tide in such Numbers in the Isles, as the People are not able to consume them. At the *Kyle of Scalpa*, in the Isle of *Skie*, a Spring-Tide commonly leaves fifteen or twenty Horse-Load of Oysters on the Sands, and in like manner those Tides throw up vast Quantities of Muscles on that Coast.

Of Pearl, Ambergrease, Coral, Agat, and other valuable Stones.

Pearl being the Product of Fish, it is proper to discourse of the *Scots* Pearl there. Mr. *Spruel*, the Merchant abovemention'd, who understands the Pearl Trade best of any Man in that Kingdom, having dealt in it above 40 Years, says, he has sometimes given 100 Rix-dollars, which is near 25 *l.* for one *Scots* Pearl, and that he had *Scots* Pearl as fine, clear, and more transparent, than any Oriental Pearl; tho the latter be more easily match'd, because they are all of a yellow Water, yet Foreigners, he says, covet *Scots* Pearl. The more Wrinkles there is in a Pearl Shell, the more sign, he says, it is of the Age and Goodness of a Pearl; for the smooth Shells are young and barren, therefore he propos'd that a Law should be made to forbid the fishing of young Pearl; for the longer they stay in the Water, the more valuable they are: so that he would have no Shells taken up less than four Inches in length, or two or three in breadth, and that none should be allow'd to offer any Pearl to be sold, that weighs less than five Grains; which is as reasonable as Laws to prevent the taking of the young Fry of Salmon, since Pearl are of much more Value. And that they might have time to grow and increase, he proposes that Pearl-Fishing should be forbid, except once in ten Years at least, because he has been

been sorry to see some Thousands of young Pearls offer'd to sale, that were of no manner of Value; whereas had they lain in the Waters their due time, they might have been worth from four to fifty Crowns a-piece.

Pearl is found in most places of the Nation where Salmon are taken, and once in twenty Years he says there's a great Pearl-Fishing in *Scotland*; this does not hinder, but that Pearl-Shells of the Size he proposes, or larger, may be taken up at any time when found, and these are probably to be had among the unfrequented Isles.

Particular Places where Pearl abound, are the Rivers in the Isle of *Skie*, where they are frequently found in black Muscles, especially in the Rivers *Kilmartin* and *Ord*, where Pearls have lately been found of 20 l. per piece, and in a fresh-water Lake near the South-side of *Locheinardstad*; in that same Island there are also Muscles that breed Pearl.

Tho the small Pearl be not so useful for Ornament, yet they may be of very good use in Physick, being accounted the chief of all Cordials, and very good against the Plague, violent and pestilential Fevers, Fluxes, Heartburning, Giddiness of the Head, Trembling of the Heart, &c. which is sufficient to shew, that they are a great Blessing of Nature, and a Subject of Trade that deserves Encouragement, since we may be supply'd with it much cheaper at home than from the *Indies*. The Physical Preparations to be made of Pearl are found in *Salmon's Dispensatory*, p. 428.

To this we may add Coral, Red and White, and Coraline, which grow in the Isles of *Lewis* and *Skie*, particularly in the Bays and Coasts of the former, but it is small, not exceeding six Inches in length, nor a Goose's Quill in bigness; the same is also found on the West Coast of the Isle of *Jura*. Besides the use made of it for Ornament, it is very useful in Physick, for comforting the Heart, purifying the Blood; 'tis good against Plague, Poison, Malignant Fevers, Fluxes, the Running of the Reins, Whites in Women, spitting of Blood, Wounds, &c. and being powder'd and given to new-born Children in Women's Milk, prevents their ever having the Falling-sickness or Convulsions. The Coraline is also good against Worms, astringent, strengthening, and good in hot Gouts. For the Noble Physical Preparations of Coral, see *Salmon's Dispensatory*, p. 422. The Islanders add a Quantity of Red Coral to the Yolk of a roasted Egg for the Diarrhea.

Ambergrease is also found on the *Scots* Coasts, particularly on that of the Island *Bernera*, one of the *Harris* Isles, where a Weaver finding a Lump of it, and not knowing what it was, burnt it to shew him light, when the strong Scent discover'd it, and made his Head ache. It is also found on the Coasts of *South-west*, *Kintyre* and *Orkney*. The several Preparations of Ambergrease in Physick, and the excellent Uses of it for recreating the

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Spirits, and Antidotes against Plague and Poison, for strengthening the Body, and helping Conception, &c. are known. For those Preparations see *Salmon's Dispensatory*, p. 400.

Marcasites black and white, resembling Silver Oar, are found near the Village *Startle* in the Isle of *Skie*; they are good to help Conception, for drying up Milk in Womens Breasts, and against hard Charades. The excellent Physical Preparations of *Marcasites* may be seen at large in *Salmon's New London Dispensatory*, p. 351.

The *Lapis Ceranius*, or *Cerna Amonis*, is found on the Coast of *Skie* in Banks of Clay on the East Coast, of different Shapes, some of the Breadth of a Crown-piece, with an Impression resembling the Sun; some as big as a Man's Finger, resembling a Semicircle, furrow'd on the inside; others less, with yellow Furrows on both sides: the Natives steep them in Water for some Hours, and by washing the part affected with the Water, cure the Cramp in their Cattel, and for that reason call them Cramp-stones. *Pliny* reckons this among the precious Stones, says it has a Colour, is imprest'd with a Star in the middle, and is always found in a place blasted with Lightning; which does not agree with Mr. *Martin's* Description, since it is found in Banks of Clay upon the Sea-shore.

The *Lapis Hæcticus*, or white Hætick Stone, abounds likewise in the Isle of *Skie*, both by Land and Water. The Natives use it as a Remedy against the *Dysenteria*, *Diarrhea*, and *Consumptions*, by making them red-hot in the Fire, and then quenching them with Milk or Water, which they drink with Success; and sometimes bathe their Feet and Hands in the said Milk or Water. Most of the Rocks of the Isle *Rona* are of this Stone, and of a red Colour.

Agat grows likewise in *Apples-Glen*, near *Lochfallart*, in the Isle of *Skie*, of different Sizes and Colours; some green, some of a pale Sky Colour, and all of them strike Fire as well as Flint. This Stone, besides making neat Handles for Swords and Knives, &c. has its Physical Use, the Pouder of it apply'd being good against the biting of Serpents, Spiders, and other poisonous Creatures; refreshes the Heart, strengthens the Body, and causes a good Colour.

Chrystal is found in great Quantity in the Rocks of the Isle of *St. Kilda*, and in several Places of the Isle of *Skie*, of different Sizes and Colours, and one sort of a Purple Colour. There's Chrystal also in the Isle of *Arran*. The use of Chrystal for making Glasses, Cups, and Chrystals for Watches, is well enough known. It has besides its Physical Uses, the Pouder of it being good against the *Diarrhea*, *Dysenteria*, *Lienteria*, *Celiac Cholick*, Whites and Reds; it's also accounted good for increasing Milk in Nurses, for breaking the Stones in Reins and Bladder, and for the Gout. See the Preparations of it in *Salmon's Dispensatory*, p. 409, 410.

Os Sepia is found in great Quantities in the Sand of the Isle of *Harris*: The Natives powder it, and being drank in boil'd Milk, it is found to be an effectual Remedy against the *Diarrhea* and *Dysenteria*; and they also make use of the Powder to take the Film off the Eyes of Sheep. It is the Bone of the Cuttle-Fish.

Molucca Beans are found in great Numbers upon the Coasts of the Isles, particularly in the Isle of *Harris*. The superstitious Natives use them as Amulets, particularly the white ones, and say, that when any hurt is intended the Person that wears them, the Beans turn black: that they do change Colour, Mr. *Martin* is positive, being an Eye-witness of it, but the reason he leaves to Enquiry. One strange Effect of them he mentions, viz. that a Gentleman's Cows in that Isle giving Blood instead of Milk for several Days, by throwing one of these Nuts into the Pales, the Blood was chang'd into a dark brown Colour at first, and afterwards the Cows gave good Milk; and the very Nut, by which it was perform'd, he was presented with by the Steward of *Harris*, and kept it as a Rarity. The Powder of the black Bean found on the Coast of the Isle of *Lingay*, drunk in Milk or *Aquavita*, is made use of by the Natives against the *Diarrhea* and *Dysenteria*. These Beans or Nuts are drove in great Quantities by a Western Wind upon the Coast of the Island *Tyre-iy*. They are also found in *St. Kilda*, and in the *Orkney* Islands.

Fullers Earth is found in the Brooks of *Dunvegan* and *Nisboft* in *Skie*. The use of this Earth for Clothiers, &c. is very well known. For the Physical Uses of it, against Burns, and Scalds, Swellings, and the Gout, see *Salmon's Dispensatory*, p. 434.

Corkir, for dying a Crimson Colour, is a Scurf growing on the Coasts and Hills of *Skie*; it ripens in *August*, and the Natives gather it in the Decrease of the Moon.

Croftil, a coarser Scurf of a dark Colour, is also found there, and made use of to dye a Philomote Colour.

Wampumpeg, or fine Shells, which pass in *Africa*, and some Parts of the *Indies*, for Money, are found in great Numbers, with other curious Shells, upon the Coasts of the Isles.

Loadstone is found in a Hill on the North End of the Isle of *Cannay*. Mr. *Martin* laid a Compass on the stony Ground near it, the Needle went often round with great Swiftnefs; and instead of settling towards the North, settled due East. For the Physical Uses of it, against the Dropsy, Bleeding, Gonorrhæa, Gout, Convulsions, &c. see *Salmon's Dispensatory*, p. 414.

Sperma Ceti is also found on the Coast of *Orkney*, and elsewhere in the Isles. The Learned are not agreed what this is; some will have it to be the Sperm or Seed of the Whale, which swims upon the Sea like Froth; others say, it is the Brains of a long-headed Whale, purify'd by some *Lixivium*. It is of a white fat Substance, which easily takes fire, and is in *English* commonly call'd *Parmacity*.

M I N E S.

M I N E S.

Gold Mines were found in *Crawford-Moor* in *Scotland* in the time of King *James* the IVth, says *Bishop Lesley*, in his History of *Scotland*; and in the Reign of King *James* the Vth, some rich *Germans*, skill'd in Mines, came over with abundance of Money, and obtain'd leave of the King to dig in those Mines, wherein they employ'd abundance of Men; and forming the Earth dug into little Globes or Balls, wherein there was abundance of pure Gold, they bought them from the King, and carry'd them with them to *Germany*. It is certain that Gold is still found in those Parts, in the Streams and elsewhere, and that Azure is to be had there in great quantities almost without any Labour. The Bonner Pieces, coin'd before the Union of the Crowns, in *Scotland*, were of that Gold.

Silver Mines were also found in *Carnpapell Hill*, three Miles South of *Linlithgow* in *West-Lothian*, in the Reign of King *James VI.* by one *Mund* a Coal-digger.

Copper Mines are also found in *Airthey*, belonging to the Earl of *Hoptoun*, within two Miles of *Sterling*, where a hundred pound Oar yielded fifty of very good Copper; from which Silver is likewise extracted in a good proportion.

There are rich Lead Mines also in the Earl of *Hoptoun's* Lands in *Clidfdale*, of which his Lordship makes great Profit by selling the same to the *Dutch*; and we have formerly mention'd the Mines of Tin and Lead in *Orkney*.

Mr. *Spruel*, in his *Scheme of Scotland's Product*, says, if others follow'd the Example of the Earl of *Hoptoun* and his Predecessors, they might export ten times more Lead than they do, which would be of considerable Advantage to the Kingdom, because it is a sure and staple Commodity in most Parts of the World; and therefore proposes that Merchants should be oblig'd to carry it off, to prevent their exporting of Money and Bills, because it might serve for Ballast, pay but little Freight, and take up no room from other Goods.

There are Iron Mines at *Dumfermling* in *Fife*, in the Isle of *Lewis*, and in many of the Hills of *Scotland*.

Coal Mines are very frequent in *Lothian*, *Fife*, and elsewhere; from whence great Quantities are exported, besides enough for Home-Consumption.

Mines or Quarries of Free-Stone, as good as any where for Building, Pavements, Millstones, &c. abound in the Kingdom, as do also those of grey and blue Slates for covering Houses, much more durable and ornamental than Tiles; and they have Limestone in abundance for Mortar, and manuring their Corn-Ground.

Marble very good and of various Colours, for Building, Statues, Pavements, &c. is found in many Places of the Kingdom,

in inexhaustible Quantities, there being Mountains of it in several Places of the *North*, from whence it may be had much cheaper than from *Italy*, or other foreign Countries.

Precious Stones.

Sir Robert Sibbald, in his *Prodromus* to the Natural History of *Scotland*, says, they have

Diamonds, which he has from credible Persons; and to make it the more probable, he adds, that the Diamond proceeds from a Juice much like that which produces Chrystal, of which there are great Quantities in *Scotland*.

Rubies of a red Colour, whence it has its Name.

Carbuncles in the Isle of *Ila*, and other Places, where they shine like a burning Coal in the Rocks.

Jacinth also of a red Colour, resembling Flames. Authors think the Rubies, Carbuncles, and Jacinths, to be different Species of the same kind.

Jasper, resembling Blood in Colour; some of them are also green, and others mix'd with red and green.

Agats of several Colours; some of them impress'd with the likeness of Animals and Vegetables, some of them bearing an Impression resembling a Cross, and others form'd like Globes, which have sexangular Pieces of Chrystal in them, being a Species of the *Ætites* found in Eagles Nests.

Cornelian of a fleshy Colour; some take it to be the Matrix of the Amethyst.

Chrystal of several sorts; some of a dark reddish Colour, some black and transparent, some of the Colour of a Carbuncle, Mountain Chrystal very clear; Chrystal, which held against the Sun, reflects the Colours of the Rainbow, and therefore called *Iris*; white Chrystal and red Chrystal.

Corn.

The *Wheat* of *Scotland* is so very good, that *Joseph Scaliger*, who had been in the Country, says in *Exercit.* 140, and 200. there's no Bread in *Europe* comparable to what is made of it, for Whiteness, Lightness, and easy Digestion. It grows in great Quantities in the *Mers*, *Lothians*, *Gouree*, and other Places of the Kingdom; so that they have not only enough for their own Use, but for Exportation.

Oats are the most universal Grain of this Kingdom, and exceed those of *England* for all Uses. They grow very well every where in the Country, and that in such Quantities, as afford a considerable Fund for Export, both in Grain and Meal; and are not only hearty and substantial Food for Horses, but make very good Bread and Drink.

Peas

Pease they have in great plenty, both for their own Consumption, and for Exportation; and they are so good of the kind, that in some Parts of the Country, the labouring Husbandmen make good nourishing Bread of them.

Beans they have also in great plenty, for their own Use, and for Export.

Barley grows likewise very well in *Scotland*, but they sow more of that sort they call *Beer*, which has four Rows of Grain upon an Ear, whereas *Barley* has but two; of this they make good Bread, Broth, Ale and *Beer*, and export great Quantities.

Rye grows also very well in *Scotland*, and makes good Bread; but this they don't cultivate so much as they do the other Grains abovemention'd.

Flax and Hemp.

Flax abounds in *Scotland*, so that besides what they consume themselves, they export great Quantities of *Linen*, brown and whiten'd, which is one of the greatest Manufactures of the Kingdom; and, if duly regulated and encourag'd, might save a great deal of Money in the Island, besides what it may bring in to it: for the *Scots* have improv'd their *Linen* Manufacture much of late; and besides fine *Linen*, make very good *Holland*, *Cambric*, *Muslins*, plain and strip'd; *Callicoes*, *Dornick*, *Damask*, *Ticking* for Beds, &c. *White* and *Dy'd* Threads, *Laces*, *Tape*, &c.

Mr. *Spruel*, in his *Account current betwixt Scotland and England*, says, he has known out of a Pound of *Flax* of *Scots* Growth, which cost but 12 *d.* six Spangle of fine Yarn spun, which was sold at *Glasgow* at about 4 *s.* 8 *d.* per Spangle; which made the Product of that 12 *d.* to the Spinners 28 *s.* and made into fine *Muslin*, that same Pound of *Flax* amounted to ten or twelve Dollars, which is 2 *l.* 16 *s.* 8 *d.* or 2 *l.* 16 *s.* the Charges of Weaving and Whitening deducted. He adds, That from one Pound of *Scots* *Flax*, *Lacemakers* have made *Lace* to the Value of 8 *l.* Sterling; which is sufficient to shew how much the *Linen* Manufactory may be improv'd there, and how many poor Women, that are not capable of employing themselves otherwise, may get a Livelihood by it, and what Money it may bring into the Nation.

Their *Hemp* is also capable of being improv'd, not only to save Money in the Island, which is exported for *Canvas*, *Sail-Cloth*, &c. but also to export, and to make *Nets* for their Fishery, and other Uses.

Wool.

The numerous and large Flocks of Sheep they have in *Scotland* produce abundance of *Wool*, from whence come Manufac-

tures of several sorts; as Broad-cloth, coarse or Hufwife's-cloth, Fingrims, Serges, Bays, Crapes, Temmin, *Glasgow* Plaids, Worsted Camlets, and other Stuffs and Stockings for Home Consumption and Export; besides their Tallow and Skins. Their Wool in general is not so good as that of *England*, yet they had brought their Broad-cloth lately to great Perfection, but can never equal *England* in that part of Woollen Manufacture; yet their Wool is very proper for Serges, Bays, Camlets, Shaloons, and other Stuffs; and by due Regulation is capable of great Improvement for a foreign Trade. They are come to a great Perfection in making Stuffs, and for Plaids, as has been mention'd already, they exceed all the World.

An Instance of the great Improvement may be made of their Wool, we have from Mr. *Spruel*, in his *Account current*, viz. That they make such fine Worsted Stockings at *Aberdeen*, that they yield 10, 15, 20, and 30 s. a Pair for Womens Stockings; which is sufficient to shew that they are capable of making very good Stockings at lower Rates, especially considering that they have store of very good Wool brought thither from the Highlands and Isles; and because sold at the Cross of *Aberdeen*, is commonly call'd Cross-Wool. The most remarkable places besides in *Scotland*, for good Wool, are *Galloway* and *Twedale*; from which a great Improvement might be made in Bays, Serges, and Shaloons.

Horses.

In *Scotland* they have Multitudes of Horses, especially in *Galloway* and the Highlands; which, tho but of a small Size, yet are very fit for Journey-Riding, or Post, and for that end are much coveted by many People in *England*, especially on the Borders, when Grafters, who go to *Dumbarton-Fair*, buy Numbers of them. Those *Galloways*, as they call them, of forty or fifty Shillings a-piece, will tire out a large Horse of twenty, thirty, or forty Pound in a Journey, and are much easier to be kept, for they will feed well on the Waste made by larger Horses. An Improvement might be made of those Horses for Export, since Mr. *Spruel* says, that he exported fifty of them for *Surinam*, from whence he had very good Returns for them in Sugars. The principal Places for such Horses are the Highlands, the North, and *Galloway*; from the latter of which they take their Name. Horses of a larger Size, for War, Carriage, and cultivating Land, are bred in the Lowlands, in the Parks and Inclosures of People of Quality, where fine Horses sometimes yield thirty Guineas a-piece.

Black

Black Cattle.

Of these there are great Multitudes in *Scotland*, especially in the Highlands and North, from whence they send great Drovers into the Lowlands and *England*, which, tho sold cheap because of their small Size, viz. at 30 or 40 s. per Head, bring in great Sums of Money to the Proprietors, and are capable of a greater Improvement in case of a Home Consumption; which is likely to be promoted, if their Trade be improv'd by the Union; they make very good Meat when fatten'd, and are so much the more profitable to the Lowland and *English* Purchasers, that they feed and grow fat upon what the larger Cattle cannot eat, but tread under foot, and would by consequence be otherwise lost to the Proprietors. Their Tallow is sold sometimes at 3 l. Sterling per hundred Weight at *Bristol*, and from 40 to 50 s. Sterling at *London*, besides the Profit made of their Hides, which, being tann'd, are fit for Upper-Leathers for Shoes, &c. and for Export. In the Lowlands they breed black Cattle of a larger Size, fit for cultivating the Ground, and to be killed and salted for Export, as well as for Home Consumption; and 'tis observ'd, that their Meat is generally much sweeter than that of the *English* black Cattle, and their Hides, if dress'd and tann'd right, are fit for Sole-Leather, Harness for Coaches, &c. and other Uses.

Deer.

There is Plenty of all sorts of Deer in the Parks of those of Quality in the Lowlands, but especially in the Mountains and Wastes in the North Highlands and Isles, where great Flocks of 'em run wild, and are not only excellent Food, but are capable of yielding great Profit by their Skins, &c.

Sheep.

Of these they have great Flocks in *Scotland*, both of a larger and lesser Size, which yield a great Profit to the Inhabitants by their Meat, Milk, Wool, Skins, and Lambs, of which they are more than ordinary prolifick; they sell great Numbers of them yearly to the Inhabitants of the North of *England*, and their Meat in general is much sweeter, tho of a less Size, than the *English* Mutton.

Butter and Cheese.

From the Milk of their black Cattle and Sheep they make great Quantities of Butter and Cheese, not only for Home Consumption, but for Export; and this is capable of further Im-

provement, if the Trade of the Country increase, and Tenants be encourag'd to inclose their Grounds; for Mr. Spruel informs us, in his *Account current*, that he has seen as fine and yellow Butter made in the West Highlands, as ever he saw from *Ireland*: besides, 'tis evident from what is made in Gentlemens Houses, and others of the better sort in the Lowlands, that they are capable of making as good Butter and Cheefe as in *England*.

Goats.

The People of the Lowlands do not much fancy the breeding of this sort of Cattle, but in the Highlands they have considerable Flocks of 'em, which feed on the rocky and inaccessible Hills, and yield good Profit to the Inhabitants by their Kids, which are excellent Meat, and by their Skins, which make fine Gloves: the Cheefe made of their Milk is valu'd for its good Taste, and their Milk it self is much used for those who labour under Consumptions and other Decays.

Hogs.

It's a vulgar Error in *England* and elsewhere, that the *Scots* have a general Aversion to this sort of Cattle, and to the Food which they yield; they are not indeed bred there proportionably in such Numbers as in *England*, but in those Parts of the Kingdom where they have Corn and proper Food in plenty for them, they are bred by the Inhabitants, not only for Home Consumption, but also for Export, considerable Quantities of salted Pork being yearly exported from the North of *Scotland* into other Countries; and, if there were Encouragement, they are capable of breeding greater Numbers in their Woods, &c. where they are fed very easily, and make excellent Meat.

Fowl.

Scotland has not only Plenty of Domestick Fowl, such as are common in other Countries, but many that are peculiar to themselves, especially in the Islands, where they are in such Multitudes as the Inhabitants can neither consume nor vend; but if their Trade increase, as probably it may upon the Union, their Fowl and Eggs afford a large Fund of Trade for Food, and their Feathers for Bedding and other Uses: their Fat is made use of by the Inhabitants not only in many Cases where Oil is necessary, but likewise for Physick. But we refer the particular Account of the several Species of Fowl till we come to treat of the particular Countries and Islands, where they are bred in greater Quantities than perhaps in any other Place of the known World.

Timber.

Timber.

There are many large Woods of Oak in *Scotland*, which afford Materials for Building and Shipping, and for the Husbandman's Use, and the Country is very improvable this way, if Planting were more encourag'd; however they have at present not only such as are fit for the Uses above-mention'd, but also for Pipe-staves and Barrels; and their Bark is of use to the Tanners, great Quantities of which are annually exported to *Ireland* and elsewhere. They have likewise Ash-Trees, Elms and others, fit for Building and other Domestick Uses; and great Forests of Fir, which afford Materials for Building and Shipping; and might, with due care, afford Pitch and Tar, without being oblig'd to bring such large Quantities from the *Northern* Countries, as is usually done by the Inhabitants of this Island.

There were formerly many great Woods in *Scotland*, among which the Forest of *Caledonia* was famous; but there are now scarce any Remains of it. The Woods, as has been observ'd, are more rare than formerly in the *Southern* Parts of the Kingdom; of which the most remarkable now left are those of *Hamilton*, *Calendar*, and *Torewood*: but in the *North*, especially in *Pertshire*, *Lochaber*, *Badenoch* and *Mar*, there are many Forests, some of them twenty, and some of them thirty Miles in length.

Fruit-Trees.

They have abundance of these of all sorts in their Gardens and Orchards, and might, by Improvement, not only have sufficient to afford them Fruit for Home-Consumption, but also Cyder for their own Drinking and Export.

Herbs.

Scotland affords not only a sufficient Quantity of Garden-Herbs for the Kitchen, but likewise of those which may serve them for Physick; as the Curious may see by casting their Eye upon Sir Robert Sibbald's *Historia Plantarum Hortensium in Scotia*, *Prodromi naturalis Historie Scotie, Partis secunda, Lib. secundus*. And in the eighth and ninth Chapters of the second Book of the first Part of his *Prodromus* to the Natural History of *Scotland*, he gives us curious Tables of foreign Herbs and Plants, and other things, imported from foreign Parts for the use of Physick, with an Account of the Herbs and other Things produc'd in *Scotland* of the like Virtue, in opposite Columns; which shews that they are in no necessity of their Trade of Export and Import, being at much expence for foreign Drugs.

Having thus given a brief Account of *Scotland's* chief Product for Trade, we shall in the next place give a short Account from Mr. *Spruel's* Scheme, how they are capable to barter or exchange their own Commodities for such of other Countries as they stand in need of, or may have occasion to trade with.

From *England* the Goods usually imported into *Scotland*, are the Woollen Manufactory of all sorts, Alom'd Leather, Shambo Gloves, Lead, Pewter, Tin, Iron, Black Cattle, Horses, Hops, Cyder; and some Years, when their own Harvest proves bad, Corn of all sorts, Manufacturies of Pewter, Iron, Steel, and Brass, Tobacco, Sugar, Indigo, Cotton, and the Goods the *English* import from *China*, *Persia*, the *East-Indies*, and other Nations: for exchange of which, *Scotland* imports into *England*, Linen Cloth of all sorts, Coals, Salt, small Black Cattle, Sheep, Salmon, Marble, Slates grey and blue, Pearl, Cod and Ling, and small Horses. 'Tis true, that hitherto *Scotland* has been Loser by the Ballance of Trade with *England*, because they generally imported more from *England* than they exported to it; but 'tis evident from what has been said, that it has proceeded rather from ill Management than any absolute Necessity: for did they take *Joseph's* Precaution, to lay up Magazines of Corn in Years of Plenty, they have no need of bringing any from other Nations. As to their Black Cattle and Horses, except it be now and then for the sake of a Breed, they are capable of raising enough for their own Use and for Export; and for Tin, Lead, and Iron, they have enough at home, if their Mines were duly improv'd. For Gloves and Alom'd Leather they have enough of their own, without being oblig'd to other Countries; and for Woollen Manufactures, they need none from *England*, or any other Country, except fine Cloth for the Use of their Nobility, Gentry, and others of the better sort.

From *Ireland* the *Scots* import sometimes Black Cattle, Sheep, Wool and Woollen Manufacturies, with some Corn and Horses; for which they have to exchange Linen-Cloth, Coal, Salt, Cod, Ling, Red and White Herrings, Oak, and Oak-Bark, and Fir-Timber.

The *Scots* import from *Norway*, Fir, Timber and Deals, Tar, Fish, Oil, Copper, and Carvie-Seed, Oak, Wainscot, Pipe-Staves and Firs, and sometime Horses from *Denmark*. 'Tis evident from what has been said, the *Scots* have Oak and Fir enough to serve themselves, were they at the pains to improve it, and great Quantities of Fir are exported yearly to *Ireland* from the *Highlands*; and for what else they need from *Norway* and *Denmark*, they have to export and exchange Oatmeal and Malt, Woollen and Linen Manufacturies, Salt-Beef and Tallow.

The *Scots* import from the *Baltick*, Iron, Copper, Wire of Copper and Iron, great Guns, Mortars, Bullets, Fir-Timber and Deals; for which they have to exchange White and Red Herrings,

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rings, which is sufficient to ballance all they need from the *Baltick*; so that they may bring Money from thence for their Coal, Salt, Cod, Ling, Lead, Linen, Butter and Tallow, Tobacco, which now they may have from the *English* Plantations in exchange for their own Product, and *Canary* Wines, which they purchase with their own Fish.

The *Scots* import from *Nerva*, *Revel*, and *Riga*, the best Hemp, Flax of all sorts, Knapple, Tar, Linfeed, Firs, Pot-Ashes, and Train-Oil; for which they have to exchange White and Red Herring, Alom'd Leather, Gloves, Lamb-Skins, Lead, Woollen Manufacturies, and fine and coarse Stockings: besides, 'tis plain they may have Train-Oil enough from their own Fish, and Furs enough from their own Lamb-Skins, Deer-Skins, Foxes, Otters, Fulmoets, Mertricks, except it be for those who are curious.

The *Scots* import from *Dantzick* and *Poland*, Hemp, Flax, Linfeed, Tarr'd Ropes, Pitch, Steel-kits, Knapple, Oak, Wainfcot, Glafs, Black-Beer, Strong-Waters, Pot-Ashes, White Pease, Rye, and other Corn; for which they have to exchange Red and White Herrings, Salt, Alom'd Leather, Lamb-Skins.

From *Holland* they import most of their Grocery Ware, Materials for dying, fine *Holland*, Silks, Toys, Spices of all sorts, Currants, Raisins, Figs, Rice, Sugar, Sugar-Candy, Tobacco, Pickles of all sorts, Gunpowder, Arms, Starch, Pot-Ashes, Soap, Hops, Ivory, Silk and Worsted Stuffs, Thred, Callicoes, Muslin, *East-Indian* Goods of all sorts, Oils, Drugs, Ships-Rigging, Flax, Hemp, Rosin, Tobacco, Linfeed, Garden-Seed, Trees, Statues, Marble, Books, Lime-Juice, Vinegar, White-Wine, Rhenish, Sack, Brandy, Wainfcot, Planks, Hops, Earthen-Ware, and all sorts of Household-Furniture.

And they import into *Holland*, Salmon, Herring, Coals, Wheat and Barley, Tallow, Butter, Eggs, Beef-Hides, coarse Woollen Cloth, Wool, Sheep-Skins, Serges, Fingrims, Bayzes, Plaiding, Woollen Stuffs, such as those of *Norwich*, Worsted, Yarn, Stockings, Lead and Lead-Oar, Gloves and Pearl.

From *France* they import Wines, Brandy, Prunes, Chesnuts, Silks, Salt, Writing-Paper, Hats, Gloves, and Toys.

And they export Salmon, Herrings, Cod, Coals, Lead, Wool, coarse Woollen Cloth, Stockings, Dog-Skins, and other Skins.

From *Spain* they import Wine, Fruit, Oranges, Lemons, Salt, Raisins, and Cochineel.

And export Salmon, Herrings, Codfish, Linen of several sorts, coarse Woollen Cloth, Serges, Stockings, Candles, Tallow, Bees-Wax, Raw Hides, Beef, *Montrose* Pistols.

The *Scots* import from *Naples*, Oil, Silk, Silk-Stuffs and Rice; for which they have to exchange Red and White Herring, Salmon, Bars of Lead, Cotton-wick'd Candle, Tann'd Leather, Calf-Skins.

They

They import from *Galipoli* Oils, Rice, Juice of Liquorish, and Liquorish; for which they have to exchange the same Commodities that serve for *Naples*. They import likewise the same Commodities from *Messina* and *Sicily* in general, for which they exchange the like Commodities as for *Naples*.

They import from *Venice* Brimstone, the finest red Pile Rice, fine Chrystal Drinking-Glasses, Looking-Glasses, Cabinets, small Beads, Silk and Silk Stuffs, *Muscadin* Wine, *Greek* Wine, Currants, *Roman* scented Gloves, *Venice* Necklaces, sham Pearls; for which they have to exchange Red Herrings, Salmon, Bars of Lead, Cotton-wick'd Candle, Bees-Wax, Log-wood, Tann'd Leather, Calfskins, fine Stockings, Serges, Bayzes white and dy'd, dry Cod and Ling.

They import from *Cephalonia* Currants, *Greek* Wine and Rice, and trade thither with the same Goods as to *Venice*, or rather with the Money they make of their Goods at *Venice*.

From *Barbary* they import Rice, Figs, Raisins, Dates, Almonds, Copper; for which they have to exchange Locks of Guns, Arms, Linen and Woollen Manufacture, and Lead.

From the *Canaries*, *Malvasia* Wines, Green Wines, Red and White *Vidonia*, or hard Wines, Pitch, fine preserv'd Fruits, Cordecidron, Sugar-Loaves, Orchard, Shumack, Pitch, Logwood; for which they have to exchange Red and White Herring, Linen and Woollen Manufacture, Salt Beef, Candle, Butter, and Bar-Lead.

From the *Maderas* they import Red and White *Madera* Wines, Brandy, Cordecidron, Brasil, Sugar, Shumack, and Orchard for Dyers; for which they have to exchange Red and White Herrings, Salmon, Linen and Woollen Manufactures.

From the *English West-Indies*, they import Sugar, Indico, Tobacco, Ginger dry and wet, Cotton-wool, Lime-Juice, and Rum; for which they have to exchange Salt Beef, Red and White Herrings, Wheat and Flower, Candles, &c.

Their Linen and Woollen Manufactures, Salt-Beef, Red and White Herrings, Flower, Candle, Butter, are also proper Commodities to exchange for the Product of *Martinico*, *Surinam*, *Curaçasso*, *Jamaica*, *Carolina*, *New-York*, *East and West-Jersey*, *Virginia*, *Pensylvania*, and *New-England*.

They import from *Russia* Pot-Ashes, Train-Oil, Hemp, Timber, tarr'd Ropes, Bees-Wax, Honey, Mead, Tar, Cavier, Rhubarb, Agarick, Musk, Ising-glass; for which they exchange Lead, Red and White Herrings.

They import from *China* China-Ware, Silks, Stuffs, Fans, Cabinets, Skreens, Copper, Gold, Musk, Camphir, China-Root, Tooth and Egg, Galingal, Quicksilver; for which they have to exchange Lead, Iron, Woollen Cloth and Stuffs.

For the Commodities of the *East-Indies* and Continent, such as Pepper, Nutmegs, Cloves, Silks, Stuffs, Callico, Mullins, Drugs, Indigo, Ambergrease, Pearls, Diamonds, pickled Fruits, Canes,

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Canes, Coffee and Cinamon, they have but little Product to answer that Trade, except Lead, fine Stuffs, red and white Herrings, which Mr. Spruel says have been sold for him there for Sixpence a-piece by way of Barter; and he supposes *Glasgow* Plaids may be a good Commodity there.

For the Product of *Persia*, which, besides the same with the *East-Indies*, is Coral and Necklaces; the *Scots* have to exchange Broadcloth, Stuffs, and Lead.

For the Product of *Guinea*, which is Gold Dust and Elephants Teeth, the *Scots* have to exchange Linen and Woollen Manufactures, Knives, Scissars, small Looking-Glasses, and other Toys, Strong-Waters, Beads, Pewter-Dishes; and he supposes *Glasgow* Plaids and blue Bonnets, may be a good Commodity there.

For the Product of the Negro Coast, viz. Negro's, Elephants Teeth, Bees-Wax and Gum-Arabick; *Scotland* has to exchange *Wam-pum-pig*, or fine Shells, found in great Quantities on the Coasts of the Isles, coarse white Linen and Fingrims, Toys, Strong-Waters, and Pewter-Dishes.

This is the Substance of what Mr. Spruel has said in his Scheme of *Scotland's* Product and Trade; not that he supposes that the Product of *Scotland* is sufficient to trade to all those Places without Money, but the *Scots* Product is sufficient to procure Money to trade to such of those Places where it is necessary. Nor does he, on the other hand, suppose that the *Scots* can have nothing in those Places but the Commodities of the respective Countries in Exchange for theirs; for from many of them the *Scots* bring home Gold and Money for their own Product.

We have insisted the longer upon this Head of *Scotland's* Product for Trade, to undeceive other People, who, by the Misrepresentations of envious or ignorant Authors, have been much impos'd upon by extravagant Accounts of the intrinsic Poverty and Barrenness of *Scotland*.

C H A P. III.

Of the Soil of Scotland.

TH O the Country be for the most part Mountainous, yet they have many Valleys, and Ground fit for Agriculture of all sorts; their Valleys, especially those towards the Sea, are of a fat and blackish Soil, fit for all sorts of Corn and Fruits: they have higher Grounds, not so fat, but arable, and fit for Rye and Barley, Pease, Beans, Flax and Hemp; and their thicker Soil produces excellent Oats and Roots. For manuring the

the Land, besides the ordinary Dung, they have Talk, Marl, Sea-Ware, Tangle, and Lime. In many places the Ground yields sixteen or eighteen fold: and Mr. *Martin*, in his Account of the Western Islands, says the Ground yields sometimes thirty fold; and that generally the Product is more when the Ground is digg'd, than when it is plough'd.

The Face or Aspect of the Kingdom in general varies very much, and seems to partake of the Nature of most Climates of the World: in some places the Hills are almost perpetually cover'd with Snow; in other places the Lakes and Waters never freeze, and the Ground smoaks with the Sulphur shut up in its Bowels: in some places the Aspect looks very melancholy, with Lakes, and Rocks, and Hills, which produce nothing but Heath; in other places there are fruitful Corn-Fields, and lovely Pastures: and as the Surface of the Ground does vary in this manner, the Mines likewise vary under ground; so that *Scotland* partakes of the Barrenness and Fruitfulness both of the Old and New discover'd World, but, as was said already, it abounds with all Necessaries for human Life; and Provisions are plentiful and cheap, tho the Country be populous, and the People very prolific.

Of the Mountains of Scotland.

The *Scots* are generally upbraided by their Neighbours and Foreigners, because of their numerous Mountains; but had they known or consider'd the Nature of many of those Mountains, which either yield Pasture for Sheep and small black Cattle, or abound with Woods and Mines, they would not have found much cause to reflect on the Country upon that account. And here it is proper to take notice of what the Learned *Kircher*, *Lib. 2. Mun. subter.* has said of the Use of Mountains, viz. That they are the same to the Earth, as Bones are to the Body, and fasten the Globe so as it cannot be dissolv'd; for since the Earth is compos'd of Soil of different sorts, and produces innumerable Species of different Things, as Minerals and Mineral Fluors, these things could not consist together, except they were kept in by the firm Structure of the Mountains. 2. Since the Sea flows perpetually round the Land, and is in continual Motion by the Winds and Tides, the Earth could not last without the Mountains, which keeps the Sea within Bounds, like so many Barriers; and, as *Job* expresses it, *sets Bars and Doors to it.* 3. Mountains are absolutely necessary to further and regulate the Course of Fountains and Rivers, since their Water would stagnate or overflow the Country, if the Surface of the Ground were altogether level; therefore, says he, the Mountains are like Dugs in the Bosom of the Earth, and serve as the Repositories of Nature, to supply the Earth perpetually with Liquor, and to fructify the Neighbouring Valleys and Countries.

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4. Mountains are necessary for breaking high Winds, and for producing Variety of Herbs, Trees, and Plants, which could not subsist without them; they conduce also mightily to temper the Heat of the Sun, and to make the Air wholesome.

5. Mountains are the Repositories of Minerals, in whose Cavities the Subterranean Fire matures them, as in a Furnace, for human Use. We need say nothing of the pleasant Prospects they afford, and of the useful Shade they give to the neighbouring Valleys. In short, Sir Robert Sibbald says, That Scotland owes very much of its Felicity to its Mountains, since by their means the Sun has a stronger Influence upon its Valleys, the Air is made more serene and healthful, and the Country is deliver'd from Inundations and stagnating putrid Waters, which occasion Pestilential Diseases.

It's obvious, that they add to the Dimensions and Extent of the Country, for it's evident that they afford more room for Pasture for Flocks, for Woods, and other Uses, than can be in a plain Country, of equal Breadth and Length.

The most remarkable Mountains of Scotland are, the *Grampian* Mountains, which run from East to West, from near *Aberdeen* to *Cowal* in *Argyle-shire*, almost the whole Breadth of the Kingdom, famous for the Battle fought on them betwixt the *Romans* and the antient *Scots* or *Caledonians*, under the Conduct of *Galgacus*, as we find in *Tacitus*. The next most remarkable Chain of Mountains are those of *Lammermoor*, which run from the Eastern Coast in the *Mers* a great way West: next to these are *Pentland Hills*, which run thro *Lothian*, and join the Mountains of *Twedale*; and these again are join'd by others, which run thro the whole Breadth of the Island. Other remarkable Mountains are those call'd *Cheviot Hills*, in the Border betwixt the two Kingdoms; *Drumbenderlaw* and *North Berwick-law*, both in *East-Lothian*; *Arthur's-Seat* in *Mid-Lothian*; *Cairnapple* in *West-Lothian*; *Tentock* in *Clidsdale*; *Binmore* in *Argyle*; the *Ochel* Mountains, the *Lowmonds* and *Largo-law* in *Fife*; in *Angus*, *Dundee-law*, and part of the *Grampians*; in *Caithness* *Ord*; and in the *Orkney Islands*, the Mountains of *Hoy*.

CHAP. IV.

Of the Seasons of the Year in Scotland.

THE Winter continues usually four Months, viz. from the middle of *November* to the middle of *March*, tho the Season does not continue severe above half the time. The Wind blows usually in the Winter from the North, which brings Snow;

Snow; and for the most part, especially in *December*, *January*, and part of *February*, there is more Snow than Rain, and the Snow lies, when it comes late, till the beginning of *April*. 'Tis observ'd, that those Winters which abound most with Snow and Frost, are more healthful for the People, and better for the Soil; whereas those that are open and rainy, are worse for both, and also for Cattle. In the Spring, viz. *March*, and the beginning of *April*, Rain is more frequent, and the Wind more strong, and blows for the most part from the East, North-East, and South-West. The Summer is very temperate from the middle of *June* to the middle of *September*, the length of which compensates the Distance of the Country from the Sun; for then, generally speaking, 'tis neither parch'd with Heat, nor depriv'd of necessary Moisture, being water'd with much Dew, frequent Showers, and continual Fountains; yet the Heat is sufficient to ripen the Corn and Fruit, and being fann'd with continual Breezes, occasions a pure and serene Air, especially in the Mountainous Countries; which is very healthful, as well as grateful, to Man and Beast: the Wind blows then for the most part from the West, North-West, and South-West.

The *Autumn* in *Scotland* is variable, abounding sometimes with continu'd Rains, sometimes with Fogs, and sometimes with tempestuous Winds, but the beginning of the *Autumn* frequently resembles the Summer, and is very temperate; in this Season the Wind generally blows from the South and South-East; Diseases abound most at this time, and in the middle of the Spring, but neither so frequent, nor so malignant, as in the neighbouring Countries, because the Air is more purify'd by the Winds.

CHAP. V.

Of the Scottish Seas.

THE Country is water'd by the *Atlantick* Ocean, the *Deucaledonian*, *German*, and *Irish* Seas. The *Atlantick* is that part of the Ocean betwixt *America* and the Western Coasts of *Europe*, whence it comes to pass that the Fowl and Fishes of both are found in the *Scottish* Seas; and by the Situation of the Country, which rises high towards the Inland Parts, it is neither subject to Inundations of the Sea, nor to stagnating Waters. In the *Scottish* Seas there is a great Increase and Decrease of Water in the Flux and Reflux; the Reflux particularly is very remarkable, because of the Declivity of the Country. The most remarkable Tides in *Scotland* are, (1.) In the narrow Passage, where

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where *Kintire*, belonging to the Shire of *Argyle*, is join'd to *Cnapdale*; it is about a Mile in length, and when the Tide is out is a low Sand, thro which Mariners draw their little Vessels to cut their Passage short; and which is wonderful, as the Sea flows in at one side, it flows back at t'other, as if Providence took peculiar Care to preserve this little Isthmus, that it should not be broke thorow by the Force of the contending Waves. Near to this lies the Gulf, which Mr. *Martin* calls *Core Urekan*, betwixt the Isles *Jura* and *Scarba*; it has such an impetuous Current, as is not to be match'd any where about the Isle of *Britain*: the Sea begins to ferment with the Tide of Flood like the boiling of a Por, and increases gradually till it appear in many Whirlpools, which immediately after spout up in shape of Pyramids, with a great Noise as high as the Mast of a little Ship; and the white Waves, occasion'd by the Fall of the Water, run two Leagues with the Wind before they break. The Sea continues these various Motions from the beginning of the Tide, till above half Flood, when it decreases gradually, but continues to boil till within an Hour of low Water; and notwithstanding this great Ferment of the Sea, which brings up the least Shell from the Ground, the smallest Fisher-Boat may cross the Gulf at the last Hour of the Tide of Flood, and the last Hour of the Tide of Ebb; but 'tis fatal to any Vessel to approach this Gulf when the Pyramids of Water begin to rise. (2.) On the Coast of *Bernera*, one of the *Harris* Islands, which Sir *Robert Murray* gives an Account of in the Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society, in brief thus: The Tides increase and decrease gradually, according to the Age of the Moon, so as about the third Day after the New and Full Moon, in the Western Isles and Continent, they are commonly at the highest, and about Quarter Moons at the lowest (the former called Spring-Tides, the other Neap-Tides) the Tides from the Quarter to the highest Spring-Tide increase to a certain Proportion, and from the Spring-Tide to the Quarter-Tide in like Proportion; and the Ebbs rise and fall always after the same manner.

It's suppos'd that the Increase of Tides is made in the Proportion of Signs; the first Increase exceeds the lowest in a small Proportion, the next in a greater, the third greater than that, and so on to the middlemost, whereof the Excess is the greatest, diminishing again from that to the highest Spring-Tide, so as the Proportions before and after the middle do answer one another. And likewise from the highest Spring-Tide to the lowest Neap-Tide, the Decrease seems to keep the like Proportions, and this commonly falls out when no Wind or other Accident causes an Alteration. At the beginning of each Flood on the Coast, the Tides move faster, but in a small degree increasing its Swiftness till towards the middle of the Flood, and then decreasing in swiftness again from the middle to the top of

of the High-water. It's suppos'd that the inequal Spaces of Time, the Increase and Decrease of Swiftnefs, and consequently the Degrees of the Rifings and Fallings of the same in equal Spaces of Time, are perform'd according to the Proportion of Signs. The Proportion cannot hold precisely and exactly, in regard of the Inequalities that fall out in the Periods of the Tides, which are believ'd to follow certain Positions of the Moon, in regard of the Equinox, which are known not to keep a precise constant Course : so that there not being equal Portions of Time between one New Moon and another, the Moon's return to the same Meridian cannot be always perform'd in the same time ; and the Tides from New Moon being not always the same in Number, or sometimes but fifty seven, sometimes fifty eight, sometimes fifty nine (without any certain Order or Succession) is another Evidence of the Difficulty of reducing this to any great Exactness.

At the East-End of this Isle there is a strange Reciprocation of the flux and reflux of the Sea ; there is another no less remarkable upon the West-side of the *Long Island*. The Tides which come from the South-West run along the Coast Northward ; so that during the ordinary Course of the Tides, the Flood runs East in the *Frith*, where *Bernera* lies, and the Ebb West : and thus the Sea ebbs and flows orderly, some four Days before the Full and Change, and as long after (the ordinary Spring-Tides rising some fourteen or fifteen Foot upright, and all the rest proportionably, as in other Places) but afterwards, for four Days before the Quarter-Moons, and as long after, there is constantly a great and singular Variation ; for then (a Southerly Moon making there the full Sea) the Course of the Tide being Eastward, when it begins to flow, which is about nine and a half of the Clock, it not only continues so till about three and a half in the Afternoon, when it is High Water, but after it begins to ebb, the Current runs on still Eastward during the whole Ebb : so that it runs Eastward twelve Hours together, that is, all Day long, from about nine and a half in the Morning, till about nine and a half at Night. But then, when the Night-Tide begins to flow, the Current turns, and runs Westward all Night, during both Flood and Ebb, for some twelve Hours more, as it did Eastward the Day before : and thus the Reciprocations continue Flood and Ebb, running one twelve Hours Eastward, and another twelve Hours Westward, till four Days before the Full and New Moon ; and then they resume their ordinary regular Course as before, running East during the six Hours of Flood, and West during the six of Ebb.

There is another extraordinary Irregularity in the Tides, which never fails : That whereas between the Vernal and Autumnal Equinox, that is, for six Months together, the Course of irregular Tides about the Quarter-Moons is to run all Day, twelve Hours, as from about nine and a half to ten exact Eastward all

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all Night, that is, twelve Hours more, Westward; during the other six Months, from the Autumnal to the Vernal Equinox, the Current runs all Day Westward, and all Night Eastward. I have observ'd the Tides as above for the space of some Days both in *April, May, July, and August*. The Natives have frequent Opportunities to see this both Day and Night, and they all agree that the Tides run as mention'd above.

There are other strange Tides about the *Orkney* Islands, which we refer till we come to the Description of those Islands.

C H A P. VI.

Of the Fountains, Rivers and Lakes of Scotland.

THE Kingdom abounds with very good Fountains, which flow from the Mountains and Hills every where, nor are they unfrequent in the Valleys; and what is more remarkable, they are found upon the Tops of some of the highest Mountains, as in the highest of the *Lowmond* Hills, and in one of those of *Hoy* in *Orkney*, where there is an excellent clear Fountain, of such wonderful Lightness, that how much soever a Man drink of it, he finds himself nothing heavier. There is also a Fountain of fresh Water on the Top of the *Bass*, an Island, or rather great Rock, in the middle of the Sea, betwixt *Lothian* and *Fife*. In the high Rock, upon which the Castle of *Dunbarton* is situated, there are two Fountains, about three Foot distant from one another; of which the one, whose Stream runs towards the South, is very salt, and the other, whose Stream runs Northward, is very fresh and clear: and betwixt the two Rocks within the Castle, there is a fresh-water Pool, within fifty Fathom of the Sea.

There is a petrifying Fountain near the Castle of *Slains*, the Water of which dropping from a natural Cave, presently turns into Pyramids of Stones, which are brittle, and make good Lime; there is another in *Hamilton* Wood, the Stones made by which resemble putrid Moss.

At *Monkton*, near *Edinburgh*, there is a Well, call'd *The Rout-ing Well*, because of the Noise it makes before Tempests, from the part of the Well, which looks to that Quarter of the *Skie*, from whence the Tempest is to blow.

There is another on the West-side of *Campsey* Hills, which divide *Sterling-shire* from *Lenox*, whose Water makes People drunk.

The most remarkable Medicinal Fountains in *Scotland* are *Moffet Wells*, which spring from the Top of a Rock near the Town of that Name in *Anandale*: the Wells are two in number, near one another; the higher Well runs thro whitish and chrestalline Stones, and the lower thro black ones, resembling *Marcasites* of *Antimony*; the Smell of the Water is like that of *Gunpowder*, and it dyes Silver of a black Colour. To the Stones of the upper Well there grows a Matter resembling stinking Sulphur of *Antimony*, of a yellowish red Colour; the Stones of the lower Well are of the Colour of *Antimony*, and some of them contain a metallick Matter, that sparkles like *Antimony*. Where the Stream of the lower Well runs down into a neighbouring Brook, there sticks to the Rock a whitish Salt, and perhaps a nitrous Matter, which has the *Diuretick* Virtue of the Water. Those Waters also purge by Stool and Vomit, and are very good against *Cholick* and *Nephritick* Pains, because they powerfully remove the *Obstructions* of the Bowels: they are outwardly apply'd to Ulcers, and against Pains in the Joints; they are strongest in their Operation in the driest Season of the Summer and Autumn, but are not so good in a Rainy, or in the Winter Season. And *Mahom's* Well, near *St. Mahom's* Church, has the same Virtue, but does not operate so strongly; and there is a Well of the same nature discover'd not many Years ago at *Hall-Yards*, within six Miles of *Edinburgh*.

At *Kinghorne* there flows from the Clefts of a Rock a very clear and cold Water, which quickly passes thro the Body, is of excellent Use for recovering a lost Apperite, and against the *Gravel* and *Stone*; it is outwardly apply'd to watry and itching Eyes, and against *Redness* and *Pimples* in the Face; There flows also, from the same Rock, a whitish viscid Liquor, which is an excellent *Cosmetick*.

Arthrey Well, two Miles North of *Sterling*, flows from a Mountain, where there is a Copper Mine, with some Mixture of Gold and Silver; the Water is very cold, and being tinctur'd with the Minerals it flows thro, is of use against outward Distempers.

There are several Fountains tinctur'd with Steel and Vitriol, especially at *Peter-head* in *Aberdeen-shire*, whose Waters are used against *Cholicks*, and *Obstructions* of the Bowels. There is a Well of the like nature near *Aberdeen*, which flowing thro Iron and Vitriol, is found to be very good against *Dropsies*, *Cholicks* and *Nephritick* Pains.

At *New-Mills*, in the West of *Scotland*, there is a Well flowing thro the same Minerals, much commended for *Hypocondriack* and *Scorbutick* Distempers.

There are no Baths yet discover'd in *Scotland*, but the want of them in cold Distempers may be in some measure supply'd by the external Use of *Moffet* Waters, and of the Oil which twains upon *St. Catherine's* Well, within two Miles of *Edinburgh*;

burgh; which is of a blackish Colour, and is made use of to soften the Skin, to take away any Roughness or Scabs, and being warm'd, and the Part anointed with it, is found to be very good against Pains proceeding from cold Causes, and restores Strength to decay'd Limbs.

There are many Rivers in *Scotland*; the most famous are *Forth*, *Clyde*, and *Tay*, which are navigable for many Miles. *Forth*, antiently call'd *Bodotria*, the noblest and largest of all the Rivers in *Scotland*, takes its Rise not far from the bottom of *Leimon-Hill*, and runs from West to East, and receives several other Rivers by the way: near *Sterling* it is pass'd by a noble Bridge, and has afterwards so many Turnings, that tho it be but four Miles by Land from *Sterling* to *Alloway*, it is twenty four by Water; which affords a most pleasant Aspect, by the Meanders of the River, and the verdant Plains on each side. Below *Alloway* the Channel enlarges it self several Miles in Breadth betwixt *Fife* and *Lothian*, till it comes to *Queensferry*, where Promontories breaking in on both sides, it is contracted into about 2 Miles in Breadth, where for the most part there's a safe Passage for Boats betwixt *Lothian* and *Fife*; and about the middle of the Passage there's a little Island or Rock call'd *Inch-Garvy*, upon which there was a Fort to defend the Passage; which, by raising one on the Shore on each side, might be made impregnable: and in the River above it, convenient Harbours might be found for the greatest Fleets of Men of War or Merchant Ships, to ride or lie safe from all Attacks by Enemies or Tempests. A mighty Advantage for Trade, in case of cutting a Canal, as formerly mention'd, betwixt this River and *Clyde*, to open a Communication betwixt the *Atlantick* and *German* Ocean. Below this Passage the *Forth* enlarges it self by degrees betwixt *Lothian* and *Fife*, beautify'd with considerable Towns and Harbours on both sides, and several Islands in the middle, till it come to the Promontory call'd *St. Ebb's-Head*, and there it is call'd the *Scottish* Sea.

Tay is, next to the *Forth*, the largest River in *Scotland*, has its Source from *Loch-Tay*, a Lake of twenty four Miles long in *Braid-Albin*; it washes the *Grampian* Mountains, the Country of *Athol*, the Towns of *Dunkil* and *St. Johnstoun*, the fruitful Country of *Gowrie*, and falls into the Sea at *Dundee*, where it is two Miles over; it is navigable as high as *St. Johnstoun*, which is about twenty Miles. This River has a Cataract a little below the Earl of *Perth's* House of *Stobhall*, which, in time of a Flood, makes so great a Noise, that it is heard many Miles.

Spey is, next to *Forth* and *Tay*, the most considerable River in *Scotland*; it flows from a Lake of its own Name betwixt the Hills of *Badenoch* and *Lochabar*, and after a Course of three-score Miles, falls into the *German* Sea, a little below the Duke of *Gordon's* House, call'd *Bogie*: it runs from West to

East with a very quick Stream, till it come within six Miles of the Sea, and then runs Northward thro a plain Country, where the Tide flows up about a Mile. 'Tis observ'd of this River, that it swells by a Western Wind in the hottest Time of Summer, when there is no Rain; it is remarkable also for its good Salmon-Fishing.

The *Done* and *Dee*, which falls into the Sea near *Aberdeen*, have been formerly mention'd, as very considerable for their Salmon-Fishing, as was also the River *Nesse*, which flows from a Lake of that Name, remarkable for this, that its Water never freezes; and when Ice is thrown into it, it immediately dissolves. This River falls into the Sea at the Town of *Inverness*, where there are also very good Salmon.

Clyde is the greatest River in the *Lowlands* next to the *Forth*, takes its Rise out of *Tinto-Hill* in that Country, and falls into the *Irish* Sea; it is also considerable for Salmon-Fishing, and its convenient Situation for a Trade to the *West-Indies*, *France*, *Spain*, and the *Straits*: The rest of the Rivers we omit till we come to the particular Counties thro which they run.

The most remarkable Lakes in *Scotland* are *Loch-Tay*, and *Loch-Nesse* and *Loch-Levin*, which all send forth Rivers of the same Name with themselves: *Loch-lomand*, which sends forth the River of *Levin*, and *Loch-jern*, which sends forth the River *Jern*. And 'tis also observ'd, that *Loch-Nesse*, *Loch-Tay*, and *Loch-Jern* never freeze; but whether it proceeds from subterranean Fires, or from sulphureous Minerals, thro which they run, is not determin'd by Naturalists.

Loch-myrtoo in *Galloway* is remarkable for this, that one part of it freezes in the Winter-Season, and the other part never does.

There is a *Loch* in *Straith-errick*, in the Lord *Lovat's* Lands, which never freezes, however severe the Frost be, till *February*, and then in one Night's time it freezes all over; and if the Frost continue two Nights, the Ice grows very thick. There is a Lake of the same nature call'd *Loch-monar*, in the Earl of *Cromarty's* Lands in the North; and there is another Lake in *Straglash*, at a Place call'd *Glenanich*, in a high Ground betwixt the Tops of two Mountains, the middle of which Lake is always frozen throout the Summer, notwithstanding the strong Reflections of the Sun-Beams from the Mountains, which melt the Ice at the sides of the Lake. The Ground round the Lake has a constant Verdure, as if there were a perpetual Spring, and Cattle grow sooner fat by that Grass than any where else; and this is so much the more remarkable, that there are several other Lakes in the Neighbourhood, of as high a Situation, wherein no such thing is seen.

In *Glenelg*, at a Place call'd *Achignigle*, there is a Stream which turns Holly into a greenish Stone, of which they make
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Moulds for casting Musket-Bullets and Melting-Pots, for melting Brass and other Metals, and Whirls for Womens Spindles.

In *Linlithgow-shire* there is a Lake call'd *Loch-Coat Lough*, from whence a Stream runs under a neighbouring Mountain, the Murmur of which is heard among the Stones; and after it has run thus under ground for about two hundred Paces, it issues with great Force from a Fountain about three foot broad, and forms a Stream which turns a Water-Mill.

C H A P. VII.

Of the Inhabitants of Scotland.

TIS observ'd by *Hippocrates*, that the Lineaments and Temper of Inhabitants partakes of the Nature of their Country, and that it is principally the Change of Seasons or Climates which makes a Change in the Nature of the People; and since there are frequent Changes of the Season in *Scotland*, the Country abounding with many large Mountains and Hills, as also with Fields and Meadows, it has an Influence upon the Tempers of the People. Hence it is, as *Sir Robert Sibbald* thinks, the *Scots* derive their Lively Genius, Courage, and Warlike Temper.

Hector Boetius describes the way of Living, and Customs of the Antient *Scots* thus: Our Ancestors in War and Peace, did, among other Vertues, chiefly cultivate Temperance, the Mother of the rest, and therefore did not indulge themselves in much Sleep, or much Eating and Drinking. They made their Food and Drink of what was nearest at hand, and most easily prepar'd; they made their Bread of such Corn as the several Countries produc'd; they fed on Venison, as delighting much in Hunting, which very much strengthened their Bodies; and at other times they eat Beef, and Fish, with which their Rivers and Seas abounded: they commonly made a small Breakfast of those things, and then eat no more till Supper, lest their Bellies, being cramm'd with Victuals, their Minds should be render'd more unfit for Business.

They eat more at Supper, but seldom exceed one Dish: when they had a mind to be merry, they drunk *Aquavita*, not made of Foreign Species, but distill'd from their own Herbs, such as *Thyme*, *Mint*, *Anise*, &c. Their common Drink was Ale. When they were at War, they contented themselves with Water, and every Man carrying as much Meal as they thought sufficient for a Day, they mix'd it with Water, and boil'd it to a Consistency, as they do now that which they call *Pottage*, in

the same manner as *Herodian* tells us the *Romans*, and the Emperor *Caracalla* himself did in their Camp. They seldom ate any Flesh in their Camp, but when they took Cattle from their Enemies, and that they ate half raw, conceiving it to be then more nourishing, as well as juicy; but if they met with no Booty, they ate Fish dry'd in the Sun. In time of Peace, lest Slothfulness should make them effeminate, they accustom'd themselves to Hunting, Running, and Wrestling. Their Heads were continually bare and shav'd, leaving a Lock of Hair on their Foreheads, after the manner of the antient *Spaniards*; and they either went bare Foot, or with Shoes continually moist, especially in the Winter, that they might be able to endure all Seasons. Their Clothes were made for Use, and not for Luxury, their Stockings were never higher than their Knee, and they wore them indifferently of Linen or Woollen; their Breeches were most part of Hempen Cloth, and they had short Clokes or upper Garments of fine Yarn for the Summer, and coarser for the Winter. They lay generally on the Floor, or on Benches, with Sackcloth under them. They bred their Children hard, and the Mothers nursed them themselves; and those who wanted Milk, they suspected to be guilty of Adultery, being of Opinion that Nature would always provide for those who were lawfully born; and they also thought that Milk of other Nurses made Children to degenerate from their Parents. They for most part travell'd on foot, and when at War, carry'd their Baggage ordinarily on their Backs, but sometimes made use of Horses, and refus'd no Hardships their Commanders put upon them. If they lost the Battel, they retir'd to the Mountains, and were so accustom'd to running, by hunting and racing in time of Peace, that they were almost as swift as Horses. They reckon'd a Defeat their common Reproach, and were never at rest till they aveng'd it on the Enemy. The Nobility and Gentry reckon'd it glorious to fight in the Van, and if any of them were in danger, their Followers would either rescue them, or die with them; for this reason they were very bountiful to their Vassals, and they were as faithful to them. The Graves of the Nobility were adorn'd with Obelisks, as many in number as they and their Followers had slain of the Enemies Nobility. If any Man on a March, or in the Camp, was found without a Flintstone, or a Sword by his Side, or in his Hand, he was whipped out of the Army with great Disgrace; their Armour was light, and their Harbergeons or Coats of Mail were of Iron or Hides. They carry'd either a Lance or a Bow, and a long Sword and Buckler, and were very nice in keeping their Arms, which they accounted their chief Riches. If any Man pawn'd his Sword, he was hiss'd out of the Army with Contempt; and if any Man fled out of the Camp for fear, or went off without leave from his Commander, it was lawful for any Man to kill him, and all that he had was forfeited. Nay, the very Women, especially Maids,

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Maids, would go to the Army with their Friends, and Women with their Husbands, except they were with Child, or superannuated, and frequently did good Service; they thought it glorious to fight in the open Field, either against the publick Enemy, or in their own private Quarrels, and abhor'd to circumvent their Enemies. Such Men as labour'd under Madnefs or infectious Distempers, which they thought might be communicated to their Offspring, they gelded; and Women in the like case they remov'd from all Society of Men, lest the Race should be spoil'd; and if any such were found to be with Child afterwards, they bury'd them alive. Gluttons and Drunkards they drown'd, and were so exact in their Bargains, that they would perform more than they promised. They made use of Hieroglyphicks, and especially Figures of Animals, some of which are still to be seen in antient Burying-places; but that Art is now utterly lost. Some peculiar Characters, which were then common, still remain, and very aptly express all the Aspirats and Diphthongs of the Antient Language, but they are not now commonly used. For Physick, they made use of native Herbs, in which they are still very skilful. In the War they made use of a certain sort of Food, of which the Quantity of a Bean would stay their Hunger and Thirst for several Days, as *Dion* acquaints us in his *Roman History*. Sir Robert Sibbald has a Learned Dissertation upon this, and thinks it to be a Knob or Puff growing to the Root of a Plant, which the *Highlanders* call *Karemyle*; that they chew in case of Hunger or Thirst, and mix it with their Water for Drink. Sir Robert says, the Taste of it resembles that of *Liquorish*.

Of the Customs of the Modern Scots.

The *Scots* are divided into *Highlanders*, who call themselves the Antient *Scots*, and into *Lowlanders*, who are a Mixture of Antient *Scots*, *French*, *English*, *Danes*, *Germans*, *Hungarians*, and others. *Buchanan* describes the Customs of the *Highlanders* Graphically thus: In their Diet, Apparel, and Household Furniture, they follow the Parsimony of the Antients; they provide their Diet by Fishing and Hunting, and boil their Flesh in the Paunch or Skin of a Beast: while they hunt, they eat it raw, after having squeez'd out the Blood. Their Drink is the Broth of boil'd Meat, or Whey they keep some Years, and drink it plentifully in their Entertainment, but most of them drink Water; their Bread is of *Oats* and *Barley*, the only Grain produc'd in their Country, which they prepare very artfully, they eat a little of it in the Morning, and contenting themselves with that, hunt, or go about their Business without eating any more till Night. They delight most in Clothes of several Colours, especially strip'd; the Colours they affect most are Purple and Blue. Their Ancestors, as do most of them still, made

use of Plaids very much variegated, but now they make them rather of a dark Colour, resembling that of the Corps of Heath, that they may not be discover'd while they lie in the Heaths waiting for their Game, being rather wrapped up, than cover'd with those Plaids; they endure all the Rigours of the Season, and sometimes sleep cover'd all over with Snow. At home they lie upon the Ground, having under them Fern or Heath, the latter laid with the Roots undermost, so as it is almost equal to Feathers for Softness, but much more healthful; for the Quality of Heath being to draw out superfluous Humours, when they lie down weary and faint upon it at Night, they rise fresh and vigorous in the Morning. They affect this hard way of sleeping, and if at any time they come into other Places of the Country, where there is better Accommodation, they pull the Coverings off the Bed, and lie down upon them wrapped up in their Plaids, lest they should be spoil'd by this barbarous Effeminacy, as they call it. In War, they cover themselves with Coats of Mail, or Harbergeons, made up of Iron Rings, for the most part as low as their Ancles; their Arms are Bows and barbed Arrows, which can't be taken out of the Body without making a great Wound; and others of them make use of Broad Swords and Battle-Axes. Their Martial Musick is a Bag-pipe; they delight much in Musick, especially Fiddles, some with Brass Strings, others with Cats-Gut, which they play upon with their Fingers, or some Instrument made on purpose. Their chief Ambition is to have their Fiddles adorn'd with Silver or Jewels, and the poorer sort imbellish them with Christal; their Songs are artfully enough compos'd, and the Subject of them is generally the Praise of brave Men. They make use of a little of the old Gaulick Tongue, and take long Journeys in the height of Winter on foot without Inconveniency, and trouble themselves about no other Provision, than a little *Aquavite*, and some *Cheese*. The *Orkney-Men's* Language is a Dialect of the old *Gothick*, and living after the old temperate way, they are not much troubled with Distempers of Body or Mind; their Ignorance of Luxury contributes more to their Health, than the Physician's Art does to that of their People, and makes their Stature manly, and their Complexion comely. They have little Corn except Barley and Oats, of which they make Bread and Drink; they abound with black and white Cattle, and Goats, from whence they have Plenty of Milk, Butter and Cheese, and their Fowls and Fish are innumerable: they have no poisonous or deform'd Animal in the Country; they abound with little Horses contemptible to the Eye, but fit for all sorts of Domestick Business, beyond what can be imagin'd. Their Antient Discipline begins to grow into Desuetude by their Commerce with other Nations, to the no small Detriment of their Health and Morals. The *Shetlanders* have much the same Customs, but then retain somewhat more of the antient *Par-*
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mony; their Habit is that of the *Germans*, and tolerably decent; their Subject of Trade are coarse Cloth, Fish, Oil, Butter and Cheefe; they fish with Boats of Two Oars, which they buy from the *Norway-Men*, and they cure their Fishes partly with Salt, and partly by drying them in the Sun; they abhor Drunkenness, but once a Month entertain one another cheerfully for cultivating mutual Friendship, without Brawls or Quarrels, the usual Companions of Excess. The Firmness of their Constitution is extraordinary; an Instance of which is given in one *Lawrence*, who marry'd a Wife, as has been formerly mention'd, when he was an hundred Years old, and returning from a tempestuous Sea, where he had been fishing at an hundred and forty, lay down and died, being perfectly dissolv'd by Age, without any visible Distemper.

Of the Lowlanders, and their Language.

The *Lowlanders* partake much of the Temper of the People, of whom we have mention'd them to be compos'd, but most resemble the *French*, occasion'd by the long League betwixt the two Nations, their mutual Commerce, frequent Intermarriages, and Custom of travelling into *France* to study the Law, and other Sciences, and by their affecting to serve in the *French* Armies. But since the Union of the Crowns, the *English* Customs, and way of Living have obtain'd much in the *Lowlands*, where the *English* Tongue has been their natural Language for above six hundred Years, but still retains more of the antient *Saxon*. This being extraordinary; and perhaps singular, that a foreign Language should prevail in a Country altogether independant of *England*, and where the Inhabitants were of another Lineage, and maintain'd such fierce and long Wars to preserve their distinct Sovereignty; the *Scottish* Antiquaries and Historians give the following Reasons of it: 1. The frequent *Saxon* Auxiliaries sent to assist the *Picts* against the *Scots*, which occasion'd many of those *Saxons* to settle in the *Lowlands* of *Scotland*, then possess'd by the *Picts*. 2. The last considerable Effort made by the *Picts* in conjunction with the *English*, to recover their Country against *Donald* the Fifth of *Scotland*; who, after he had defeated the *English* and *Picts* upon the River *Jedd* in *Tiviotdale*, neglected to improve his Victory, and was afterwards surpriz'd by them near *Berwick*, and taken Prisoner after a great Slaughter of his Men. Upon this Success the *English*, under the Conduct of *Osbreth* and *Ella*, possess'd themselves of the Country, as far as *Dumbarton*, without restoring the *Picts*; the major part of whom retir'd to *Denmark* and *Norway*, and the Remainder were cut off by the *English*, to prevent their calling in Foreigners. Thus the *English* continu'd in possession of that part of the Country, from about the Year 858, till about the Year 875. when King *Gregory* the Great

Great of *Scotland* recover'd the Country, and the *Scots* Proprietors the Possession of their Estates, but willingly entertain'd the *English* Commonalty and Husbandmen, who were as willing to stay, their own Country being at that time infested by the *Danes*; and they rather chose to be under the Dominion of the *Scots*, who were Christians, than under that of the *Danes*, who were Pagans. 3. Great Numbers of the *English* came into *Scotland* to assist King *Malcolm III.* against the Usurper *Macbeth*, whom he rewarded after his Victory with Possessions in *Scotland*. 4. A great many *English* came to *Scotland* after the *Norman* Conquest, with *Edgar Atheling*, and his Sister *Margaret*, who was afterwards marry'd to King *Malcolm* above-mention'd; which makes the Reasons of the *Scots* Historians for the prevailing of the *English* Language in the Lowlands of *Scotland*, very probable: it has been gaining ground upon the old *Scots* Language ever since; which is now confin'd to the Highlands, and the Isles, where most of those of Note do also understand *English*.

The People in general are naturally inclin'd to Civility, especially to Strangers; and the Lineaments of their Bodies are as well proportion'd and comely, as any Nation in *Europe*, which together with their native Courage and Ability to endure Hardship and Fatigue, makes them valu'd by all the Princes of *Europe* for Soldiers; so that *Speed* says, there have been few great things done in *Europe*, where the *Scots* have not been with the first and last in the Field. *Cluverius*, in his Geography, says, they are *marte & ingenio felices*; nor is it to be deny'd, that their Genius is as well adapted for Arts and Arms, as that of any People in Christendom: and it's known, that the Country has produc'd great Men in all Faculties, who were Ornaments of the respective Ages they lived in; the particular Instances of *Joannes Duns-Scotus*, *Joannes Aërigena*, *Buchanan*, and *Chrichtonius Mirabilis*, are scarce to be parallel'd, or at least not to be exceeded by any other Nation. The great Privileges they formerly obtain'd in *France*, on account of their Valour, and the great things they did under *Gustavus Adolphus*, and the Esteem that gallant Prince had for them, as well as the great Share they had in the late stupendious Victories of *Hochstet* and *Ramillies*, are not to be controverted.

C H A P. VIII.

Of the Antiquity of the Scots.

THE Pretensions of this Nation to Antiquity are very high, they have indeed been controverted by some *English* and *Irish* Historians, but well defended by Sir *George Mackenzy* against

gainst the Bishop of St. *Asaph*, in his two Books, entitled, *A Defence of the Antiquity of the Royal Line of Scotland, and the Antiquity of that same Royal Line farther clear'd and defended, against the Exceptions lately offer'd by Dr. Stillingfleet, in his Vindication of the Bishop of St. Asaph*; printed at London in 1685, and 1686: to which we refer, the Controversy being too large to be here insisted upon. Only, in short, the thing is evident of it self, from the *Roman* Historians, and from Venerable *Bede*, who owns in his first Chapter, that the *Scots* were possess'd of *Ireland* when the *Picts* came into *Britain*; and from *Buchanan*, who says, the *Scots* were then possess'd of the *Western Isles of Scotland*: and both he and *Bede* agree, that the *Picts* obtain'd Wives from the *Scots*, and Assistance to settle in the North Part of *Britain*, where the *Scots* did also settle a little time after, without any great Difficulty; which shews that the Country was not then well inhabited, and is an evident Proof that the *Britons* had not been possess'd of the Island very long before that time, since they who afterwards made so long and great Resistance against the *Romans* in the Southern Parts, might have been much more capable of resisting the small Colonies of the *Scots* and *Picts*, had they been numerous enough to have peopled the whole Island; which is plainly asserted by *Bede* they did not, but only possess'd the greatest part of it. But that which puts the Antiquity of the *Scots* beyond all doubt is, the War betwixt the *Romans* and *Caledonians* in the time of *Agricola*, mention'd by *Tacitus*, particularly the famous Battle of the *Grampian Mountains* in the Year of our Lord 84: for it must be own'd, that the *Scots* are the Posterity of those *Caledonians*, the common Name given by the *Romans* to them and the *Picts*, who were their Associates in that War; since no Historian pretends to give any Account, that ever the *Caledonians*, or antient *Scots*, properly so call'd, were exterminated (tho it's own'd they were once expell'd, but return'd again) which could not have fail'd being taken notice of by the *Romans* themselves, or some *British* Writer, had any such thing happen'd. That the *Caledonians* were the Progenitors of the *Scots*, is own'd by the ablest Criticks in *Europe*; as may be seen in Sir *George Mackenzy's* Books above-mention'd; and that they were settled in the Island long before *Tacitus's* time, is evident from their being able to bring such numerous Armies against the *Romans*; and he himself owns, that it was not known whether they were originally *Indigena*, or Strangers.

CHAP. IX.

Of the Independency and Sovereignty of the Kingdom of Scotland.

THIS has been a Subject of Controversy betwixt the Historians and Antiquaries of both Nations, and sometimes betwixt the Kingdoms themselves, since the Reign of King Edward I. of England, who set his Claim to be Superior and Liege Lord of Scotland on foot, when he was chosen Umpire to decide the Controversy betwixt Bruce and Baliol for the Crown of Scotland, after the Death of the Scots King Alexander III. and his Grandaughter the Maiden of Norway, who was affianc'd to Edward II. of England, but died before Marriage. That which gave some colour of Pretext to the Claim, was the Homage paid to the Kings of England, by the Kings of Scotland, or their eldest Sons, for the Counties of Northumberland, Westmoreland and Cumberland, granted to the Scots for their Assistance against the Danes, on condition of holding them in Fee of the Crown of England; and that King William of Scotland, being taken Prisoner by the English in time of Truce, as riding abroad carelessly near their Army in Northumberland, was constrain'd, during his Imprisonment, to own that he held the Crown of Scotland in Fee from Henry IV. King of England; but this Homage was renounc'd by King Richard, Son to the said Henry, as being obtain'd by Force. In the Reign of King Edward I. John Baliol, a born Subject of England, but descended by his Grandmother, Daughter to David Earl of Huntingdon, Brother to King William of Scotland, from the Blood Royal of that Nation, agreed to hold the Crown of Scotland in Fee of Edward I. that he might, as Umpire, adjudg the Crown to him, and maintain him in possession of it by his Power. This was accordingly done, but the Homage afterwards revok'd by Baliol and the States of Scotland, as unjust in it self, and perform'd without their Consent; which issu'd in a War of about sixty Years Continuance, and was at last determin'd by the Sword in favour of the Scots, as it had been soon after the extorting of it by Pope Innocent, Pope Boniface VIII. and Pope John; and this Homage, after a long War, was finally renounc'd by King Edward III. of England, to King David Bruce of Scotland, and all the Monuments of it surrender'd; and if any of them were retain'd through Forgetfulness, or otherwise, they were declar'd void and null. It's true that this Claim was afterwards insisted upon by King Henry VI. and King Henry VII. in their Declarations of War against the Scots; but as the Bishop of Carlisle very justly and impartially observes, like a Man of true Honour,

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nour, in the Preface to his Border-Laws, ' The Stile of those
' Declarations is strangely different, and their Pretensions and
' Claims quite of another nature than what we find them to be
' in their Treaties of Peace; and this occasional and extraordinary
' stretching of Titles and Change of Phrase, not attended to by
' our heedless and impolitick Historians, has given Rise to a great
' many false Notions of the Antient Government of these Two
' Kingdoms.'

Besides, it appears plain that *Edward I.* himself, the Great Asserter and Champion of this Homage, did not so much as think of it, previously to the unjust Pretensions he made to it, when chosen Umpire to decide the Controversy betwixt *Bruce* and *Baliol* to the Crown, since by his Treaty of Marriage betwixt the Heiress of *Scotland* and his own Son, he agreed, That failing Heirs of that Marriage, the Crown of *Scotland* should return absolutely free from all Subjection to the next Heirs; and the Freedom and Honour of the Kingdom of *Scotland* was expressly reserv'd by the Governours of *Scotland*, in their Deputation to the *Scots* Commissioners, whom they appointed to treat of that Marriage: and this Reserve was inserted in his own Warrant to the *English* Commissioners; whereas had the Crown of *Scotland* been held in Fee of the Crown of *England*, the keeping of the Heiress of *Scotland*, and disposing of her in Marriage, must have been his Right without any such Treaty.

The narrow Limits of this Book will not allow us to insist on this Controversy, but such as have a mind to be satisfy'd in it, may find the Matter fully argu'd in *Sir George Mackenzie's* Observations upon the Laws and Customs of Nations as to Precedency, Cap. 3. *Sir Thomas Craig's* Dispute concerning Homage, entitled, *Scotland's Sovereignty asserted*, translated and prefac'd by Mr. *Ridpath* in 1695; Mr. *Tyrrel's* General History of *England*; *Sir James Dalrymple's* Collections concerning the *Scottish* History, and Mr. *Anderson's* Essays, shewing that the Crown and Kingdom of *Scotland* is Imperial and Independent: and that which may put a final End to this Controversy, is the late Treaty of Union concluded betwixt *England* and *Scotland* as Two Independent Nations.

CHAP. X.

Of the Counties of Scotland, as they lie in order from the Borders of England.

M*ARCH*, commonly call'd the *Mers*, suppos'd to have deriv'd that Name from its being a bordering Country, in the Law-Writings of *Scotland* is call'd the Shire of *Berwick*,

wick, which was formerly the principal Town of the Country, till it was taken by the *English*. It is bounded by the River *Tweed* on the South, by *Lothian* on the North, by the *German Ocean* on the East, and *Tiviotdale* on the West. This Country is very fruitful in Corn and Grass, and abounds with the Seats of Persons of Quality. The People, before the Union of the Crowns, had the Reputation of being among the most warlike, and at the same time among the most just of any in *Scotland*. They could, together with the neighbouring County of *Tiviotdale*, assemble ten thousand Horse for the Defence of the Country upon any sudden Invasion. The principal Rivers in this Country are *Tweed*, *Whitteter*, *Blaskader*, *Eye*, and *Ednem*. The chief Places of Note are the Town and Castle of *Duns*, remarkable for the Birth of the famous *Joannes Duns-Scotus*, who had his Sirname from it, some of which Family is still in being there; it has a good Weekly Market, especially for Cattel; and is the Place of best Trade in the Country. After *Berwick* was taken by the *English*, it was the Seat of the Sheriffs Court, which has been remov'd, since the Revolution, to *Greenlaw*, a Market-Town, four Miles further West. *Duns* was also remarkable for the Encampment of the *Scots* Army there under General *Lesley* against King *Charles I.* when he came to the *English* Borders with an Army to invade *Scotland*.

Hume, which gives Sirname to that Great Family, and was formerly the Residence of the Earls of *Hume*, whose strong Castle there is now demolish'd. *Coldingham*, famous for its Abbey built by *Edgar* King of *Scotland* about 1100, and for *Ebba* the Lady Abbess, who, during a *Danish* Invasion, disfigur'd herself, and persuaded her Nuns to do the like, by slitting their Noses, to prevent their being debauch'd by the *Danes*. *Fastcastle*, a strong Fort upon the Point of the Promontory, call'd *St. Ebb's-head*, formerly belonging to the Family of *Hume*, but now demolish'd. *Eymouth*, a Sea-Port, where Fortifications were formerly rais'd, to be a Curb upon the Garison of *Berwick*; it gives the Title of Baron to his Grace the Duke of *Marlborough*. *Coldstream*, a Market-Town, where there was antiently an Abbey. *Eccles*, where there was also an Abbey. *Ersilton*, noted for the Birth of *Thomas Lermouth*, commonly call'd *Thomas the Romyer*, because he wrote his Poems in Rhyme; as much admir'd by the vulgar *Scots*, as *Merlin* and *Bede's* Prophecies by the *English*. The antient Families of this Country are the *Humes*, *Gordons*, *Swintons*, *Cockburns*, *Ridpaths*, *Spotswoods*, *Nisbets*, *Wedderburns*, *Blacadars*, *Rentons*, *Manderstons*, *Polwarts*, *Duns*, all deriv'd from the Estates possess'd by their Ancestors, when that way of taking Surnames came in use: which as it favour'd of Vanity, had also this Inconveniency attended it; that in a few Generations it lost the Memory of the common Family, from whence those Gentlemen were descended. Thus the *Dunbars* and *Humes*, tho originally of the same Family, came

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came to be thought different: in like manner the *Gordons*, *Swintons*, *Ridpaths*, *Nisbets*, and some say the *Spotswoods*, tho all of the same Original, must have lost the Knowledge of it, had it not been for Tradition, and the Armorial Bearings of the several Families, which bespeak them to be of the same Lineage. This Hint may serve once for all, as to those Families call'd of *that ilk*, i. e. whose Sirname and Paternal Estate are the same, of which there are many in *Scotland*; and except some few late ones, which have affected to call Estates by their own Names, are generally esteem'd Antient and Honourable. This County formerly gave the Title of Earls of *March* to the Family of *Dunbar*, who were very great Men, and deriv'd their Origin, according to *Cambden*, from the famous *Gospatric*, Earl of *Northumberland*, who retir'd into *Scotland* upon the *Norman* Conquest, and was honour'd with the Castle of *Dunbar*, and Earldom of *March*, by *Malcolm Canmore* King of *Scotland*, from whence his Posterity took the Name of *Dunbar*: and another Branch of the Family being possess'd of the Barony of *Hume*, took that for Sirname, which they retain to this day; and the Chief of the Family is the Earl of *Hume*. *George de Dunbar* being proscrib'd in the Reign of King *James I.* that Family lost the Title of Earl of *March*, which was afterwards conferr'd upon *Alexander* Duke of *Albany*, then upon the Family of *Stuart* and *Lenox*; which being extinct, King *William*, since the Revolution, gave the Title to ——— *Douglas*, Brother to the Duke of *Queensberry*, whose Son now enjoys it. *Lauderdale* is reckon'd part of this County, and is bounded by it on the East from *Rippeth* to the *Bown Mill*, on the West and South by *Twedale*, and on the North by *Lothian*. This Country takes its Name from *Leeder*, or *Lauder*, a small River that runs thro it, upon which the Town of *Lauder*, that gives Sirname to an Antient Family, lies pleasantly situated; it's remarkable for the Execution done upon King *James* the Third's Minions by the Nobility, who, under Conduct of the Earl of *Angus*, took them out of the Court, and hang'd them over *Lauder-Bridg*. This County was formerly the Patrimony of the *Morvilles*, a great Family, Constables of *Scotland*; but being forfeited for Treason, it was annex'd to the Crown, and govern'd by a Bailiff, as others of the King's Lands; which Office has since been in the Family of *Lauderdale*, the chief of the *Maitlands*, who have a noble and stately House on the River near *Lauder*, call'd *Lauder-Forth*.

Tiviotdale, bounded on the East by the *Mers*, and part of *Northumberland*, on the West by *Liddisdale*, on the North by the Forest or Shire of *Selkirk*, on the South by *Northumberland*. It derives its Name from the River *Tiviot*, that runs thro it, is fruitful in Corn and Pasturage, and abounds with Flocks. The Inhabitants have been always noted for a Warlike People, and the Country joining to *England* on dry Marches, has frequently

quently been the Theatre of considerable Actions, by which the *Scots* and *Kers*, the greatest Families in this County, rais'd themselves to their present Grandeur. The Family of *Scot* of *Buccleugh*, formerly of *Kirkurd*, of which the Dutcheffs of *Monmouth* and *Buccleugh* is the present Representative, had considerable Estates given them by *Robert III.* *James I.* and *II.* and *Queen Mary*, for their Service against the *English* and the *Douglasses* that join'd them when under Proscription. The Family of *Buccleugh* was made Lords in 1606. and Earls in 1619. and the late *James Scot*, Duke of *Monmouth*, was made Duke of *Buccleugh* by King *Charles II.* his Father. There are many other considerable Families of this Sirname in *Tiviotdale*, and elsewhere in *Scotland*. The chief Families of the *Kers* in this County are those of *Cesford* and *Farnihest*, both very Antient and Warlike Families; the Representative of the former is the present Duke of *Roxburgh*, in favour of whose Predecessor the Earl of *Roxburgh*, the Abbacies of *Kelfo* and *Lesmahago*, were erected into Temporal Baronies, by Authority of King and Parliament in 1607. for his Service, as Warden of the *Middle Marches*, and Execution of Commissions for quieting the Borders; the Representative of the other is the Marquiss of *Lothian*, in favour of whose Predecessor *Mark Lord Neubottle*, the Abbacy of *Neubottle* was erected into a Temporal Barony, by Authority of King and Parliament in 1587. There are many other considerable Families of this Name in this County, and in several other Parts of *Scotland*; and there were several good Families of the same Name in *Northumberland*, only they wrote their Names *Carr*, according to the common Pronunciation. Other Families of Note in this County are some Branches of the Family of *Douglas*, whereof that of *Cavers* is the most considerable, being Hereditary Sheriffs of it. This Family have the Standard of the Brave Lord *Douglas*, that was kill'd at the Battle of *Otterburn*, falsely call'd *Cheviot-Chase*, just as he had gain'd the Victory; and the Mace of Iron he fought with. The Duke of *Douglas*, the Chief of that Heroick Family, has still a considerable Interest in this County, where his Ancestors were formerly the chief Proprietors, as indeed they were the greatest in all the South of *Scotland*; and had that Noble Compartment added to their Arms, of a *Pale of Wood wreath'd in*, because the Lord *Douglas*, in the Reign of King *Robert Bruce*, defeated the *English* in *Fedburgh Forest*, and wreath'd them in, that they might not escape: but the Barony of *Douglas*, the Sirname of the Family, being in *Clydsdale*, they are more properly reckon'd among the Families of that Country. Other Families of Note in *Tiviotdale* are *Riddel* of *Riddel*, one of the antientest in the Kingdom; the *Elliot*s, of whom Sir *Gilbert Elliot* of *Stobs* is chief; the *Turnbulls*, *Gladstones*, *Langlands*. The chief Places of Note in this County were the antient Borough and Castle of *Roxburgh*, now demolish'd (from whence the

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the County is call'd the Shire of *Roxburgh*) famous in the History of both Nations during their mutual Wars, when it was frequently taken and retaken, and in the Siege of which King *James II.* of *Scotland* was kill'd by the bursting of a Gun; but now of Note only for giving the Title of Duke, as formerly of Earl, to *Ker of Cesford*. *Fedburgh*, a Royal Borough on the River *Jed*, which gave the Title of Lord to *Ker of Farnherst*. *Kelfo*, a Town of good Trade, pleasantly situated on the River *Tweed*, of which the Duke of *Roxburgh* is Superiour, and near which lies one of his Noble Seats call'd *Fleurs*. *Hawick*, a Market Town on the River *Tiviot*, near which lies *Branxholm*, the antient Residence of the Family of *Buccleugh*. The Town, and once famous and sumptuous Abbey of *Melrosse*, on the River *Tweed*, noted for its Monks, the Authors of the Chronicles of that Name, and for the Sepulchre of the Family of *Douglafs Driburgh*, once noted also for a stately Abbey. There are many Seats of Persons of Quality in this County, which we have not room to mention. The principal Rivers here are *Tweed*, *Tiviot*, *Jed* and *Eal*.

This County, by *Pont's* Map, is twenty six Miles from East to West, and about seventeen South and North.

Liddesdale, which belongs to this County, is, by *Pont's* Map, about twenty six Miles from South-West to North-East, and about twelve from South to North.

Eusdale and *Eskdale*, which belong also to this County, are about seventeen Miles South and North, and twelve Miles East and West.

Chief Seats in this County are, the *Floors* and *Fryers*, Duke of *Roxburgh's*; *Bridgent*, Sir *William Ker's*; *Marlesfield*, Sir *William Bennet's* of *Grubet*; *Kingdale*, Sir *William Scot's* of *Harden*; *Anchoram*, Sir *John Scot's*; *Cavers*, *Archibald Douglafs's*; *Riddel*, Sir *Walter Riddel's*; *Wooley* and *Stobs*, Sir *Gilbert Elliot*; *Branksholm*, Duke of *Buccleugh's*; besides many others of less Note.

West from *Tiviotdale*, upon the Borders, lie the small Counties of *Liddesdale*, *Eusdale*, *Eskdale* and *Wachopdale*, so call'd from the Rivers *Liddel*, *Ew*, *Esk* and *Wachop*. In *Liddesdale*, there was an antient and strong Castle, call'd the *Hermitage*, now demolish'd; it formerly belong'd to the *Hepburns*, Earls of *Bathwel*, and then to the *Stewarts* of *Coldinghame*. The most remarkable Place in *Eskdale* is the Castle of *Langham*. The Surnames of most Note in those Parts are the *Armstrongs*, formerly the principal Men in those little Countries; the *Grahams*, *Johnstons*, *Elliotts*, *Irvins*, *Bells*, *Carlises*, of the latter there was formerly a Lord, *Beatisons*, *Littles*, *Thomsons*, *Glendunnings*, *Caruthers*, *Jordans*, *Moffets*, *Latimers*, *Nixons* and *Crofers*; but the chief Proprietor is now the Family of *Buccleugh*. On these Borders lay the debatable Lands, claim'd by the Borderers of each Nation, but were at last adjudg'd to the *Scots* by King *James*

James VI. after the Union of the Crowns, and given by way of Infeoffment to *Sir Robert Douglas* and *James Maxwell*, who sold them to *Sir John Ker*, and he sold them to *Walter Scot* Earl of *Buccleugh*.

The furthest County on the Western Border is *Annandale*, about eighteen Miles from East to West, and ten from South to North, so call'd from the River *Annan*, which runs thro the Country, and falls into *Solway Firth*, after a Course of twenty seven Miles, and receiving several lesser Rivers, both from South and North; it has many pleasant Woods, and fruitful Fields on both sides. This Counry gives the Title of Marquiss, as it did formerly of Earl, to the chief of the *Johnstons*; an antient, great and warlike Family, who deriv'd their Sirname from the Barony of *Johnstoun*, their Patrimony, which gives the Title of Lord to the eldest Son of the Family, who are also Stewards of this County; it was antiently the Patrimony of the *Bruces*, Lords of *Annandale*, from whom King *Robert Bruce* descended. The Family of *Johnstons* were Wardens of the West-Borders before the Union of the Crowns; and they laid the Foundation of their present Grandure by their remarkable Service against the *English*, and the *Douglasses*, who join'd them in invading this Country when they were under Proscription. They did also great Service in suppressing the Thieves, who, during the War betwixt the Nations, committed great Ravages on the Borders; for which they took for Device a winged Spur, to denote their Diligence, and for their Motto, *Light Thieves all*, to signify their Authority to command them to surrender. There are many Families of Note of that Sirname in this Country, and in other Parts of *Scotland*. The principal Places of *Annandale*, are the Town and Castle of *Annan*, on the Mouth of the River of that Name, which suffer'd much in the Wars of *Edward VI.* the Town and Castle of *Lochmaben*, three parts of which is surrounded by Lakes, wherein there are many excellent Fish; and one peculiar found no where else, which the Inhabitants call *Vandesii*, or *Gevandesii*. *Moffet*, remarkable for its Medicinal Wells. *Rivel*, in the Banks of which, over against *England*, the Inhabitants make very good Salt, by gathering up, and boiling the Sand. The Inhabitants of this, and of the other lesser Dales, were always accounted a warlike People, and much given to Incursions, from which the Western Borderers of both Nations could scarce be restrain'd either by Truce or Peace, before the Union of the Crowns; this occasion'd those Border-Laws, of which the Learned Bishop of *Carlisle* has lately publish'd a large and particular Account. Bishop *Lesley*, in his History, says, Those Borderers were very dextrous at seeking their Booty by Troops in the Night; when they travelled thro such Wastes, and over such Precipices, as others would not have ventur'd on by Day: During which it was customary for them to lurk, so that it was scarce possi-

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Next to this Country lies *Nithsdale*, which together make up the Shire of *Dumfries*, where the Sheriffs Courts are held. The Duke of *Queensberry* is Hereditary Sheriff of this County. It takes its Name from the River of *Nith*, which runs thro' it. This River is remarkable for its clear Water, and receives several other from *North* and *South*: near the head of it lies the Town of *Sanquebar*, which gives the Title of Lord to the Family of *Queensberry*, a Branch of the Family of *Douglafs*; and near its Mouth lies *Dumfries*, a pleasant, considerable, and flourishing Town, noted for its Trade, and a famous Bridg of hewn Stone with nine Arches, and so broad, as two Coaches may go a-breast on it. The Tide flows up to the Town, which has a convenient Harbour, and Exchange for Merchants. There are many considerable Woods in this Country, the chief of which are *Holy Wood*, which gave Sirname to the famous Astrologer, called *Joannes de Sacro Bosco*, *Anglice* Holy Wood. *Drumlanrick*, which gives the Title of Earl to the Family of *Queensberry*, and is remarkable for its Wood of Oak six Miles in length; and a noble Palace, with stately Avenues, Gardens, and Terras Walks. There are a great many more remarkable Woods in this Country, which we have not room to mention. Within two Miles of *Dumfries*, lies the famous *Loch* of *Locher*, ten Miles in length, which furnishes all the Country with Fuel: the Water of *Locher* runs thro' this *Moss*, which has many fine Meadows on each side; and in the Channel of this Water, there was an impregnable Fort called the Isle. The Shire of *Dumfries* is thirty six Miles in length, and twenty four in breadth, encompass'd by Mountains, fruitful in Corn and Pasturage; and the Inhabitants reap great Profit by exporting their Cattle to *England*. It is bounded on the *South* by *Solway Firth*, on the *North* by *Clydsdale*, on the *West* by *Galloway*, and on the *East* by *Tiwiotdale*; it had one Monastery call'd *Holywood*, and has four Presbyteries.

Chief Seats here are, *Wester-Hall*, Sir *John Johnstoun's*; *Liteher-Hall*, Mr. *Robert Johnstoun's*; *Lockwood*, Marquiss *Annandale's*; *Apple-Girth*, *Kelwad*, Sir *William Douglas's*; *Springkel*, Sir *Patrick Maxwell's*; *Howmains*, Sir *John Caruther's*; *Castle-Milk*, Sir *John Douglas's*; *Dornick*, *Douglas's*; *Kelburn*, *Thomas Scot's*; *Erkleton*, *William Elliot's*; *Langholm*, *Melvin's*; *Kameickale*, *Thomas Caruther's*; *Denby*, *John Caruther's*.

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burnspath, and the *Lammermoor Hills* on the *South-West*; it is bounded by *Lauderdale* and *Twedale*. Some derive its Name from *Lothus* a King of the *Picts*, others from the River of *Leith*, and say it should be called *Lethian*. This County for Cultivation, Gentlemens Seats, and Plenty of all Necessaries for Human Life, exceeds any other County in *Scotland*; 'tis particularly fruitful in Corn, especially Wheat. 'Tis divided into *East*, *West*, and *Midlothian*, which together are about thirty five Miles long, and about eleven where broadest, according to *Pont's Map*. The chief Places of Note are *Dumbar*, which formerly gave the Title and Sirname to the great and antient Family of *Dumbar*, from whom the *Humes* are descended. This Town was formerly remarkable for a strong Castle, now demolish'd, and of late has been too well known, for the great Defeat given near that Place by *Oliver* the Usurper to the *Scots Army*, that was rais'd by King *Charles* the Second in 1650. 'Tis still noted for its noble Herring-fishing, and has a weekly Market, but is much decay'd from what it formerly was. *Haddington*, a Market Town, pleasantly situated upon the River *Tyne*, much noted during the Wars betwixt both Nations, having been seiz'd and fortify'd by the *English*, who held out a long Siege in it during the Minority of Queen *Mary*; it gives the Title of Earl to a Branch of the illustrious Family of *Hamilton*. *Dalkeith*, a Town and Castle pleasantly situated on the River *Esk*; it gives the Title of Earl to the eldest Son of the Family of *Buccleugh*. *Musselburgh*, famous for the Defeat of the *Scots Army* near that Place in the Reign of King *Edward* the Sixth of *England*, and during the Minority of *Mary Queen of Scotland*; and likewise for the cowardly Flight of the Earl of *Bothwell*, who with the same Queen *Mary*, then his Wife, brought an Army thither to fight against those who pursu'd him for the Murder of King *Henry* her former Husband. Upon which the Queen not thinking it safe to hazard a Battle, dismiss'd her Army, and put herself into the hands of the Nobility, &c. of the other side, who soon after sent her Majesty Prisoner to the Castle of *Lochevin*; and upon her Demission of the Government set up her Son, then an Infant, in her stead. Other Towns of Note in this County, are *Tranent* and *Prestonpans*. In *Mid-Lothian* lies *Edinburgh*, the Metropolis of the Kingdom, where for some Ages the Kings of *Scotland* had their ordinary Residence, in the adjoining Palace of *Holyrood-House*. The City has also, of a long time, been the usual Seat of the High Courts of Parliament, and of the Supreme Courts of Judicature. It was famous of old for its Castle, one of the strongest by Art and Nature of any in *Europe*. It was formerly call'd the *Maiden-Castle*, because the Kings of the *Picts* kept their Daughters in it. It was more antiently call'd *Alua Castra*, or the *Winged Castle*, perhaps from its Form, and is suppos'd to be *Protony's* *Στρατόνειον Ἀλφειῶν*, which signifies the same. This City has been built here for the Protection

tion of the Castle, from which the principal, and indeed as beautiful and magnificent a Street as is to be seen any where, lies on the Ridg of a Hill to the King's Palace; and from this Street on both sides the Hill, there runs a vast Number of Lanes, equal almost to Streets, down to the Lake on the North-side, and to another Street call'd the *Cowgate*, on the South-side; from whence also there are many Lanes, which run up the Hill, on the South towards the University, and *Herriot's Hospital*, and the principal Suburbs on that side. This City, from the Castle to the Palace, is a large *Scots* Mile in length, and above half a Mile in breadth, from the North to the South-side of the Town. It is accounted as populous, if not more, than any City of *Europe* for its Bounds; the Houses being very high, large, and contiguous, but rather too close, except in the principal Street; and in the Situation, it is evident, the first Founders had a principal regard to Strength, but no view to Trade, of which there was little at that time in those Parts of the World. It was naturally fortify'd by a Lake on the North, and by a strong Wall on the other Parts, without which there lie now many fair Suburbs, which we have not room to mention. The principal Street lies in a very healthful Air; and from the Castle-Hill, and the Tops of the Houses, there is a beautiful Prospect into the adjacent Country, which abounds with the Seats of Persons of Quality, and particularly down to *Leith*, the Port of *Edinburgh*, and over the *Forth* into the County of *Fife*, whose well-inhabited Coasts abounding with Towns, and the noble Arm of the Sea which intervenes, forms as fine a Prospect as can be desired.

We shall only add, that this City lies in a Country abounding with all things necessary for human Life, which makes Provisions plentiful and cheap; it is also well water'd with excellent Springs, brought in from the Country by Leaden Pipes, and distributed to the City from near Stone-Fountains. This City would certainly have been much more considerable, had it not been its unhappy Situation for Trade, and its Nearness to the Borders, from whence being but forty Miles distant, it has been frequently subject to the Calamities of War, especially since the use of great Guns, to which the neighbouring Heights do very much expose it; so that its Rise and Subsistence did chiefly depend on the Residence of the Kings, the Seat of the Parliament, and Courts of Judicature, and the Residence of the chief Nobility, many of whom have great Houses there. They are built with Stone, and cover'd with Slates, blue or grey; and the Fronts to the Streets being generally of hewn Stone, are very magnificent, as well as durable: they formerly used to front them with fore Stairs of Timber very neat, but for the more Security from Fire, they are by late Acts order'd to front them with Stone; and the excessive Height of the Houses, some of

which near the Parliament-Close are fourteen Stories, has been also prohibited, for the greater ease and conveniency of the Inhabitants. The other remarkable Edifices besides the Castle and Palace, are the Parliament-House; a stately, convenient, and large Structure, with a large Court call'd the Parliament-Close, being square, well pav'd, and having the Effigies of King *Charles* the Second in the middle, well proportion'd, and cut with great Art. Over the Entrance into the Parliament-House are the Arms of *Scotland* well cut, with *Mercy* and *Truth* on each side for Supporters, and this Inscription, *Stant his felicia regna*, importing, that those Vertues make Kingdoms happy; and under the Arms was this Motto, *Unio Unionum*, relating not only to the Union of the two Crowns, but signifying that their Advice was necessary for the maintenance of it. The Room, for the meeting of the Parliament, has a high Throne for the Sovereign or the Commissioner, with Benches on each side for the Nobility, and Forms conveniently plac'd in the middle for the Commons. Without the *Area* there is a Pulpit for Sermons to the Parliament on particular Occasions; and behind the Pulpit a large Partition for others, besides Members, to hear the Sermons and the Debates of the House, when they thought fit to allow it. The West-side of the Parliament-House is enclos'd by the Council-House, where the Town-Council assembles. The South-side is bounded by the Sessions-House, where the supreme Courts of Judicatory are held. In the upper part of this Edifice are the Apartments for the Lords of the Privy Council and Exchequer.

Near the Council-Chamber stands the Royal Exchange, made up of a double Row of Shops, and another Exchange inferior to this. On the North-side of the Globe stands the High Church, a large Edifice, now divided into four Churches; the Steeple is very high, and of good antient Architecture; the Summit of which resembles an Imperial Crown. The Churches of this City, including the Chappel of the Castle, are twelve, and the Ministers twenty three.

Herriot's Hospital on the South-side of the City, is a large beautiful and stately Edifice, which was built at the Charge of *George Herriot*, Goldsmith to King *James* the Sixth, for the Education and Entertainment of forty Boys; who if they be fit for Learning, and go to the University, have each an Exhibition of about Seven Pounds Sterling, and if they go to Trades, Eleven Pounds Sterling; and, besides convenient Lodgings for the Officers of the House and the Scholars, has very large and pleasant Gardens. Mr. *Herriot* left 200000 *l. Scots* for the Maintenance of this Hospital. Upon the South-side of the Town stands the College, which has large Precincts enclos'd with high Walls, and divided into three Courts, two lower and one higher, equal to the other two. These Courts are encompass'd with neat Buildings, and there is a high Tower over the great Gate, which

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which looks to the City. The Publick Schools are large and commodious; there is good Accommodation for the Students, handfom Dwellings for the Professors, and fine Gardens for their Recreation. It was founded in 1580, by King *James VI.* upon a Petition from the City for that end, to grant them a Charter with the Privilege of an University; but the Foundation was not perfected till 1582. The Persons establish'd by the Foundation were a Principal or Warden, a Professor of Divinity, four Regents or Masters of Philosophy, and a Professor of Philology, call'd the Regent of Humanity, or *Humanarum literarum*. In 1640, the Town added a Professor of *Hebrew*, and since they have added a Professor of Mathematicks. The Dignity of Chancellor, and Vice-Chancellor of the University, is in the Magistrates and Town-Council. They have a very good Library, which was founded by *Clement Little*, one of the Commissaries of *Edinburgh*, in 1635; since which it is much increas'd by Donatives from the Citizens, and Persons of Quality, and others who had their Educations there. The Library is neatly kept, well furnish'd with Books, put in very good order, cloister'd with Doors made of Wire, that none can open but the Keeper, which is more commodious, and less incumbering than Multitudes of Chains, commonly used in other Libraries. The Books given by the several Benefactors are kept in distinct Apartments, and the Donor's Name set over them in Golden Letters. Over the Books hang the Pictures of several Princes, and of most of the Reformers at home and beyond Sea; and near them is kept the famous *Buchanan's* Skull very entire, and so thin, that we may see the Light through it: it was lodg'd there by Mr. *Adamson*, formerly Principal of that University, who procur'd it to be taken out of his Grave, and fasten'd some *Latin* Verses to it, in Commendation of that great Author. The Original of the *Bohemian* Protest against the Council of *Constance*, for burning *John Huss*, and *Ferome* of *Prague*, in 1417, with one hundred and five Seals of the Princes of *Bohemia*, *Moravia*, and others appended to it, is also kept here: it was brought from abroad by a *Scots* Gentleman, who procur'd it in his Travels.

Under the Library is the King's Printing-House, where they are chiefly employ'd in printing Bibles. At the farther end of the Library there is a Stair-case, which leads to the Common-Hall, where they have their Commencements, and College-Entertainments: in this place there are several Maps, Globes, Books and Rarities, and among others, a crooked Horn, cut out of a Woman's Head, when fifty Years of Age, who lived twelve Years after it. Sir *Robert Sibbald* gives an Account, and a Cut of it, in his *Prodromus* to the Natural History of *Scotland*; it is several inches in length, and was cut out of her Head by a Surgeon, the Fourth of *May*, 1671.

The Learned Men that have been of this University, were Mr. Robert Bullock Principal, Mr. Henry Charters Principal, Dr. Patrick Sands, Mr. John Adamson Principal, Mr. Alexander Henderson Principal, Mr. William Covil Principal, and Dr. William Keith.

In Gray's Close, near the *nether Bow*, is the Mint House, with a large Court, adorn'd with neat and convenient Buildings, for the Accommodation of the Overseers and Workmen. Near to the Collegiate Church is the Hospital of St. Thomas, in which decay'd Citizens of both Sexes are very handsomly maintain'd, and have their Chaplain to perform the Duties of the Pastoral Office to them. Over against that Church is the Correction-house, commonly call'd *Paul's Work*, where dissolute People are oblig'd to earn their Living, by working on Manufactures of Linen, Wool and Silk.

The common Burial-place of this City is *Gray-fryars Church-yard*, where there are abundance of fine Monuments, some of which are very magnificent.

The City is inclosed with a kind of old *Roman Wall* on every side, except the North, where it is secur'd by a Lake.

It has six Gates; two to the East, two to the South, one to the West, and one to the North. The chief Gate is one of those to the East, call'd the *nether Bow*, which was magnificently built in 1616, and adorn'd with Towers on both sides; this is the Entrance from the Palace, and the principal Suburb call'd the *Cannogate*. The other East Gate is call'd the *Cowgate*, and gives entrance to the Street of that Name. One of the South Gates is call'd the *Patara Port*, and gives entrance from the Suburb so call'd; the other is the *Society Port*, call'd so from the Society of Brewers, who have a great square Court near it, with stately Houses, and other Buildings round it: the West Port, which gives entrance from a Suburb of that Name, lies below the Castle. The North Gate is at the lower end of the North Lake, consists of an inner and outer Gate, and gives entrance from a Suburb call'd *Matters Hill*.

The Castle is situated at the West end of the City, where the Rock rises to a high and large Summit; 'tis inaccessible on the South, West and North: the Entrance is from the Town where the Rock is also very high, and the Entrance is defended by a round Battery, and an Outwork at the foot of it. There is in the Castle a Royal Palace of hewn Stone, where the *Regalia*, and chief Records of State are kept; as also the Magazine for the Ammunition and Arms of the Nation.

There is also a Chappel in it for the Use of the Garrison, and it is furnish'd with Water by two Wells in the Rock: from the Castle there is a delicate Prospect over the City and neighbouring Country, and to the River of *Forth*, from whence it is saluted by such Men of War as come to Anchor in *Leith Road*.

Road. The Governour is always a Person of eminent Quality, and is at present the Earl of *Leven*, who is also General of the Forces.

At the East end of the City is the Palace, formerly an Abbey for *Augustine* Monks, founded by King *David I.* but that being consum'd by Fire, there remains nothing of it now, except the Church, in which several Kings and Queens lie buried. The Palace consists of four Courts; the outer Court, which is as large as all the rest, has four principal Entries, besides several lesser ones from the adjacent Gardens. The Entrance of the Palace is adorn'd with great Pillars of hewn Stone, and a fine Cupola in form of a Crown over it. In the Front of the Palace there are four high Towers; the inner Court is very stately, with Piazza's round it, all of fine hewn Stone; from these Piazza's there are Entrances to the several Apartments, which are truly Royal and Magnificent; and the long Gallery is very remarkable, being adorn'd with the Pictures of all the Kings, from *Fergus I.* The Palace is almost surrounded with lovely Gardens, and on the South-side of it lies the King's Park, which has great Variety of Medicinal Plants; and an excellent Fountain, that is brought by Conduits to serve the Palace, of which his Grace the Duke of *Hamilton* is Hereditary Keeper.

In the City there is a College of Physicians, of which is President, where they have a noble *Museum*, commonly call'd *Museum Balfourianum*, from the Founder, Sir *Andrew Balfour*, Doctor of Physick; which has been very much augmented by the Bounty of the Learned and Industrious Sir *Robert Sibbald*, Doctor of Physick. It contains a vast Treasure of Curiosities of Art and Nature, Foreign and Domestick; an Account of what Sir *Robert* added to it, was printed in Twelves at *Edinburgh*, in 1697. under the Title of *Auctarium Musæi Balfouriani, e Musæo Sibbaldiano*. The Design of this *Museum* is to assist and encourage those who have a mind to study true Philosophy; it is divided into four Books, and each Book into Chapters, for the greater Ease and Conveniency of those who have a mind to know what is contain'd in this Noble *Museum*, in which there are several valuable Books and Manuscripts.

In this City there is also a noble Library of Books and Manuscripts belonging to the College of Justice, or Gentlemen of the Law. On the North-side of the City, there is an excellent Physick Garden, with some thousands of Plants, under the Care and Inspection of Mr. *James Sutherland*, the Learned and Industrious Intendant of it; an Account of which he publish'd in 1683. under the Title of *Hortus Medicus Edinburgensis*.

The Design of it is to furnish Simples for the Use of Physick, and to instruct those of the Faculty in the Knowledge and Use of them; for which end they are dispos'd into the most Rational and Natural Method, particularly according to that of the Learned and Ingenious Dr. *Morison*, the *Oxford Botanist*, a Native of *Scotland*.

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This City is govern'd by a Lord Provost, (whose Office is much the same with that of the Lord Mayor of London) four Bayliffs, who, besides the Power of Aldermen in the Government of the City, have that of Sheriffs; and a Common Council, which consists of twenty five Persons: all these are chosen annually; and the Provost, Dean of *Gild*, and Treasurer, are to be Merchants. Or if any Tradesman be chosen to those Offices, for his Qualifications, he is to leave off his Trade, and not to return to it without leave of the Magistrates and Town-Council; and no Man is to be chosen Provost, Bayliff, Dean of *Gild*, or Treasurer, without having been a year or two Member of the Common Council. No Man is to continue in the Council above two Years at a time, except he be a Member of it by virtue of a superior Office. The Bayliffs are to be chosen indifferently out of twelve Candidates proposed, and none is to be elected Deacon of any of the fourteen incorporated Trades, except he has been Master of his Trade two Years at least; and none to continue Deacon above two Years at a time. The fourteen incorporated Trades are, Chirurgeons, Goldsmiths, Skinners, Furriers, Hammermen, Wrights, Masons, Taylors, Bakers, Butchers, Cord-wainers, Weavers, Wakers, *i. e.* Fullers, and Bonnet-makers, *i. e.* Cap-makers. The Magistrates are chosen annually upon the Tuesday next after *Michaelmas-Day*, by thirty eight Persons, whereof twenty are to be Merchants, and eighteen Tradesmen, who are to chuse such as in their Conscience they think to be best qualify'd; and the said Magistrates, with the Town-Council, are to have the Administration of the Government, except in some reserved Cases; as the Election of Magistrates, Dean of *Gild*, and Treasurer, and setting of Fews or Leases, giving Bounties and Places, and other publick Matters: in which Cases they are to take the Advice of the fourteen Deacons of Trades. None of the Merchants or Trades are to have any particular Conventions, or to make any By-Laws among themselves, without the Consent of the Magistrates and Town-Council, except it be to chuse their own Deacons, at the times appointed, to make Persons free of their Trade, or to try their Work; and one of the Commissioners for Parliament was always to be chosen out of the Tradesmen, and another out of the Merchants. The Auditors of the Accounts are to be chosen by an equal Number of Merchants and Tradesmen; the Lord Provost, Dean of *Gild*, and Treasurer, are not to continue longer than one or two Years at a time; and the Bayliff is to be one Year Bayliff, one Year old Bayliff, and one Year free of Office.

The Lord Provost for the time being is always one of the Privy Council. The Train'd-Bands of the City consists of Sixteen Companies, besides which, they have a standing Company of Town-Guards.

Leith,

Leith, the Port of *Edinburgh*, the best frequented Harbour in *Scotland*, and a thriving Town; it was noted in *Queen Mary's* Minority for being fortify'd, and held out by a *French* Garison by Authority of the *Queen-Dowager*, a Daughter of the House of *Lorain*, against the Nobility, &c. of *Scotland*, who stood up for their Liberties and the Reformation, and were oblig'd to call for *Queen Elizabeth's* Assistance to drive out the *French*. The Shire of *Edinburgh* contains that which is call'd *Mid-Lothian*. This Shire is reckon'd about twenty Miles long, in some places about sixteen, and in others not above six Miles broad. The Sheriffdom is in the King's Gift. Several Monuments of *Roman* Antiquities have been found in this County, particularly near the Town of *Cramond*, and in the Lands of *Inglishtoun*, where were dug up two Stones, now in *Sir Robert Sibbald's* Garden at *Edinburgh*, upon one of which there's a Laurel Crown, and on the other a *Roman* *Securis*; they are suppos'd to have been part of a Pillar erected in *Domitian's* time, when *Agricola* was in that Country.

Chief Seats in *Mid-Lothian*, *Holyrood House*, the King's; *Dalkeith*, *Duchefs of Buccleugh's*; *Newbottle*, *Marquifs of Lothian's*; *Dalhufsy*, *Earl of Dalhufsy's*; *Roseberry*, *Earl of Roseberry's*; *Borthwick*, once *Lord Borthwick's*, now *Sir James Dalrymple's*; *Roseline*, *Sinclair's*, descended from *Sinclair* *Earl of Orkney*; *Cranstoun*, once *Lord Cranstoun's*, now *Sir John Dalrymple's*; *Cranstoun*, *Mac-Gill*, *Viscount Oxenford's*; *Prestoun Hall*, *Mr. Roderick Mackenzy's*, a Lord of the Session; *Smetoun*, *Sir James Richardson's*; *Royston*, *Earl of Cromartie's*; *Barntoun*, *Earl of Rutherglen's*; *Haltoun*, *Earl of Lauderdale's*; *Calder*, *Lord Torphichen's*; *Arnistoun*, *Mr. Robert Dundas's*, a Lord of the Session; *Shank*, *Mackenzy's* of *Rosehaugh*; *Pinkie*, *Marquifs of Twedale's*; *Addistoun*, *Mr. Gibson's*; *Collingtoun*, *Sir James Fowlis*; *Bonningtoun*, *Sir Robert Chesly's*; *Melvin-Castle*, *Lord Ross's*; *Cranstoun*, *Mr. William Maitland's*; *Inch*, *Sir Alexander Gillmore's*; *Priestfield*, *Sir James Dick's*; *Wollmet*, *Wallace's*; *Dredon*, *George Lockhart's* of *Carnwath*; *Elphinstoun*, *Viscount Primrose's*.

In *West-Lothian* the most considerable Place is *Linlithgow*, where there is a stately Palace belonging to the Crown, with a Lake well stor'd with Fish. This Town gives the Title of Earl to the Chief of the Noble and Antient Family of *Levishtoun*. This Shire is about fourteen Miles long, and nine broad, abounds with Coal, Lime, and Salt. The Earls of *Linlithgow* are Hereditary Keepers of the Castle, Hereditary Bayliffs of the Bayliffwick here belonging to the Crown, and Hereditary Constables of the Castle of *Blackness*. The Royal Palace stands on a rising Ground, which runs into the Lake, in Form of an Amphitheatre, and has a Descent resembling Terras-Walks. There are Towers at each Corner of the Court with Apartments, and a curious Fountain in the middle, adorn'd with several fine Statues, from whence

whence the Water rises to a good height. They have also a stately Town-house, and a curious Church built of hewen Stone. There is also a fine Park belonging to the Palace. *Torsichen*, two Miles South West from *Linlithgow*, is a Borough, formerly the Residence of the Knights of *Malta*, and now gives the Title of Lord to the Chief of the Name of *Sandilands*. Near a place call'd the *Kips*, South from *Linlithgow*, there's an antient Altar of great unpolish'd Stones, leaning so as to support one another: the Vulgar call them *Arthur's Oven*, but the Learned think them to be a Temple of *Terminus*, built by the *Romans*. Near this Altar there are several great Stones erected in a Circle, and upon two adjacent Hills, there are the Remains of old Camps, with great Heaps of Stones, and antient Graves, suppos'd to be the *Roman Works*. About four Miles North-East from *Linlithgow* lies the Castle of *Abercorn*, suppos'd to be the *Keburcurnig* of *Bede*, where the *Roman Wall* begun, suppos'd to be built by *Severus*, according to *Buchanan*, whom the Curious may consult for an Account of those Antiquities in his first Book. *Hope*, Earl of *Hoptown*, is Hereditary Sheriff of this Shire.

The *Lothians* are bounded by the *Mers* on the South, by the *Forth* on the North, by *Sterlingshire* on the West, and by the Sea on the East. The principal Rivers are *Tine*, the two *Eskes*, *Leith* and *Almond*. The Country in general abounds with pleasant Corn-fields, Meadows, green Hills, and others cover'd with Heath on the Borders of *Lammermoor*, which afford Pasturage for great Flocks of Sheep and other Cattle; the Rivers and neighbouring Sea abound with Fish; and, in short, it is the richest and best inhabited part of the Kingdom. They have plenty of Coals for Fuel and Export; and at *Presston-pans*, and elsewhere, make great Quantities of Salt. There are several Islands on the Coast of this County, of which the *Bass* is the most remarkable, being an impregnable Fort, and abounding with *Solan Geese*, which come hither in *April* in Flocks, and before they come, send some before to fix their Mansions, which are therefore call'd their Scouts. They lay but one Egg at a time, and fix it so dextrously to the Rock by one end, that if it be remov'd, 'tis impossible to fix it again; they hatch it with their Foot, and scarce leave it till it be hatch'd. The Fish catch'd by the old ones do many times furnish the Inhabitants with Food, as the Sticks they bring for their Nests furnish them with Fuel. When they come to be as big as ordinary Geese, they are very good Meat; so that they yield a considerable Profit by their Flesh and their Feathers. They leave this Island in *September*, but whither they retire during the Winter is not known. This Island lies a Mile from the Shore, rises very high, has Grass on the Top, with a fresh-water Spring, and is about a Mile round.

Tentallan, a strong Castle, formerly belonging to the Family of *Douglafs*, stands on the Shore of *Lothian*, opposite to the *Bafs*. This County has many Sea-Ports, the most remarkable of which are *Dumbar*, *Cockeney*, *Preston-Pans*, *Musselburgh*, *Leith*, already mention'd, *Burrowslownefs*. The chief Families in these Counties are the *Hamiltons*, *Douglaffes*, *Hays*, *Maxwells*, *Kers*, *Maitlands*, *Seatons*, *Scots*, *Elphinstons*, *Napers*, *Cranstons*, *Drummonds*, *Sinclairs*, *Ramseys*, *Johnstouns*, *Hepburns*, *Dundaffes*, *Prestons*, *Fletchers*, *Edmonstons*, one of the antientest of the Kingdom, the chief of whom has had their Seat for many Years at *Ednem* near *Kelfo*; *Cockburns*, *Lauders*, *Wauchops*, *Forresters*, besides many others, whom we have not room to mention. The Family of *Hume* had once a considerable Interest in this County, which is now in other hands, particularly the Barony of *Dunglafs*, where the Earl of *Hume* had a noble Seat; it is remarkable for a sad Tragedy acted by one *Paris*, an *English-Man*, who was Servant to the Earl of *Haddington*, and intrusted by him with the keeping of the Magazine there, at the beginning of the Civil War, in *August* 1640. This he rewarded in a brutish manner, by setting fire to the Magazine, which blew up the said Earl, at that time Governour of the Castle, the Sheriff of *East-Lothian*, and nine other Persons of Quality, besides several that were wounded: the occasion of it was the Arrival of the News that the *Scots* Army had defeated the *English* who oppos'd them at *Newburn*; the Wretch himself perish'd in the Act. This Place is also remarkable for a strong Pass, of a considerable Length, easy to be defended by a few Men, which was a considerable Barrier to that part of the Country, during the War betwixt the two Nations, and was stopped and guarded to prevent *Oliver's* Flight; who retir'd before the *Scots* Army, that thought themselves sure of him, before the Battle of *Dumbar*, where he gain'd the Victory, by surprizing them in their Security, occasion'd by their Contempt of him, because of some former Advantages obtain'd over him, and of the Straits they had then reduc'd him to.

The Shire of *Selkirk*, bounded by the *Mers* on the East, *Tweedale* on the West, *Tiviotdale* on the South, and *Lothian* on the North: It is commonly call'd the *Forest*, or *Etrick Forest*, from the River *Etrick*, that runs through it, which, with *Tarrow* and *Gallowater*, are the principal Rivers in this County, and all of them fall into the *Tweed*. The County takes Denomination from *Selkirk*, the principal Town, where the Sheriff keeps his Courts. *Murray* of *Philiphaugh*, a very antient Family, is Hereditary Sheriff, and has his Title from a Valley on the River *Etrick*, near this Borough, noted for the Victory which Sir *David Lesly* gain'd there over the Marquis of *Montrose* during the Civil War, which prov'd a Fatal Blow to those who appear'd for King *Charles I.* in that Kingdom. *Galloshiels* is another Market-Town in this County. The other Families of chief Note here are

are the *Scots* and *Pringles*. This Country is mountainous and woody, and more fit for Pasturage than Corn. *Pont* makes it about twenty two Miles from East to West, and about ten where broadest from South to North. It was formerly cover'd with Forests, well stock'd with Deer. The Inhabitants of this and the neighbouring Counties are accounted sober, frugal, of strong Constitutions, and a warlike Temper. The chief Seats are *Hangingshaw*, belonging to *Murray* of *Philiphaugh*; *Whitford*, *Robert Scot's*; *Newark*, a House pleasantly situated in a Valley formerly belonging to the Crown, now Lord *Elibank's*. There are several others of lesser Note.

Twedale, so call'd from the River *Tweed*, which runs thro' it, is bounded by the Shire of *Selkirk* on the East, that of *Lanerk* on the West, *Annandale* on the South, and *Lothian* on the North; is twenty eight Miles in length, and eighteen in breadth. *Peebles* is the only Borough of the County, 'tis pleasantly situated betwixt the Rivers *Tweed* and *Peebles*, and is remarkable for its three Churches, three Gates, three Streets, and three Bridges; that over *Tweed* has five Arches, that over *Peebles* two. There are several other Rivers that fall here into *Tweed*, which supply the Country with plenty of fine Salmon; and a Lake, call'd the *West-Water Lake*, abounds so with Eels and other Fish about *August*, that, during a West-Wind, they come out in such Shoals into a small River which runs from the Lake, as sometimes they overthrow the People who go into the River to catch them. There is another Lake here call'd *Lochgenen*, upon *Genen-Hill*, which falls into *Annandale* from a Precipice of two hundred and fifty Paces high, that many times Fishes are kill'd by the Fall of the Water. The Climate of the Country is temperate, and the Air clear; it abounds with green Mountains, which afford Pasture for great Flocks of Sheep, whose Wool is excellent. There are also many Valleys on the Rivers fruitful in Corn and Grass. There are abundance of Gentlemens Seats in this Country, which we cannot insist upon. It gives the Title of Marquiss to a Branch of the noble and antient Family of *Hay*, Earls of *Errol*. The *Frazers*, Ancestors by Marriage to the Family of *Twedale*, were antiently the chief Proprietors of this Country, particularly that Great Captain, who contributed so much to the Victory which the *Scots* obtain'd in one Day over three *English* Armies at *Roslin* in 1311, during *Wallace's* Administration. The Marquiss of *Twedale* was formerly Sheriff of this Country, but now the Duke of *Queensberry*. The principal Seats are *Nidpath*, the Earl of *March's*; *Traquair*, the Earl of *Traquair's*; *Davick*, Sir *James Nisbet's*. The other Seats in this Country are *Pern*, *Grieston*, *Cardron*, *Ormiston*, *Horseburgh-Castle*, *Smithfield*, *Manners-Castle*, *Possau-Caverhille*, *Barns*, *Drumelzier*, *Stenhop*, *Pomud*, *Hawkshaw*, *Kingildores*, *Kutlehall*, *Littlehop*, *Hartrey*, *Skirlin*, *Lower Urd*, *Quora*, *Urd-Church*, *Halmire*, *Remano Drochel*, *Darnhall*, *Wilkinson* and *Fowlege*. There's the

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Remains of a Roman Camp in this Country. They have some Coal, and Plenty of Turf for Fewel. There are fourteen Parishes belonging to the Presbytery of *Peebles*, and four to that of *Bigger* in this Country. *Merlin* is said to be bury'd in *Drumelzier* Churchyard: and according to an old Prophecy, *That the Kingdoms should be united when Tweed and Pausel met at his Grave*; they say that it happen'd so by an Inundation, when King *James* came to the Crown of *England*, which never happen'd before or since.

Galloway, so call'd because of its antient Inhabitants, descended from the *Gauls*, is bounded by the Mouth of *Clyde* on the West, the River *Nith* on the East, the *Irish* Sea on the South, and the Counties of *Kyle* and *Carrick* on the North: It is in length from East to West seventy Miles, and from North to South in some places sixteen, and some twenty, and others twenty four; it is divided into two Sheriffalties, call'd the Upper and the Nether: of the Upper, the chief of the Family of *Agnew* is Sheriff; the Shire-Town is *Wigtoun*. Of the Nether, call'd the Stewartry of *Kircudbright*, the chief of the Family of *Maxwell*, Earl of *Nithisdale*, is Hereditary Sheriff. This Country had formerly Princes of its own, but were forfeited for their Rebellion: The Family of *Douglas* afterwards enjoy'd the Title. It contains the Presbyteries of *Kircudbright*, *Wigtoun*, and *Stranraer*, making in all thirty six Parishes, besides several that belong to the Presbytery of *Dumfries*. It had formerly the Abbeys of *Whitehorn*, *St. Ninian*, *Losse*, *New Abbey*, *Tungland*, *St. Maries Salside*, and *Glenluce*.

The chief Seats in this Country are *Glaiston* and *Garls*, the Earl of *Galloway's*; *Castle Kenmure*, the Viscount of *Kenmure's*; *Castle Kenedy*, formerly the Earl of *Cassil's*, now the Earl of *Stair's*; *Dunskey*, belonging to the *Adairs*; *Garthland*, to the *Mac-Dougals*; *Locrain*, to the *Agnews*; *Raveston*, *Stuart's* of *Castlemilk*; *Sorbie*, Colonel *James Stuart's*, Brother to the Earl of *Galloway*; *Crugulton*, *Clare*, *Cuthbert*, *Cardoness*, *Ruf-cowen*; besides many others we have not room to insert. The chief Woods are *Kenmure*, *Cree* and *Garlis*. This Country produces all things necessary for human Life, and is remarkable for its excellent Wool, and brisk vigorous little Horses, from hence call'd *Galloways*. It is water'd by six Rivers, viz. the *Ur*, *Dee*, *Ken*, *Cree*, and *Losse*, which all fall into the *Irish* Sea, and abound with Salmon. The Climate in general is healthful, and the Soil not mountainous, but hilly. It has three very high Mountains, one at the Mouth of *Cree*, call'd *Cranes-moor*, *Marrock* not far from that, and *Creford*, at the Mouth of *Nith*. The Country beyond the *Losse* is call'd the *Rine*, or Beak of *Galloway*, and the furthest Promontory of it call'd the *Mull*, the *Nonantum* of *Ptolomy*; under which, in the Mouth of the River *Losse*, is the Bay call'd by *Ptolomy*, *Rerigenius*, and from the Mouth of *Clyde*, on the other side the *Vidogara* of *Ptolomy*,
now

now call'd *Loch-Rian*. The remarkable Sea-Ports in this County are, *Kircudbright*, a very large, safe and commodious Harbour; *Garvellan*, a very secure Harbour; and three in the *Rine*, viz. *Nessock*, *Loch-Rian*, and *Port Patrick*. The most remarkable Towns are *Kircudbright*, on the mouth of *Dee*, excellently situated for Trade; it is a Royal Borough, and gives the Title of Lord to the Chief of the *Maclellans*, a very antient, and formerly a very great Family in this County. *Wigton*, very well situated for an *Emporium*; it gives the Title of Earl to the Chief of the antient Family of the *Flemmings*. *Whitehorn*, at the mouth of the *Cree*, fam'd for its Monastery, call'd *Candida Casa*, from whence the Bishops of *Galloway* took their Title. *Stranraer*, a Borough on *Loch-Rian*, and *New Galloway*, built by the Viscount of *Kenmure*, a Branch of the Family of *Gordon*, which has been seated in this County very long, from whence are descended several considerable Gentlemen in the West of *Scotland*. Other Families of Note here, are the *Maxwells*, *Macdonalds*, *Mackees*, *Macculloughs*, and *Adairs*. The Inhabitants are noted in History for having been always a Warlike People. The Country is very fruitful in Corn and Grass; their Oats are small, but hard, and make excellent Meal. It has many Castles and Gentlemens Seats, and many Lakes, which abound with Eels and other Fish: It had formerly seven Abbeys.

Next to *Galloway* lies *Carrick*, on the North, a County fruitful in Corn, Pasturage, and has all necessary Commodities by Land and Sea; here *Ptolomy* places the Town and Bay of *Berigonium*, which, in an old Copy printed at *Rome* in 1380. is call'd *Berigonium*, whence the Town of *Bargeny* is suppos'd to derive its Name, and to stand in its place. This Town gives the Title of Lord to a Branch of the Family of *Hamilton*. This County gave formerly the Title of Earl to the Family of *Bruce*, from whence King *Robert Bruce* descended; it came afterwards to the younger Branches of that Family, and then was added to the Titles of the Princes of *Scotland*. The chief Family of this County now, is that of the Noble and Antient Family of *Kennedy*, of whom the Earl of *Cassils* is chief; he derives his Title from his Seat of that Name on the River *Dun*, and is Hereditary Bayliff of this County, having the same Power with Sheriffs in other Counties: but those who presided over such Counties as were part of the Patrimony of the Crown, were call'd by this Name, a Word us'd in the Middle-Age among the *Greeks*, *Sicilians* and *French*, which signifies a Conservator. There are many other Gentlemens Seats in this County, which we have not room to mention.

Kyle, on the Shire of *Air*, lies next to *Carrick*, by which 'tis bounded on the South, by *Cunningham* on the North, the mouth of *Clyde* on the West, and *Clidisdale* on the East. It derives its Name from *Coilus*, a *British* King, who was defeated and kill'd there by *Fergus I.* King of *Scotland*. There are many

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Monuments of this Battle still to be seen; the Place where it was fought is call'd *Coil-field*; a Church near it, is from thence call'd *Coil-Town Kirk*: the River, near which the Battle was fought, and which falls into the River *Air*, four Miles above the Town of that Name, is call'd *Coil*; a Lake not far from it, near which the *Scots* encamp'd, is call'd *Lake-Fergus*. A Trumpet resembling a crooked Horn, which has a very shrill Sound, was digged up in the Field of Battle, and is still kept in the Laird of *Caprington's* House call'd *Coil-field*, and made use of to call together his Servants and Workmen. The River *Dun*, which divides this County from *Carrick*, has a Bridg in the Road to *Air*, consisting of one Arch of ninety Foot, the largest in the Kingdom. The River *Irwin*, which divides it from *Cunningham*, has a Bridg with four Arches over it. This County is extended two and twenty Miles Westward to the Sea, and is about ten Miles in breadth; betwixt the Rivers *Dun* and *Irwin* it bounds on the Heads of *Galloway* and *Nithsdale*, and Eastward on the Heads of *Lesmehago* and *Evendale*, parts of *Clydsdale*. On the East-side there are only two strait Passes into this County, the rest being Moss and Heath. The largest Pass is on *Rawdon* Water, and the least at *Packenholin*, passable only by one Man at a time. Betwixt the Mountains and the Moss, rises the Water of the *Air*, which divides the County into two *Stewartries*, the one call'd *Kyle Stewart*, which lies to the North, and is bounded by the River of *Irwin*; the other call'd *King's Coil*, bounded by the River *Dun*. The River of *Air* is very pleasant, increas'd by several others which fall into it, and beautify'd with Woods, Castles, and Gendemens Seats. Over this River there is a Bridg of four Arches, near the new Town of *Air*, and South of the Bridg lies the old Town of *Air*, famous for its Antiquity and Privileges: it was built by the King's Patent, and has a very large Jurisdiction of sixty four Miles, which reaches from the Mouth of *Clyde* to the Borders of *Galloway*: the Town stands in a sandy Plain, but has pleasant green Fields two Miles South and North of it. In the Fields, betwixt the Mouth of the River *Dun* and *Air*, there stands a very beautiful Church. This Town has a very good Harbour in the River, and lies conveniently for Trade; it is noted for the treacherous Murder of many Noblemen and Gentlemen by the *English* in *Wallace's* time, when they were call'd together in a time of Truce, after *Edward I.* had over-run the Country, on pretence of holding a Justice Air, and treacherously hang'd one after another as they enter'd the King's large Barns, where the Court was held. This was justly and severely reveng'd by *Wallace*, with whom they had made the Truce, as Warden of *Scotland*, and whom they endeavour'd to have entic'd thither by their Charter of Peace, or safe Conduct, as they had done a great many others of Quality; but he having notice of what pass'd, surpriz'd them that very Night in their Jovialty, after this

this barbarous Murder, by which they thought they had secur'd Scotland for ever; and having set a Guard round the Barns, that none should escape, he burnt them, with all the *English* who were in them. The Ruins of those Barns are still to be seen here. The chief Families of this County are the *Stewarts, Campbells, Cunninghams, Wallaces, Crawfords, Lockharts, Chalmers, Dumbars* and *Creightons*. This Province abounds with all Necessaries for Life, except White Fish, which it has from the neighbouring Sea of *Carrick*. *Campbel* Earl of *Loudon* is Hereditary Bayliff of the County of *Kyle*; but the Sheriffdom of *Air* is in the Gift of the Crown.

Cunninghame has *Kyle* on the South, *Renfrew* on the North, *Clydsdale* on the East, and the mouth of *Clyde* on the West. The Name of this County is *Danish*, and signifies the King's Habitation; whence *Buchanan* thinks it has been formerly possess'd by the *Danes*, and others think it was call'd so, because the Kings of *Scotland* did of old inhabit there. The chief Town of this County is *Irwin*, upon the mouth of a River of that Name, where there is a good Port for small Ships, and a stone Bridge over the River, and the Town is well situated for Trade. Within two Miles of it there lay a stately Monastery call'd *Kilwinning*. At the Head of the River *Irwin* lies the Town of *Kilmarnock*, which gives the Title of Earl to the Chief of the Great and Antient Family of the *Boys*. Not far from *Irwin* lies the Castle of *Eglington*, which formerly gave Sirname to a Family of that Name, but is now in the hands of the Antient and Noble Family of *Montgomery*, to whom it gives the Title of Earl. They are Hereditary Bayliffs of this County, which lies further North in the Bay of *Clyde*. Further upon the same Bay lies the Town of *Largis*, famous for the Defeat of the *Norwegians*, by *Alexander III.* of *Scotland*. *Kilmaers*, in the same County, is the Seat of the Noble and Antient Family of *Cunningham* Earl of *Glencairn*, who derive their Sirname from this County, and are probably of a noble and higher Original than from any of those concern'd in cutting off *Becket* Archbishop of *Canterbury*, and for which they fled into *Scotland*, as *Cambden* alleges, and therefore bear an Episcopal Pale in their Arms; since it's plain from their Motto, *Fork over Fork*, that it is a Fork, and not an Episcopal Pale.

The chief Seats in the Shire of *Air*, and the three Bayliwicks, besides those already mention'd, are, the *Cove Kennedy* of *Colclains*; *Craigy*, Sir *Thomas Wallace's*; *Duncharron*, Sir *John Ferguson's*; *Askings*, Earl of *Dundonnald's*; *Clofeburn*, Sir *Thomas Kilpatrick's*; *Garvenmaint*, Sir *Thomas Kennedy's*, Earl of *Stairs*; *Enterkin*, *Cunningham*, *Garthgirth*, *Chambers*, *Caprington*, belonging to the *Cunninghams*; *Adamton* to the *Blairs*; *Crosby* to the *Fullertons*; *Kyle* to the *Crawfords*; *Kilburny* to the Lord *Garnock*. *Boyl* Earl of *Glasgow* is now the most considerable Estate in *Cunningham*; *Monkton-Castle* belonging to the *Cunninghams*. There are

are many other Castles and Gentlemens Seats in *Pont's* Maps, that we have not room to mention.

Renfrew, commonly call'd the Barony, has *Cunningham* on the South, *Lenox* on the North and East, is about twenty six Miles long, and thirteen broad ; the Soil is more pleasant than fruitful, which however furnishes all Necessaries to the Inhabitants, and enjoys a very wholesom Air. The Rivers are *Cart* and *Black Cart*, which join before they fall into *Clyde*. The chief Town is *Renfrew*, a Royal Borough on the left of *Clyde*, from whence the County takes its Name. *Pasley*, another Borough, lies also in this County on the River *Cart*, is a much larger Town than *Renfrew*, and was noted for its noble Abby of the Order of *Cluny*; the Monks of which wrote a Chronicle, call'd, *The Black Book of Pasley*. It gives Title of Baron to the the Family of *Abercorn*, a Branch of the Family of *Hamilton*. *Montgomery* Earl of *Eglington* is Hereditary Sheriff of this Barony, but the Title of the Barony it self belongs to the Prince of *Scotland*. The Lord *Semple* was formerly Hereditary Sheriff. At the West end of the Town there's the Remains of a large *Roman* Camp and *Pratorium*, suppos'd to be vaulted underneath, because the Ground sounds hollow when trod upon. Here it was that *Mary* Queen of *Scots* was defeated by the Protestant Nobility, &c. under the Earl of *Murray*, from whence she fled to *England*, where she was imprison'd till beheaded. In the Lands of *Newyards*, near *Pasley*, there is a Fountain on a high Ground, which ebbs and flows with the Tide. That part of the Country on the *Clyde* is pleasant and fruitful, and abounds with the Seats of Noblemen and Gentlemen, most of whom are related by Intermariage. There being safe Riding for Ships in the *Frith*, and Coast of *Clyde*, the Country is much improv'd by it. At the West-end of a Bay on the *Frith* Island, lies *Gumrock*, or *Gourock*, Town and Castle, where there is a good Road and Harbour lately fitted up. And about two Miles further East, lies *Greenock* Town and Castle, well built, with a good Road, one of the best on that Coast. 'Tis the chief Seat of the Western Herring-Fishing, for the Royal Company of Fishermen have built a convenient House here.

The chief Seats in this County are *Pasley*, the Earl of *Dun-donnald's*; *Halkhead*, the Lord *Ross's*; *Castle-Cruickston* and *In-chinnen*, the Duke of *Lenox's*; *Cardonal*, Lord *Blantyre's*; *Nether Pollock*, Sir *John Maxwell's*; *Arshine*, Lord *Blantyre's*; *Castle-Semple*, the Lord *Semple's*; *Greenock*, Sir *John Shaw's*; *Houston*, *Houston's*; *Stainly*, *Johnstoun*, *Ellersly*, of which Family was the Great *Wallace*, *Craigan's*; *Carmichael*, Earl of *Winford's*; *Finlaston*, Earl of *Glencairn's*; *Pollock*, Sir *Robert Pollock's*; *Ardgowan*, Sir *A. Stuart's*; *Douglafs*, the Duke of *Douglafs's*; *Bothwell*, the Earl of *Forfar's*; and others we have not room to mention. The chief Families which have Possessions here are the Duke of *Lenox*, the Earls of *Eglington*, *Glencairn*, *A-*

bercorn and *Dundonnald*; the Lords *Cathcart*, *Ross*, and *Semple*, all three Chiefs of very antient and honourable Families; and the Lord *Blantyre*, a Branch of the Family of *Stuarts*. The chief Gentlemen are the *Stuarts*, *Houstons*, *Maxwells*, *Birebans*, *Wallaces*, *Flemmings*, *Cunninghams*, *Semples*, *Shaws*, *Potersfields*, and *Cochrans*.

Clydsdale has *Cunningham* and *Renfrew* on the West, *Lothian* and *Twedale* on the East, *Nithsdale* on the South, and *Sterlingshire* on the North. This County gives the Title of Marquiss to the eldest Son of the illustrious Family of *Hamilton*; it derives its Name from the River *Clyde*, which runs thro the middle of it, and falls into the *Irish Sea*: it is divided into two Wards, called the Upper and Nether, in the latter of which is contain'd the Barony of *Glasgow*; the County-Town is *Lanerk*, from whence the whole is call'd the Shire of *Lanerk*, of which the Duke of *Hamilton* is Hereditary Sheriff. Bishop *Lesly* derives its Name a *Lanarum Arca*, i. e. the Store-house of Wool, for a Trade in which it seems formerly to have been noted. The Nether Ward, by *Pont's* Map, is thirty six Miles from East to West, and twenty from South to North; the upper Ward thirty five Miles from East to West, and about eighteen from South to North. The chief City of this County is *Glasgow*, the best *Emporium* of the West of *Scotland*; it is a large, stately and well-built City, and for its Commerce and Riches is the second in the Kingdom; it is pleasantly situated upon the East Bank of the River *Clyde*, which is navigable to the Tower by Ships of considerable Burden, but its Port is *Newport-Glasgow*, which stands on the Mouth of *Clyde*, and is a Harbour for Ships of the greatest Burden. The City obliges Merchants to load and unload here, have a large Publick House, and the Custom-House for all the Coast is in this Place. The City is join'd to the Suburbs on the West-Bank of *Clyde*, by a noble and beautiful Bridg of eight Arches, built with square hewn Stone. Most of the City stands on a Plain, and lies in a manner foursquare; in the middle of the City stands the Toll-booth, a magnificent Structure of hewn Stone, with a very lofty Tower, and melodious Chimes, which ring pleasantly at the end of every Hour. The four principal Streets, that divide the City into four Parts, centre at the Toll-booth, and all of them are adorn'd with several publick Buildings. In the higher part of the City stands the great Church, formerly a Cathedral, and call'd by the Name of *St. Mungo's Church*; it is a magnificent and stately Edifice, and surprizes the Beholders with its stupendous Bigness, and the Art of the Workmanship; it consists of two Churches one above the other, and the several Rows of Pillars and exceeding high Towers shew a wonderful piece of Architecture. Near to the Church stands the Castle, formerly the Residence of the Archbishop; it is encompass'd with an exceeding high Wall of hewn Stone, and has a

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fine Prospect into the City; but the chief Ornament of this City is the College or University, a magnificent and stately Fabrick, consisting of several Courts. The Front towards the City is of hewn Stone and excellent Architecture; the Precincts of it were lately enlarg'd by some Acres of Ground purchas'd for it by the King and the States, and it is separated from the rest of the City by a very high Wall; it was erected first at the Expence of Archbishop *Turnbul*, and founded by King *James* the Second in 1453, according to a Bull from Pope *Nicolas* the Fifth, granting it all the Privileges, Liberties, Honours, Immunities and Exemptions, granted by the Apostolical See, or others, to the College of *Bononia* in *Italy*, for teaching Universal Learning: The Persons establish'd by the first Foundation were a Rector, a Dean of Faculty, a Principal or Warden, who was to teach Theology, three Philosophy-Professors; and afterwards some Clergymen taught the Civil and Canon Laws there. In 1577. King *James* the Sixth establish'd twelve Persons here, *viz.* a Principal, three Professors of Philosophy, four Bursers, a Steward to furnish their Table, a Servant for the Principal, a Janitor to look after the Gate, and a Cook. The Family of *Hamilton* gave the Ground on which the College stands, with an adjacent Field. The Kings, Parliaments, the City of *Glasgow*, several of the Archbishops, and many particular Persons have been Benefactors to it. And in 1662. the Earl of *Dundonnald* gave a thousand Pound Sterling to it, for the maintenance of poor Scholars. Many learned Men have been bred here; the most remarkable of whom were the great *Buchanan*, the learned and famous *Cameron*, Dr. *John Sharp*, Mr. *Robert Boyd*, Mr. *John Strange*, Mr. *David Dickson*, Mr. *Robert Bailly*, Mr. *Alexander Nisbet*, Mr. *James Ferguson*, and Mr. *George Hutchinson*, besides several others whom we have not room now to mention. It ought also to be mention'd for the Honour of this City, that it has always, since the Reformation, been very zealous for the Protestant Religion, and the Liberty of the Subject. The other Places of chief Note in this County, are *Hamilton*, which gives the Surname and Title of Duke to that antient, great, and illustrious Family, who have a magnificent Palace, and a noble Park here. It has a very fine Entrance, a Frontispiece to the East of curious Workmanship, and the Court is adorn'd on all sides with noble Buildings; and there are large Gardens well furnish'd with Fruit-trees and Flowers. The adjoining Park is about seven Miles round, is famous for its tall Oaks and Firs, and a small River call'd *Aven* runs thro it. The Town of *Hamilton* is pleasant and well-built, and the Family have their Burying-place in the Church. There is good ground to believe, that this Family is much more antient in *Scotland*, than the time of King *Robert Bruce*, to which *Camden* and *Buchanan* assign their Original, tho it's certain they were very considerable at that time; but their Grandeur was much rais'd by King *James* the Third, who

gave his eldest Sister, that had formerly been marry'd to the Lord *Boyd*, with the Earldom of *Arran*, to *James* the chief of that Family. His Grandson *James* Earl of *Arran* was made Viceroy of *Scotland* by the Parliament in the minority of Queen *Mary*, and Duke of *Chattelerault* in *France*, by *Henry* the Second of *France*; and by the consent of the Queen Dowager and the States, he was declar'd the second Person of the Kingdom, and the next Heir to the Crown of *Scotland*, failing Queen *Mary* and her Heirs. And in the Parliament held at *Edinburgh* in *June* 1606. the Abbacy of *Aberbrothock* was erected into a Lordship, with the Dignity and Estate of a Lord of Parliament, to be held of his Majesty in free Lordship and Barony by *James* Marquiss of *Hamilton*. The Causes mention'd in the Narrative are, (1.) The Princely Duty of his Majesty to reward the virtuous Actions and great Services of his Subjects. (2.) That *James* Marquiss of *Hamilton* is nearly descended of his Majesty's Blood, and that *James* Duke of *Chattelerault*, his Grandfather, was Governor of the Realm to Queen *Mary*; and that for the Defence of the Liberty of the Kingdom, then troubled by Strangers, he lost the Dukedom of *Chattelerault* in *France*, and in Defence of the said Queen, he himself and his Children suffer'd Banishment. (3.) Because of the good Service of *John* Marquiss of *Hamilton* his Father, in several Commissions of Lieutenancy, and pacifying several Commotions and Seditions in the Kingdom. It is also observable, that Duke *James* and Duke *William* both lost their Lives for serving their King and Country during the late Civil Wars; and that the late Duke of *Hamilton*, Father to the present Duke, was the principal Instrument of saving the Religion, and the Constitution of *Scotland* at the late Revolution, as his Predecessor had been in the time of Queen *Mary*. There are of this Family at present, besides the Duke, the Earls of *Selkirk*, *Orkney*, and *Ruglen*, his Grace's Brothers; the Earls of *Abercorn* and *Haddington*, and the Lords *Bargeny* and *Belhaven*, besides many Gentlemen of Note. *Ruglen* is another Town in this County, which gives the Title of Earl to a Son of the Family of *Hamilton*. The Town and Castle of *Douglafs*, in the upper Ward, gives Sirname and Title of Duke, as it did formerly of Lord, Earl and Marquiss, to the antient, noble and heroick Family of *Douglafs*, so well known in the History of *Scotland*; of which there has been more great Men and Generals at Home and Abroad, than of any Family that have not been crown'd Heads in *Europe*: of whom the Reader may have an Account in the History of that Family, written by Mr. *David Hume* of *Godscroft*. This Family was eminent, and signaliz'd themselves for adhering to the Interest of their Country against the *English*, in the Reign of King *Robert Bruce*; for which, and their great Atchievements in War, they became so popular and powerful, as to be formidable to the Kings: which laid the Foundation of the Ruin of the principal Branch of this

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great Family, in the Reign of King *James II.* So that the present Family of *Douglafs* is of the Branch of the Family of *Angus*, which has also produc'd many great Men and Generals. There were five Earls of this Family at once in *Scotland*, viz. *Douglafs*, *Angus*, *Ormond*, *Wigtoun*, *Murray* and *Morton*; of whom the Earl of *Wigtoun* was made Duke of *Turren* in *France* by King *Charles VII.* of that Country, for his Service in the Wars against the *English*, &c. and this Title was enjoy'd by several of his Posterity. This Family, for their great Services to their Country, had three noble Privileges allow'd them by King and Parliament, viz. 1. That they should have the first Vote in Parliament: 2. Should lead the Van of the Army: 3. Should carry the Crown, if present, at Publick Solemnities.

There are of this Family still, besides the Duke, the Duke of *Queensberry*, the Earl of *Morton*, the Earl of *Forfar*, the Earl of *Dumbarton*, Earl of *March*, the Lord *Wittingham*, and the Lord *Mordington*; besides many Gentlemen of Note.

Crawford-Lindsey, in this County, gives the Title of Earl to a Noble and Antient Family of the same Sirname, who have long contended for the Precedency as first Earls of the Kingdom; there have been many great Men of this Family, one of them was created Duke of *Montross* during Life by King *James III.*

There are many other remarkable Places and Families in this County which we have not room to mention: the Country in general is fruitful in Corn and Pasturage, abounds with all Necessaries for human Life, and is well furnish'd with Fish from the Sea and Rivers. It abounds with Coal, Turf-peat, Limestone, and Lead-Mines belonging to the Earl of *Hopton*. In *Crawford-Moor* there's Gold found in the Sand of the Brook after Rain in pretty large Pieces, and abundance of *Lapis Lazuli* is dug up. The Remains of a *Roman* Causeway, or Military Way, are to be seen in this County from one end to the other. There's another, which is suppos'd to have reach'd from *Lanerk* to *Falkirk*.

Sterlingshire is bounded on the East by the River of *Aven*, on the West by *Lochlomond* and the Rivers *Elane* and *Aneric*, on the North by the River *Forth*, and on the South by *Clydsdale*. The County derives its Name from the Town of *Sterling*, which in the *Saxon* Tongue signifies a Rock or Mountain on a River, alluding to the Situation of the Town and Castle. The Town is situated in a pleasant and fruitful Country, into which it has a fine Prospect; the Castle is a noble and magnificent Structure, and very strong by Art and Nature; it has a most curious Prospect into the neighbouring Country, and the Windings and Turnings of the River *Forth*, which are so extraordinary, that tho' it be but four Miles by Land from *Sterling* to *Alloway*, it is twenty four by Water. This Town is reckon'd the Key of the Kingdom, because it opens the Passage from the South to the North, there being no such easy Passage over the *Forth* as by

Sterling-Bridge, which is of hewn Stone, fortified with an Iron Gate, and consists of four stately Arches; Ships come up to the Bridge at a full Tide, but the Haven is a little below the same.

The Earl of *Mar*, Chief of the Antient and Noble Family of *Areskine*, is Hereditary Governour of the Castle, which is well stor'd with Ordnance for defending the Bridge, and has a competent Garison for its Security. The King's Park lies at the Foot of the Castle, and the City on the Ridg of a Hill towards the South, very much resembling *Edinburgh* in its Situation; 'tis enclos'd by a Wall, and on the North-side has the River *Forth* for its Security. The Church stands in the upper part of the Town, towards the East, is of very good Architecture, and adorn'd with a very lofty Tower. Near the Church lie the Houses of the Duke of *Argyle*, and Earl of *Mar*, both very large, and of excellent Workmanship. It was antiently call'd *Binabara*, which in the old *Scots* Language signifies the same with *Sterling* in the *Saxon*; whence *Ptolomy* is suppos'd to have given it the Name of *Vindovora*. This was one of the Boundaries of the *Roman* Empire in *Britain*, as appears by the Inscription of a Stone below the Castle, towards the Bridge, which imports, That one of the Wings of their Army kept Guard there. On the right hand of the Town stood the Noble Abbey of *Cambuskenneth*. This County is fruitful in Corn and Grass, and abounds with Flocks of Sheep and black Cattle; it is well stor'd with Fish, especially Salmon, from *Forth* and its other Rivers, and for Fuel abounds with Coal and Peat.

The principal Rivers are the *Forth*, *Aven*, *Carron* and *Bannockburn*. *Carron* is famous for some *Roman* Monuments, particularly two little Hills, call'd by the Vulgar *Dunnipace*, i. e. the Hills of Peace; and two Miles lower there is a round Edifice of Stone, which, by the Description, resembles that which the *Romans* call the Temple of *Terminus*; but *Buchanan* is of Opinion, that they were rather Monuments erected as Trophies for some great Actions perform'd here. *Camden* thinks the *Roman* Wall, which begun near this Place, commonly thought to be *Severus's* Wall, was built by *Antoninus Pius*, who, being adopted by *Adrian*, assum'd his Name. We have not time to examine whether *Buchanan*, who calls it *Severus's* Wall, or *Camden*, be in the right; but 'tis certain, that in all the *Scots* Histories 'tis call'd *Grayham's* Dyke, and that *Grayham*, in the old *Scots* Language, signifies the same that *Severus* does in *Latin*. *Bannockburn*, famous for the Noble Victory the *Scots* obtain'd over *Edward II.* there, under the Conduct of King *Robert Bruce*, the greatest Defeat that ever the *English* receiv'd; it is also memorable for the Defeat and Death of King *James III.* of *Scotland* by the Nobility, who, finding him incurably addicted to Arbitrary Government, arm'd his Son against him, and set him up in his stead. The chief Families of this County are the

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Levingstons, of whom the Earl of *Calendar*, a Branch of the Family of *Lithgow*, has a Seat here at *Calendar-Castle*, and is Hereditary Sheriff of the County. The *Bruces*, the *Flemmings*, who have their Seat at *Cumbernald*, which they had from King *Robert Bruce*, for their noble Service in defence of their Country; the Lord *Elphinston*, who has his Seat at *Elphinston-Castle*; the *Murrays*, *Seatons*, *Grahams*, *Napers* and *Buchanans*.

Other Seats here are, *Hoaston*, *Sharp's*; *Dundasse*, *Dundasse's*; *Abercorn*, Earl of *Hopton's*; *Barnbogle*, Earl of *Roseberry's*; *Craigy-Hall*, Marquis of *Annandale's*; *Cogar*, Sir *Andrew Morton's*; *Bannockburn*, Sir *Hugh Paterfon's*; *Cardrosse*, Earl of *Buchan's*; *New Liston*, Earl of *Stair's*; *Bins*, Sir *Thomas Dalzeil's*; *Carridden*, Earl of *Dalhuffe's*; *Blacknefs-Castle*, the King's; *Kenneil*, Duke of *Hamilton's*.

Lenox, is bounded by the River *Clyde* on the South, by *Argyleshire* on the North and West, and by *Menteith* and *Sterlingshire* on the East: *Pont* makes it twenty six Miles and a half long, and about eighteen where broadest. This County is call'd the Shire of *Dumbarton*, its head Town, corruptly call'd *Britannodunum* by Latin Writers, since *Dun*, in the old *Scots* Language, signifies a Hill, or a Rock, and *Bar*, a Tower or Castle, from whence 'tis evident the Town took its Name; it was antiently call'd, according to *Bede*, *Alquith*, which signifies the same thing. This County, especially upon the Rivers, is very fruitful in Corn, the other part is mountainous, but fit for Pasturage, and numerous Flocks, from whence the Inhabitants reap great Gain. The antient Inhabitants were by *Ptolomy* call'd *Waccomagi*, i. e. such as inhabit Defarts. This County is remarkable for its noble Herring-Fishing, in two Bays which break into it from the mouth of *Clyde*, call'd *Lochlong* and *Lochfin*. It is suppos'd to take its Name from the River *Leven*, *quasi Levenax*, which runs from *Lochlomond* into *Clyde*; it is by *Ptolomy* call'd *Lelalonius*, and abounds with excellent Salmon. It is also remarkable because of *Lochlomond*, which is twenty four Miles in length from South to North, and where it is broadest eight Miles, and narrowest two; it contains thirty Islands, three of which have Churches, and many of the rest are inhabited, the chief of 'em is *Inchmurin*, about twenty Furlongs in length, is fruitful in Corn and Grass, well inhabited and abounds with Deer, which the Kings of *Scotland* were accustomed to hunt there. The other remarkable Isles here are Island *Nachastel*, so call'd from the old Castle in it. *Inchdaranan*, noted for Broom, abundance of wild Berries, pleasant Habitations, Gardens and Fruit-Trees. *Inchconnangan*, noted for Birch-Trees and Corn-Fields. *Inchnolaig*, noted for its Ewe-Trees, which grow no where else in these Islands; and *Rouglask*, where the Laird of *Macfarlan* has a handsom Seat on the East-side of that Lake. *Kilmaronoch*, a fine Seat, formerly belonging to the Earls of *Cassils*; *Buchanan* Castle, and several others.

others. This Lake abounds with Fish of several sorts, and with one sort call'd *Poans*, and by some *Pollacks*, which is peculiar to this Lake, and very delicious to eat, being a kind of Eel: it gave occasion to the Mistake of some Authors, who said this Lake bred Fish without Fins; as the Beams fasten'd together in some places of the Lake by the Inhabitants, and cover'd with Turff, for them to have recourse to in time of War, and to move from part to part, gave occasion to the Fable of floating Islands here. The famous *Grampian* Mountains begin at this Lake, and run Northward near *Aberdeen*. This County gave the Title of Earl, and afterwards of Duke, to a Branch of the Family of *Stuarts*, descended from *Walter*, the Great Steward of *Scotland*; and *Matthew* Earl of *Lenox* was Father to *Henry* Lord *Darnley*, Father to King *James VI.* by Queen *Mary*, which brought this Earldom into the Royal Family: and it was given afterwards by King *James VI.* to *Esme*, Son to the Lord of *Aubigny* in *France*, a Branch of the Family of *Lenox*, whose Posterity fail'd in the Dutchess of *Richmond* and *Lenox*, lately deceased. This Family had very Great Men, particularly that Branch which was made Lords of *Aubigny* in *France* in the time of *Charles VI.* *Bernard*, one of them, in the Reign of *Charles VIII.* and *Lewis XII.* commanded six thousand *Scots* in the *French* Service, who, for their extraordinary Valour, were call'd six thousand Devils. By their Assistance chiefly he subdu'd the Kingdom of *Naples* for the King of *France*, and was made Viceroy of that Kingdom. He was also an inseparable Companion to *Henry VII.* of *England*, and attended him thither from *France*, when he came to claim the Crown of *England*, which he obtain'd. The Title is now enjoy'd by the Duke of *Richmond*, one of King *Charles II.*'s Natural Sons by the Dutchess of *Portsmouth*. Other Families of Note in this County are the *Campbells*, *Colchouns*, *Napers*, of which Family was the Famous Mathematician, the Lord *Merchiston*; the *Mardalans*, *Macalans*, *Haldens*, some of the *Hamiltons* and *Semples*, and the *Buchanans*, who are originally of this Country; which is famous for the Birth of *George Buchanan*, one of the great Ornaments of his Age for all Polite Learning, and not hitherto equal'd by any Poet or Historian since his time. *Dumbarton*, the County Town, was once considerable for its Trade, which is now much decay'd, but is still remarkable for its Castle, one of the strongest by Nature in *Europe*. *Buchanan* gives an elegant Description of it in the twenty first Book of his History, in substance thus: Betwixt the Conflux of *Clyde* and *Levin*, there's a Plain about a Mile long, at the end of which, where the Rivers join, there's a Rock with two Summits; on the Westermost there's a Watch Tower, with a large Prospect into the neighbouring Country. The Eastern Summit is lower; and betwixt them there are Steps cut out of the Rock, passable only by one Man at a time. When any part is cut or falls off from the Rock, it sends forth

a sulphurous Smell. At the upper part of the Castle there's a great Rock of Loadstone. The Rock is very steep on all sides, but towards the *Clyde*, where the Ascent is more easy, and betwixt the two Rocks, there's a space of Ground inclos'd by Art and Nature, which contains many Houses, makes a safe Harbour for Ships, under Protection of the Castle, and opens a Passage for Boats to the very Gate. On the Ascent in the middle there are Houses which look like another Castle, separated from the former; the same serves for a Ditch on the West, and the *Clyde* on the South; and the Tide comes up to the East-side, and on the North where the Rock is steep, there's a green Plain. There are three Wells in the Castle always flowing with Water, besides many Springs; so that 'tis impregnable. The Town lies about half a Mile from it on the Bank of the *Levin*. The Roman Wall, which begins at *Abercorn*, runs thro this County, and ends at *Kilpatrick* on *Clyde*.

Other Seats in this Shire are the Castle of *Mugdock*, the Duke of *Montross's*; *Rosencath*, Duke of *Argyle's*; *Roseduc*, *Calhoun's* of *Lufs*; *Ardincaple*, *Macalan's*: The Duke of *Montross* is now Hereditary Sheriff.

The Shire of *Bute* contains the Isles of *Bute* and *Arran*, of which *Stewart* of *Bute*, now Earl of *Mountstewart*, is Sheriff; but is suppos'd to derive its Name from a Cell or Monastery, which the word signifies in the old *Scots* Language. *Buchanan* says, 'tis eight Miles long, and four broad. *Bishop Lesley* says 'tis ten Miles in length: Both of them agree that it is fruitful in Corn and Pasturage. It has a Royal Borough call'd *Rothsay*, with an antient Castle. The Royal Family of *Stewart* is suppos'd to derive its Original from this Island; and this Castle is thought to derive its Name from *Rothsay*, who first brought the *Scots* hither from *Ireland*. It gave the Title of Earl of *Rothsay* to the Princes of *Scotland*, of the Family of *Stewart*; the first of them who had that Title was *David*, Son to King *Robert* the Third, about the year 1390. It has another Castle call'd the Castle of *Kems*, and four Churches. It afterwards gave Title of Duke to the Prince of *Scotland*; and some say, *David* above-mention'd was the first who had that Title in *Scotland*. Queen *Mary* conferr'd this Title upon the Lord *Darnly*, before she marry'd him. This Island is also remarkable for its noble Herring-Fishing; it lies in the Mouth of *Clyde*, eight Miles East from the Isle of *Arran*, within half a Mile of *Argyle* on the West, and about six Miles from *Cunningham* on the East. The Isle of *Arran*, which together with *Bute*, makes up the Sheriffdom, lies also in the Mouth of *Clyde*, twenty four Miles in length, and sixteen broad, fruitful in Corn and Pasturage. The middle of the Island is mountainous, the highest, call'd *Capra*, abounds with Deer. It is very well inhabited upon the Coast, and it's an excellent safe Harbour, cover'd by *Lamlash*, or *The Holy Isle*. It has four Churches, and several Castles, of which that of
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Brodich is the strongest and most remarkable, and is the Residence of the Family of *Hamilton*, when any of them come there, to whom this Island gives the Title of Earl. The oldest Family here is that of *Macklouis*, but by the *Lowlanders* call'd *Fullerton*; their Residence is at *Kirkmichael*, and are said to be of sever hundred Years standing; they are Hereditary Coroners of the Island, which they held formerly of the Kings, but now of the Family of *Hamilton*, the Superiours and Proprietors of the Island. There are several Rivers in it which abound with Salmon, and the Sea about it abounds with Herrings, Cod, and Whittings.

The Shire of *Argyle* contains the County of that Name, *Knapdale*, *Cowal*, *Kintyre*, and *Lorn*, with most part of the Western Isles. It is commonly call'd the Shire of *Innerara*, from the principal Town, where the Duke of *Argyle*, chief of the antient and great Family of *Campbel*, has his Residence. It is bounded by *Lenox* on the East, by the *Deucaledonian* Ocean on the West, by the *Irish* Sea and the *Firth* of *Clyde* on the South, and by *Lochaber* on the North. *Kintyre* is a Peninsula, which runs thirty Miles out into the *Irish* Sea, and is about thirteen, or, as some say, sixteen Miles distant from *Ireland*. The chief Family here is that of *Maccowel*, to whom the Duke of *Argyle* is Superiour. *Campbel-Town*, a Royal Borough, with a safe Harbour for Ships, lies in this County. *Camden* says, they formerly made Excursions into *Ireland*, and possess'd themselves of the Provinces of *Gline* and *Rowle*.

Knapdale is join'd to *Kintyre* on the North by a narrow Neck of Sand, scarce about a Mile broad, thro which the People of the Country draw their small Vessels, to prevent their sailing round to *Kintyre*. This County has *Lochfyn* on the East, and the *Irish* Sea on the West and South, and *Lorn* on the North. It abounds with Lakes and Bays, several of which contain Islands and Castles, and in general is fitter for Pasturage than Cultivation.

Argyle, properly so call'd, has *Knapdale* and *Cowal* on the South, *Lochaber* on the North, *Lenox* and the *Grampian* Hills on the East, and *Lorn* on the West. The whole Shire of *Argyle*, taking in the constituent Parts above-mention'd, has seven Bays of the Sea that enter it, which by the Inhabitants are call'd *Lochs*; the chief of them *Loch-fyn*, which is about sixty Miles in length, and at the narrowest place above four Miles in breadth, famous for the Number and Goodness of its Herrings. It has another Lake call'd *Lochow*, from whence the Family of *Argyle* deriv'd their antient Title of *Lairds*. Bishop *Lesly* says, this Island is almost as large as *Lochlomond*, contains twelve Islands, in two of which there are Castles, viz. *Enconel* and *Glenurquhart*; and where it enters the Sea, it abounds with Salmon. The Coast of *Argyle* on the Sea, or as far as *Loch-fyn*, abounds with high Rocks and black Mountains, cover'd with Heath, which afford Pasturage for Black Cattel and Deer. Their Black Cat-

tel run for most part wild, but are excellent Meat; and their Fat, when boild, does not congeal like that of others of their kind, but continues for some Days like Oil. The Inhabitants make great Profit of them by selling them to the *Lowlanders*. *Knapdale*, formerly mention'd, which lies upon *Lochlow*, is fruitful in Corn and Pasturage.

Lorn is the pleasantest and most fruitful part of the Shire of *Argyle*; it formerly gave the Title of Lord to the eldest Son of the Family of *Argyle*, and came to them by Marriage with an Heirefs of a Branch of the Family of *Stewart*, antiently Lords of it. The Castle of *Dunstaffage* lies in this County, which was formerly a Seat belonging to the Kings, where many of them are bury'd. 'Tis now the Duke of *Argyle's*, and govern'd by an Hereditary Captain under his Grace. The Family of *Argyle* was made Earls by King *James II.* They were for a long time Lords Justices General of the Kingdom, but surrendred that Office to King *Charles I.* on condition of having the Jurisdiction of *Argyle* and the Isles, and are still great Masters of the King's Household. They derive their Sirname, according to *Camden*, from the Castle *Campbel*; and their Pedegree from the antient petty Kings of *Argyle* by a long Series of Ancestors. This County was the first in which the *Scots* landed from *Ireland*; it abounds with Castles and Gentlemens Seats: the chief Clan is that of the *Campbels*, and in *Lorn* there is the *Mackdowgals*, a very antient Family. There are besides the Duke of *Argyle*, the Earl of *Loudon*, the Earl of *Braid-Albin*, and the Earl of *Ila*, with a great many Gentlemen of Note of the Family of *Campbel*. The Duke of *Argyle* is Hereditary Sheriff of this County; 'tis a peculiar Right of this Family, that when they marry any Daughter, their Vassals are oblig'd to pay their Portion, and are tax'd, in order to it, according to the Number of their Cattel.

Other Seats in this County are *Lochgaer*, Sir *James Campbel's* of *Ouchinbrek*; *Kilchurn*, the Earl of *Braid-Albin's*.

Perthshire, so denominated from the City of *Perth*, the chief Town in the County, is bounded on the North and North-West by *Badenock* and *Lochaber*, on the East by *Mar*, on the West and South-West by *Argyle* and *Lenox*, on the South by *Clackmannan*, *Sterlingshire* and *Forth*. This Shire is 25 Miles in length, and 48 in breadth: It contains *Athol*, *Gowry*, *Glenshee*, *Strathardel*, *Braidalbin*, *Ramach*, *Balwhiddor*, *Glenurch*, *Stormond*, *Menteith*, and *Strathern*; the Hereditary Sheriff is the Duke of *Athol*, chief of the noble, antient, and numerous Family of *Murray*, descended by Marriage from the *Stewarts*, formerly Earls of *Athol*; *Dorothy*, Daughter to *John Stewart*, the fifth Earl of *Athol*, being marry'd to *William Murray* of *Tullybardin*, who for rescuing King *James VI.* from a Tumult of the Citizens of *Perth*, when *John* Earl of *Gowry* their Provost was kill'd, had the Hereditary Sheriffalty of this County conferr'd upon him and his Heirs. This County

Country is fruitful in Corn and Pasturage, especially that Place of it call'd *Gowry*, which is very remarkable for its noble Corn-Fields. This Shire had formerly two Bishops Sees, one at *Dunkel*, and another at *Dumblain*. It had also three Monasteries and one Nunnery: it has now four Presbyteries. The principal Towns are *Perth*, commonly call'd *St. Johnstoun*, pleasantly situated upon the South-Bank of the River *Tay*, the second Town of the Nation for Dignity, and Parliaments have several times been kept there; Vessels come up to the Town at full Tide. Near this Town stood antiently the Town of *Perth*, which was overflow'd by an Inundation of the River, which occasion'd King *William* to build this Town in a more commodious Place. This Town gives the Title of Earl to Chief of the Antient Family of *Drummond*. *Dunkel* lies on the North side of *Tay*, at the Foot of the *Grampian* Hills, surrounded with pleasant Woods; it had once a very stately Cathedral, but its chief Ornament now is a noble House belonging to the Duke of *Athol*: it is the chief Market-Town of the *Highlands*, and suppos'd to have been formerly the chief Town of old *Caledonia*. *Dumblain*, situated on the Bank of the River *Allan*, where there was also a Church of excellent Workmanship. *Scoon* near *Perth*, remarkable for being the Place where the Kings of *Scotland* were formerly crown'd, upon that call'd the fatal Marble Chair, which *Fergus* is said to have brought from *Ireland*; but upon the Extermination of the *Picts* it was brought hither, where it continu'd till *Edward I.* brought it to *Westminster*, where it now is; it had this Distich upon it:

*Ni fallat fatum, Scoti quocunque locatum,
Inveniunt lapidem regnare tenentur ibidem.*

Importing that the *Scots* should reign wherever this Stone was found, which some think to have been accomplish'd by the Union of the Crowns. Upon the River *Tay* lies also *Arrol*, the Mansion of the Earl of that Name, chief of the Antient and Noble Family of *Hay*, who derive their Original from a famous Countryman, who in the Reign of *Kinneth III.* being at plough with his two Sons, and perceiving the *Scots* flying before the *Danes*, he and his two Sons stopped their Flight, renewed the Battle, and obtained the Victory; for which they had the Lands of *Arrol* bestowed upon them. The present Earl of *Arrol* is descended from them, and bears three bloody Yokes for his Coat of Arms, in remembrance of this Famous Victory, which his Ancestors purchased without any other Weapons but the Yokes they took from their Ploughs. They have been Hereditary Constables of *Scotland* since the time of King *Robert Bruce*; of this Family are the Marquiss of *Triveddale*, the Viscount of *Duplin*, besides many Gentlemen of Note. That part of the County call'd *Strathern*, takes its Denomination from the River *Ern*,
which

which runs through it, and falls into the *Tay*; this is suppos'd to be the *Ferna* mention'd by the *Roman* Historians and Poets, as the Country of the Antient *Caledonians* or *Scots*. In this County lies the Castle of *Tullybardin*, which gives the Title of Marquis to the Duke of *Athol's* eldest Son, being the Antient Seat of the Chief of the *Murrays*. On the same River lies the Castle of *Drimmein*, the Antient Seat of the Family of *Drummond*. The Castle of *Duplin*, which gives the Title of Earl to a Branch of the Family of *Hay*, is remarkable for the greatest Defeat that ever the *Scots* receiv'd from the *English*, in *Edward Baliol's* Reign, whom the *English* came to assist. In this Battle there perish'd Four-score of the Family of *Lindsay*, and of the Family of *Hay* so many, that the Name would have been extinguish'd, had not the Chief left his Lady with Child.

Menteith, another part of this Country, derives its Name from the River *Teith*, upon which lies the Town of *Dumblain*. The principal River in *Perthshire*, and indeed of the Nation, is *Tay*, which flows from a Lake of that Name ten Miles long, and one broad, and after a Course of forty six Miles, falls into the *German Ocean* below *Dundee*. There are many lesser Rivers fall into it; one of which, call'd *Keith*, is remarkable for its noble Salmon-Fishing, and a *Cataract* near *Blair Drummond*, which makes so great a noise by the Fall of the Water among the Rocks, that it stuns those who are near it. There are many considerable Lakes and Gentlemens Seats in this County, which we have not room to mention. The principal Families in this County are the *Murrays*, the *Hays*, the *Stewarts*, *Drummonds*, *Campbels*, *Grahams*, *Oliphants*, *Ruthwens*, *Ogilvys*, *Haldens*, *Robertsons*, *Rollos*, *Kinnairds*, *Blairs*, *Toschoks*, *Meinies*, *Fullertons*, *Rosses*. That part of the County call'd *Braidalbin* lies among the *Grampian Hills*; it gives the Title of Earl to a Branch of the Family of *Campbel*. The Word in the old Language signifies the highest part of *Scotland*; and part of it call'd *Drumalbin*, signifies the Ridg or Back of *Scotland*: this appears to have been the County antiently call'd *Albany*, and part of the Residence of the antient *Scots*, who still call themselves *Albinnich* from the County, and retain the antient Language and Habit. They are a hardy warlike People, and follow much of the antient Parsimony in their way of Living; and from this County it was, that the Sons of the Royal Family had the Title of Dukes of *Albany*. The first that we read of, who enjoy'd this Title, was *Robert Earl of Fife*, who had that Honour confer'd upon him by his Brother, King *Robert III*. The last who enjoy'd it was the late King *James*.

At *Ardoch*, in this County, there's the Remains of a *Roman* Camp, and near *Perth* there's a *Roman* Way, or *Via Militaris*, where several Medals, Sepulchral Urns, and other Monuments of Antiquity have been found. The Earls of *Perth* are Hereditary Stewards of *Strathern* and *Menteith*, where the Earls
of

of *Menteith*, of the Family of *Graham*, have their principal Seat. Other Seats in this County are *Blair-Castle*, and *Hunting-Tower*, belonging to the Duke of *Athol*; *Taymouth*, the Earl of *Braidalbin*'s; *Nephan*, Mr. *Smith*'s; the Viscount *Duplin*'s; *Kincairn*, the Duke of *Montros*'s.

Clackmannan, part of *Fife*, a small County, has *Fife* on the East, *Perthshire* on the West and North, and *Sterlingshire* on the South; the Sheriff of this County is *Bruce* of *Clackmannan*, a Branch of that Antient and Noble Family. This Shire is about eight Miles long, and five broad, has good Corn, Pasturage, store of Coal and Salt. The chief Seats here are, *Alloway*, the Earl of *Mar*'s; *Kennet*, Colonel *Bruce*'s; *Menstrie*, Sir *James Holburn*'s; *Tillibody*, *Abercromby*'s; *Tillicutrie*, *Stuart*, a Lord of the Sessions; *Sanchie*, Sir *John Shaw*'s of *Greenock*; *Forth Gordon*'s.

Next to this lies another part of *Fife*, call'd the Shire of *Kinross*, which lies between *Lochlevin* and the *Ochel Hills*. The Sheriff of this County is the Earl of *Kincardin*. In this Shire lies *Culross*, noted for a Trade in Salt and Coals; and for a stately House belonging to the Earl of *Kincardin*, with fine Gardens and Terras-Walks. *Kinross*, which gives Name to the County, lies about the middle of it, near a Lake four Miles long, and four broad, abounding with Pikes, Trouts, and all sorts of Water-Fowl. From this Lake springs the River of *Leven*; and the Castle is noted for the Imprisonment of Queen *Mary*, by order of the States, for the Murder of her Husband and other Crimes, as appears by Act of Parliament.

Between the Town of *Kinross* and the Lake, there's a pleasant Plain, where Sir *William Bruce* has built a stately House, which for the Goodness of the Stone, the Curiousness of the Architecture, Gardens and Inclosures, and the Pleasantness of the Prospects, yields to few Seats in *Britain*.

East from this lies the County properly call'd *Fife*, having the *German Sea* on the East, the River *Forth* on the South, and the Mouth of *Tay* on the North; it is thirty two Miles in length, from *Fifeness* to the Town of *Culross*, and is but seventeen Miles in breadth. The Air of this County is good both for preserving and recovering Health; the Soil is unequal and various, on the West it is high, but the Skirts of the County are very fruitful in all sorts of Corn and Grass, and are frequently cut with clear Rivers: the chief of which are *Leven*, which rises from the Lake of that Name, noted among other things for its Island and Castle, and falls into the *Forth*; the other call'd *Edin*, which rises in *Falkland Wood*, and running through the middle of the County by *Couper*, &c. falls into the *German Sea*: both of them abound with Fish, and have several stone Bridges over them. The Commodities of this County are Corn, Fish, especially Salmon and Herring, Coals, Salt, and Hides of black Cattle,

Cattle, with Skins of Deer, Goats, and Sheep; it has many safe Harbours, of which the chief are reckon'd *Innerkithing*, *Burnt-Island*, and *Ely*: from whence it happens, that it abounds with good Mariners, and did formerly flourish very much in Trade. The South Coast of this County abounds with Towns, and these following send Members to Parliament, *viz.* *Culrofs*, *Innerkithing*, *Burnt-Island*, *Kinghorn*, *Kirckaldy*, *Dysart*, *Pittentween*, *Anstruther Wester*, *Anstruther Easter*, *Kilrinny*, *Crail*, *St. Andrews* on the Eastern Shore, *Couper* in the middle of the County, and *Dumferling*; so that it sent more Members to Parliament than any County of the Country. Other Towns of Note here, which do not send Members to Parliament, are, *Toryburn*, *Aberdour*, the Two *Weems*, *Levinmouth*, *Ely*, *St. Monans*, *Newburg* on the *Tay*, over against *Gowry* and *Kinrofs*, on the West of *Loch-lewin*. The chief and most remarkable Town of *Fife* is *St. Andrews*, formerly an Archbishop's Seat, which is pleasantly situated in a Plain, lies East and West, has a pleasant Prospect into the *German Sea*, which supplies it with all manner of Fish; it has an Harbour on the East part, but capable only of small Ships: it had formerly a very strong Castle, which is now demolish'd; it suffer'd much by the *French*, who attack'd it by consent of the Queen Regent, to revenge the Death of Cardinal *Beaton*, who was kill'd there by *Norman Lesley*, a Son of the House of *Roths*, and others. The Town was formerly very considerable, consists of several broad Streets, which cross one another; there are two of them that lie from the West to East, to the famous Monastery of the *Augustines*, which was liker the magnificent Palace of a Prince, than a Convent of Monks professing Poverty; as appears still by its Ruins, and particularly by the Wall that encompassed it of fine hewn Stone, with many Battlements and Turrets. This Town is particularly famous for its University; it was founded by Bishop *Wardlaw* in 1412. and is endow'd with very ample Privileges; during Episcopacy the Archbishops were Chancellors of it: the Rector is chosen yearly, and by the Statutes ought to be one of the three Principals of the three Colleges here, call'd *St. Salvator's*, *St. Leonard's*, and the *New College*. *St. Salvator's* College was founded by Bishop *James Kennedy*, who erected the Edifice, furnish'd it with costly Ornaments, and endow'd it with sufficient Revenues for a Doctor, a Batchelor, and Licentiate of Divinity, Four Professors of Philosophy, and Eight poor Scholars. The Earl of *Cassils* settled a Maintenance for a Professor of Philology. It has a good Library, which was founded by Dr. *Sheen*. *St. Leonard's* College was founded by *John Hepburn*, Prior of *St. Andrews*, in 152— before the Reformation, with Salaries for a Principal or Warden, Four Professors of Philosophy, and Eight poor Scholars. A Professor of Philology was added by Sir *John Scot*, of *Scots-Tarvet*, with a liberal Salary: He also augmented the Library with several considerable Volumes; and Sir *John Wedderburn*, at his Death,

left also a great Collection of Books to it. *Fordon's* Manuscript of the *Scottish* History is in this Library. The new College was founded by Archbishop *James Beaton* in 153—before the Reformation, also with Endowments for a Principal and Professor of Divinity, with some Students in the same Family, for no Philosophy is taught in this College; a Professor of Mathematicks was of later Years added to this University.

The Learned Men of most Note, bred in this University, were *John Mayor*, Provost of *St. Salvators*, a Learned Man according to the then times; he wrote a History of *Scotland*, and also on the Master of Sentences: He flourish'd about the Year 1520. Mr. *Andrew Melvil*, Professor of Divinity in the New College, a very Learned Man, well versed in the *Hebrew* and *Rabbinical* Writings: Dr. *John Baron*, Professor of Divinity in the New College; Sir *John Wedderburn*, formerly a Professor of Philosophy in this University, and afterwards a Physician of great Fame and Eminence: Mr. *Samuel Rutherford*, Professor of Divinity in the New College, a Person well known for his extraordinary Piety and Learning; but we have not room to mention his Works: *Alexander Colvil*, formerly a Professor at *Sedan* in *France*, and afterwards Professor of Divinity in the New College; Mr. *James Wood*, Mr. *John Johnston*, famous for their *Latin* Poems: Mr. *David Calderwood*, well known for his Learned Book against Episcopacy, call'd *Altare Damascenum*: Mr. *James Durham*, famous for his Commentary on the *Revelation*, and Song of *Solomon*; his Book on Scandal, and his Exposition of the Ten Commandments: Mr. *George Gillespy*, noted for his Learned Books against *Erasianism*, and the *English* Ceremonies: Mr. *James Gregory*, Professor of Mathematicks in this University, a Person of extraordinary Learning in that Faculty, who erected a commodious Observatory for Mathematical Observations in the College-Garden, and furnish'd it with good Mathematical Instruments: The Lord *Naper* of *Merchiston*, fam'd also for his Skill in the Mathematicks: The late Duke of *Lauderdale*, remarkable for his great Learning, as well as for his Family and Posts: Sir *Robert Murray*, a great Promoter and Fellow of the Royal Society, a Person of universal Learning. The Cathedral Church was reckon'd to be the largest in *Christendom*, being seven Foot longer, and two broader than *St. Peter's* at *Rome*; and for the Height, the Beauty of its Pillars, and the Symmetry and Proportion of the whole, was one of the best *Gothick* Structures in the World.

The chief Church in the Town now is that call'd the *New Church*. Near the *New Church*, there are two other Churches, viz. that call'd *St. Leonard*, adjacent to the College of the same Name; and the Church of *St. Salvator*, which has a lofty Steeple of hewn Stone. This City takes its Name from *St. Andrew* the Apostle, whose Relicks are said to have been brought hither from *Patras* in *Peloponnesus*, by one *Regulus* a *Grecian*

Grecian Monk, about 368. He was a Person much esteem'd for Piety in those times, and from him this Town was antiently call'd *Fanum Reguli*.

The Shire of *Fife* takes its Name from *Fifus*, surnamed *Duffus*, to whom it was granted by *Kenneth II.* King of *Scots*, for his Valour against the *Picts* about 840. His Posterity were first call'd *Thanes of Fife*, and afterwards Earls by *Malcolm II.* about 1057. and endow'd with greater Privileges than any other Earls of the Kingdom, because of their extraordinary Service; a famous Monument of which was that call'd *Clan Mac-Duff's Cross*, upon the publick Road near *Abernethy*, to which if any within the ninth Degree to the great *Mac-Duff*, who was the chief Instrument of subduing the Tyrant *Mackbeth*, should have recourse in case of Manslaughter, he was to be pardon'd on paying a small Number of Cattle; it had an Inscription, importing those Privileges now worn out, and was in such antiquated Terms, mix'd with half *Latin Words*, that no Man alive could now understand it. From this *Mac-Duff* the Families of *Douglafs*, *Weems*, and the *Clan-Chattan*, are said to be descended. The Title of Earl of *Fife* was, according to *Sir John Skene*, in his Book *de Verborum significatione*, parted with by *Isabel*, Heiress to *Duncan* Earl of *Fife*, to *Robert III.* King of *Scotland*, in favour of *Robert Stewart*, Earl of *Menteith*, whose Son being forfeited, the Title was afterwards annex'd to the Crown. The Earl of *Rothes*, Chief of the Noble and Antient Family of *Lesley*, is Hereditary Sheriff of this County. There are four Presbyteries in this County, viz. one at *Cowper*, the County Town, one at *St. Andrews*, one at *Kircaldy*, and another at *Dumferling*.

The Kings of *Scotland* have two Palaces in this County, one at *Dumferling*, near which are the Ruins of a stately Monastery; it is noted as the Birth-place of King *Charles I.* and gives the Title of Earl to a Branch of the Family of *Seaton*. The next was at *Falkland*, a very stately and sumptuous Palace, adjacent to which the King has a noble Park. The Duke of *Athol* is Hereditary Keeper of this Palace. The Town gives the Title of Viscount to a Branch of the *English* Family of *Cary*.

There is no County of the Kingdom better inhabited by Nobility and Gentry: the Earl of *Rothes* has his Residence here at Castle *Lesley*, on the Water of *Leven*; the Earl of *Crawford*, Chief of the Antient and Noble Family of *Lindsay*, has his Residence at *Struthers*; the Earl of *Weems*, Chief of the Antient and Noble Family of that Name, has his Residence at the Castle of *Weems*; the Earl of *Kinghorn*, Chief of the Antient and Noble Family of *Lyon*, has his Seat at *Kinghorn*; the Earl of *Kelly*, Chief of the Family of *Fenton*, has his House at the Castle of *Kelly*; the Earl of *Dalhousie*, Chief of the Antient and Noble Family of *Ramsay*, has a Seat here at *Abbots-Hall*, now *Sir Andrew Ramsay's*; the Earl of *Melville*, Chief of the Antient

tient and Noble Family of that Name, had his Seat at *Melvin*. The Earl of *Leven*, a Branch of the Family of *Lesley*, has his House at *Balgony*; the Earl of *Dumferling* already mention'd, has his House at *Dumferling*; the Earl of *Balcarras*, a Branch of the Family of *Lindsey*, has his Seat in this County; the Earl of *Murray*, a Branch of the Family of *Steuart*, has a noble Seat here at *Dunniberfel*; the Earl of *Morton* has his Seat at *Aberdour*. Other Noblemen who have their Seats in this County, are the Lord *Sinclair* of *Sinclair*, accounted the Chief of that Great and Antient Family, whose Predecessors had the Title of Prince of *Orkney*: He has a Seat here at *Ravensheugh*; the Lord *Burleigh*, Chief of the Family of *Balfour*; the Lord *Lindores*, a Branch of the Family of *Lesley*; and the Lord *Balmarinock*, a Branch of the antient Family of *Elphinston*. Other Families of Note here, are the *Arnots*, *Anstruthers*, *Erskins*, *Beatons*, *Kinneers*, *Barclays*, *Balkanqualls*, *Bruces*, *Browns*, *Boswells*, *Colvils*, *Carstairs*, *Creightons*, *Cunninghams*, *Clepan's*, *Forbes's*, *Gibson's*, *Hamiltons*, *Hendersons*, *Hockets*, *Hays*, *Hops*, *Herriots*, *Inglis's*, *Kilcaldies*, *Kinninmounts*, *Lundies*, *Lumsdals*, *Monnypennys*, *Moncrieffs*, *Mirtons*, *Macgills*, *Orocks*, *Pitcairns*, *Prestons*, *Scots*, *Sybbalds*, *Wardlaws* and *Woods*.

Other Seats in the County are *Burnt-Island*, *Colin Mackenzie's*; *Raeth*, the Family of *Melvils*; *Dury*, *Sir Alexander Gibson's*; *Belcarras*, the Earl of *Belcarras's*; *Balkasky*, *Sir John Anstruther's*; *Cambo*, *Sir Alexander Arskin's*, who is Lion King at Arms.

Angus is bounded by the River *Tay* on the South, *Merns* and *Gowry* on the North, and the *German Ocean* on the East. This County is fruitful in Corn and Pasturage, has many Lakes and Hills. The County Town is *Forfar*, from whence the Shire takes its Denomination. The first we read of, who had the Title of the Earl of *Angus*, was *Gilchrist*, a Great Man in *Malcolm IVth's* Time; the *Cummins* had afterwards that Title, then the *Stewards*; and since the Time of *Robert III.* this Title has been in the Family of *Douglafs*, who still enjoy it. Since *George Douglafs* Earl of *Angus* married King *Robert III's* Daughter, they were reckoned the first Earls of *Scotland*, and had the Honour to carry the Crown at publick Solemnities. *Forfar*, the County Town, gives the Title of Earl to a Son of the Family, who for a long time, as was mention'd before, have carried the Title of the Family of *Douglafs*. *Dundee* is the most noted Town of this County for Strength, Situation and Trade: It has been famous upon many accounts in the *Scots History*; and the Constable of this Town, of the Family of *Scrimger*, was the King's Hereditary Standard-bearer. It held out a Siege in the Time of *Oliver*, and being taken by Storm, felt the severe Effects of his Fury and Rage. It was the Birth-place of *Hector Boethius*, the *Scots Historian*, a Man famous in his Time. It has two Churches, and a good Harbour, is adorn'd with excellent Buildings, and has a large Hospital for decay'd Townsmen. It

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gave the Title of Viscount to *Graham of Clavers*, who commanded the Troops that appeared for the late King *James* at the Revolution, and was kill'd at the Battle of *Gillicranky*. Near to this, in the Mouth of the River, lies *Brochty Craig*, formerly very well fortified: There is a noble Salmon-Fishing near this Place. *Brechin*, formerly a Bishops See, lies upon the River *Southesk* in this County, has a stately Bridg of two Arches over that River, is considerable for its Market of Salmon and Cattel, and gives the Title of Lord to the noble Family of *Maule*, Earl of *Panmure*. This Place is also memorable for a great Victory obtain'd over the *Danes*. Near it, at the Mouth of the same River, lies the Town of *Montross*, a Town of good Trade, with a Harbour for Ships of considerable Burden: It is adorn'd with fine Buildings, and has an Hospital for the poorer Inhabitants: It gives the Title of Duke, as it did formerly of Earl and Marquiss, to the Chief of the antient and noble Family of *Graham*. There are many Noblemen and Gentlemens Seats in this County, that we have not room to mention. The Chief Families here are the *Erskins*, *Ogilvies*, *Carnagies*, *Lyons*, *Grahams*, *Lindseys*, *Maules*, *Scringers*, *Arbruthnots*, *Grays*, *Neavoyes*, *Fullertons*, *Durhams*, *Hunters*. The Sheriffdom of the County is in the King's disposal. This County is about twenty eight Miles long, and about twenty broad, has Quarries of Freestone and Slate, Mines of Lead and Iron, and abounds with Deer, Fowl, Salmon and other Fish. Near *Brechin*, a considerable Market Town in this County, the *Danes* were defeated; and the Chief of the Family of *Keith* having kill'd their General, he was advanc'd to great Honours by King *Malcolm II*. There was a high Stone erected over the *Danish* General's Grave, which is still call'd *Camus's Cross*, from his Name; and at ten Miles distance there's another Cross over the Grave of a *Dane* of Note, and both of them have antique Letters and Pictures upon them. *Aberbroth* or *Arbroth*, a Royal Borough in this County, has a Harbour for Ships, and had a Noble Abbey formerly endow'd with large Revenues by King *William I*. who lies buried here under a stately Monument.

Other Seats of this County are *Dun*, *Areskin's* of *Areskin*; *Inglishmady*, *Falconer's* of *Newton*; *Hetherwick*, *Mr. Scot's*; *Burrowfield*, *Mr. Taylor's*; *Fullerton*, *Mr. Fullerton's*; *Pittarow*, *Sir David Carnagy's*; *Newmans Walls*, *Mr. Scot's* of *Logy*; *Galro*, *Mr. Falconer's*; *Brime*, *Turnball's* of *Stricathro*; *Edgehill*, *Mr. Lindsay's*; *Old Barr*, *Mr. Robert Young's*; *Corse*, *Lyon's*; *Morplie*, *Mr. Graham's*; *Logge*, *Mr. Wishart's*; *Balmiquien*, *Barklay's*; *Kirktownhill*, *Ferguson's*; *Grangi*, *Mr. James Martin's*; *Achterhouse*, *Mr. Patrick Lyon's*; *Maine*, *David Graham's* of *Fintri*; *Castle Pourri*, *Mr. Pourri's*; *Lethem*, *Sir James Wood's* of *Bonitoun*; *Bonitoun*, *Mr. Ferguson's*; *Montrosse*, *Earl of Middleton's*; *Craig and Rossie*, *Scot's* of *Rossie*; *Duinald*, *Mr. Robert Scot's*; *Ulysses Haven*, *Mr. Patrick Renny's*; *Glamis*, *Earl of Strathmore's*; *Panmure* and

and *Brechin*, Earl of *Panmure's*; *Kinard*, Earl of *Southesk's*; *E-thire*, Earl of *Northesk's*; *Carriston*, *Stuart's* of *Garntully*; *Fotheringham*, *Thomas Fotheringham* of *Pourie*; *Inverchartie*, Mr. *John Ogilvy's*; *Blacknesh*, Mr. *Wedderburn*; *Cragy*, Mr. *Keeds*.

The *Merns* has *Angus* on the South, *Mar* on the North, *Goury* on the West, and the *German Ocean* on the East: It is call'd the Shire of *Kincardin*, the County Town, which gives the Title of Earl to a Branch of the antient and noble Family of *Bruce*. The County is fruitful in Corn and Pasturage, is about twenty six Miles long, and twenty broad. The Place of chief Note in this County is the strong Castle of *Dunnoter*, the Residence of the Hereditary Earl of *Scotland*, chief of the noble and antient Family of *Keith*, who have enjoy'd this Honour a long time, for their Gallantry in the War against the *Danes*. *Fordon* lies also in this County, famous in the Popish Times for the Relicks of *Palladius*, first Bishop of the *Scots*, which were suppos'd to be kept there. 'Tis also noted for being the Sirname of *John Fordon*, the *Scotch* Historian, Author of the Book call'd the *Scoti-Chronicum*; to whom the succeeding *Scots* Historians have been very much oblig'd. *Paldykirk* in this County, which takes its Name from *Palladius*, is remarkable for its yearly Fair, which continues three Days, and the principal Commodity bought there is coarse Cloth, which is commonly transported to the *Netherlands*. The chief Families in this County are the *Keiths*, *Arbuthnots*, *Grahams*, *Stratons*, *Strauchans*, *Burnets*, *Barclays*, *Falconers*, *Ramsays*, *Allereds*, *Carnaigys*, *Bannermans*, *Woods*. The Earl-Marshal is Hereditary Sheriff of this County.

Mar, or the Shire of *Aberdeen*, has *Goury* and *Merns* on the South, *Buchan* on the North, *Badenoch* and part of *Perthshire* on the West, and the *German Ocean* on the East, and is about sixty Miles in length. The chief Places of this County are *Old* and *New Aberdeen*. *Old Aberdeen* lies a Mile North from the Town, call'd otherwise *Bon-accord*; it is situated at the Mouth of the River *Don*, which some Criticks would derive from the *Danube*, by the *Germans* call'd *Donaw*, by the *Polanders* *Dunaum*, and by the *Latins* *Danubium*: from whence they would infer, That the *Picts*, who inhabited this County, were of *Scythian* Extract, and gave it this Name in remembrance of the *Donaw*, which was one of the Boundaries of their antient County: however that is, the Town derives its Name from this River; *Aber*, in the old *Scots* Language, signifying a Bay, or the Mouth of a River. This *Don* is remarkable for the Multitude of Salmon and Perches taken in it. About half a Mile from the Town there is a stately Bridg, with one large Arch over it. This Town was formerly a Bishop's Seat, and hath a Cathedral, commonly call'd *St. Machar's*, a large and stately Structure; which was formerly much more magnificent, but suffer'd much at the time of the Reformation. The chief Ornament of this Town

Town is the King's College, on the South-side of it, a neat and stately Structure. The Church and Steeple are built of hewn Stone, and the Summit of the Steeple resembles an Imperial Crown. Close to the Church there is a Library, well furnish'd with Books. This College was founded by Bishop *Elphinston* in 1500, and the greatest part built by him; but King *James IV.* taking the Patronage upon him, it was call'd the King's College: the Bull for it was procur'd from Pope *Alexander VI.* in 140 . endowing it with as ample Privileges as those of *Paris* and *Bononia*. There is in this College a Principal, a Sub-Principal, who is also one of the Regents, three other Regents, or Professors of Philosophy, a Professor of Humanity or Philology, a Professor of Divinity, a Doctor of Physick, a Professor of the Oriental Tongues, a Professor of the Civil Law, and they are about adding a Professor of the Mathematicks.

New Aberdeen is about a Mile distant, situated on the Mouth of the River *Dee*, is the County Town, and by consequence is the Seat of the Sheriffs Courts: it exceeds all the other Cities in the North of *Scotland* for Largeness, Trade and Beauty; it stands in a wholesom Air, has a great Revenue from its Salmon-Fishing, and the Inhabitants are generally very well bred; it stands upon three Hills, the main part of the Town upon the highest of them, and the Skirts of it extend into the Plain. The Houses are neatly built, are generally four Stories high, or more, and have for the most part Gardens or Orchards belonging to them, which makes the City pleasant and healthful, and the Prospect of it beautiful at a distance. From a round Hill, at the West-end of the City, there flow two Springs, one of clear Water, and another with Water which in Taste and Quality comes very near the Spaw in *Germany*; Dr. *William Barclay* wrote a Treatise concerning it. In the high Street there is a Church built of Free Stone, and good Architecture. In this City lies the Marshal College, which was founded by *George Earl-Marshal*, in 1593; to which the City has added many Buildings at their own Charge. In this College there is a Principal, Four Professors of Philosophy, a Professor of Divinity, and a Professor of Mathematicks; and there was lately added a Professor of Physick. It has a very good Library, which was founded by the City, enlarg'd by the Gifts of several Learned Men, and furnish'd with Mathematical Instruments. We have not room to mention the Benefactors, nor the Statutes of this University. The Learned Men of most Note of the King's College, were *Hector Boethius*, and Bishop *Lesley*, both Historians; Dr. *John Forbes*, Author of the *Instruktiōes Historico-Theologicæ*, and *Irenicum*; Dr. *William Gild*, Author of Commentaries on several Books of the Scripture, of a System of Divinity, and of several Treatises against the *Papists*; *Arthur Johnston*, Doctor of Physick, and Rector of the University, noted for his excellent *Latin Poems*; *William Douglass*, Professor of Divinity;

nity; Dr. Gilbert Burnet, who was a Professor of Philosophy at *Basil* and *Montauban*, where he was in such Esteem, that a National Synod of the *French* Protestants order'd his Philosophical Works to be printed at the Charge of the Clergy; but he dying before his Manuscripts were put in order, his Ethicks were only publish'd: Dr. *George Middleton*, Dr. *William Gordon*, both Physicians; and Dr. *James Sandilands*, Professor of the Laws. Of the *Marshall-College*, Dr. *William Forbes*, afterwards Bishop of *Edinburgh*, whose Writings seem too much to favour the *Papists*; Dr. *Robert Baron*, Professor of Divinity, Author of the Book *de Objecto formali fidei*, and other Treatises; Dr. *Alexander Reed*, Dr. *Duncan Liddel*, both Physicians, the latter much esteem'd for his Book *de Febris*, &c. and Dr. *Alexander Frazer*, Physician to King *Charles II.* In this City there is also a Grammar-School, founded by Dr. *Dune*, having one Master, and three Ushers. There is also a Musick-School. The Cathedral Church, call'd that of St. *Nicholas*, is a handsom Edifice of Free Stone, with a lofty Steeple, resembling a Pyramid; it was formerly divided into three Churches. The Body of this Church is adorn'd with a Tower, and a Steeple with Pinacles. Here is also a Prison and a Workhouse. Belonging to the Town there is an Alms-house and three Hospitals; and near the Harbour stands the Custom-house. About a Mile from the City there is a stately stone Bridg, of seven Arches, over the *Dee*, built by Bishop *Gawin Dumber*. The Air of this County, to those who are born in a hotter, seems cold, but is in it self healthful and temperate. The Winter is milder than can be expected from such a Climate, which seems a Wonder to *Danes*, *Poles*, and *Prussians*, when they come into this County, and consider that with them, during the Winter, there is nothing but perpetual Frost and Snow. The Soil in general is not unfruitful, if duly cultivated; it produces Wheat, Rye, Barley, Oats in abundance, Pease and Beans; nor do they want Roots and Herbs for Food and Physick, and Foreign Plants grow very well there, as daily Experience testifies. The mountainous part of the County affords very good Pasturage, and the other very good Corn: the adjoining Sea not only furnishes them with plenty of Fish, but reproaches them with their Negligence, when they see the *Dutch* Fleet continually fishing on their Coasts, from whence they reap great Gain; but 'tis the Humour of the Inhabitants to apply themselves to the Salmon-Fishing, and to neglect that of other sorts. The Natives of this County are generally reckon'd to be of as mild a Temper, of as sharp Wit, and of as good a Judgment, as their Neighbours, especially those who lie West and North from them; which is ascrib'd to their Education at Schools and Universities, and to their Commerce with Foreign Nations. The Rivers of this County abound with Fish of several sorts, but especially Salmon and Trouts, of the latter of which there are reckon'd

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six forts, all very grateful to the Palace; and in those Rivers there are many times found Shells with Pearl. There is abundance of Wild-Fowl of several sorts in the Rivers and Mountains, and great quantity of Deer in the Woods and Forests. This Shire contains in it *Mar* with its Appurtenances, viz. *Birse*, *Glentaner*, *Glenmuick*, *Strath-dee*, *Strath-don*, *Brays of Mar* and *Cromar*, most part of *Buchan*, *Formartin*, *Garioch*, and *Strathbogy*. The latter is a large and antient Barony, water'd by the Rivers *Dovern* and *Bogy*; it was erected into an Earldom by King *James VI.* in favour of the Chief of the Noble and Antient Family of *Gordon*, whom he afterwards created Marquis of *Huntley*. This County is very fruitful in Corn and Pasturage, and is remarkable for the fine Linen Yarn spun by the Women there, and sold to the Merchant. This County is most inhabited by *Gordons*, Vassals to the Duke of *Gordon*, who has a magnificent Castle here, call'd *Strathbogy*, from the Name of the County. The Superiority of this County was given to the Duke's Ancestor, upon the Fall of the *Cummins* about four hundred Years ago, by King *Robert Bruce*; who upon that occasion remov'd hither from the *Mers*, their original Country, as has been already mention'd, where the Family possess'd many considerable Baronies, by themselves and their Branches, as they do now in the North and West. There are of this Name, besides the Duke, the Earls of *Sutherland*, *Aboyn*, *Aberdeen*, and Viscount of *Kenmure*, besides a great many Gentlemen of Note in other parts of the Kingdom. This Family had many Lands bestow'd upon them for their Fidelity to their Princes, and suffer'd much by their adhering to Queen *Mary*, King *Charles I.* and King *James II.* The County of *Mar* gives the Title of Earl to the Chief of the Family of *Erfkine*. The Sherifffdom is in the King's Gift.

In this County there are Quarries of spotted Marble and Slate, and there are Pearls found in their Rivers of a large Size, and fine Colour. There was formerly a Mint at *Aberdeen*, as appears by several Pieces of Coin with the *Aberdeen* upon them, kept in the Closets of the Curious. Other Towns in this County are, 1. *Kintore* a Royal Burgh on the *Don*, which gives the Title of Earl to a Branch of the Family of *Keith*. 2. *Inverury*, made a Royal Burgh by King *Robert Bruce*. 3. *Peter-head*, with a good Harbour.

Other Seats in this County are, *Kildrummy*, formerly the antient Seat of the Earl of *Mar*: *Inverury*, Earl *Marshall's*; *Kerth-hall*, Earl of *Kintore's*; *Pitfargo*, Lord *Pitfargo's*; *Kairnburg*, Col. *Buchan's*; *Dalgety*, Earl of *Errol's*; *Aboyn*, Earl of *Aboyn's*; *Muck-wall*, Lord *Frazer's*; *Pitmedden*, Sir *Alexander Seaton's*; *Knockhall*, Mr *Woodny's*; *Drum*, Mr. *Irwin's*; *Cragievar*, Sir *William Forbes's*; *Forquhan*, Mr. *Forbes's*; *Monemusk*, Sir *W. Forbes's*; *Castle-Forbes*, Lord *Forbes's*; *Crathes*, Sir *Thomas Burnet's* of *Leyt*; *Frendraught*, Lord *Frendraught's*; *Philarts*, Lord *Salton's*; *Fetterneer*

terneer belongs to *Chesly* in *Germany*; *Fyrio*, Earl of *Dumferling's*; *Tyri*, Mr. *Frazer's*.

Bamf contains part of *Buchan*, *Strathdovern*, *Boyne*, *Enzy*, *Strathawin* and *Balveny*; it is bounded by the Shire of *Aberdeen* on the South, by the Bay of *Cromarty* on the North, *Murray* on the West, and the *German Ocean* on the East; 'tis two and thirty Miles long, and thirty broad; the Climate and Soil is much the same with that of the Shire of *Aberdeen*. *Strathawin* is the Paternal Inheritance of the Family of *Gordon*; it lies upon the River of *Awin*, one of the clearest of the Kingdom: this part of the County is fitter for Pasturage than Corn. *Balvany* is of a better Soil, yet mountainous; the River of *Fiddich* runs through this Land, and *Glendsidich*, which abounds with Wood and Grass, with the Castle of *Achindown*, belongs to the Family of *Gordon*. In this County there is a Rock sufficient to afford very good Whetstones and Hones to the whole Island; they are so plentiful, that the Neighbours cover their Houses with them instead of Slates. *Strathyla* is fruitful in Corn and Grass, and abounds so with Limestone, that they build their Houses with it, and make great profit by selling their Lime, as also their fat Cattle, and fine Linen Yarn, in their weekly Markets, at the Village of *Keath*. *Enzy* lies North from *Strathyla*, and is very fruitful in Corn. Upon the Banks of *Spey*, which runs through this County, lies the *Bog of Giche*, now call'd *Gordon Castle*, the Duke of *Gordon's* chief Seat, the noblest Palace in the North, where he has pleasant Gardens, and a large Park; he is Proprietor of this part of the County. *Boyne*, a small Country, fruitful on the Coast, but mountainous elsewhere; in this stands the Town of *Cullen*, an Antient Royal Borough, but has no Port for Trade, and is chiefly noted for its fruitful Land, and the Earl of *Finlater's* House in the Neighbourhood. *Bamf*, the chief Town of the County, lies at the Mouth of the *Dovern*, but has no Port, and by consequence little Trade, except for its Corn, and the Salmon Fishing of the River: Most of this County is possess'd by the *Ogilvies* and their Vassals; the Chief of them here is the Earl of *Finlater*, whose Ancestors came hither from *Angus*; from this Family are descended those of *Boyne* and *Bamf*. This is a very Antient and Noble Name; who is their Chief, must be left to the Heralds; but the Earl of *Aerley* is placed in the Lists of Parliament before the Earl of *Finlater*.

Buchan, the principal Town of this Place is *Frazerburgh*, a Sea Port, and *Peter-head*, another. Near the Ruins of the Castle of *Slains*, there are several Springs of petrifying Water, about some Hundreds of Paces from the Sea, which make very white and excellent Lime: the Village of *Turref* is the pleasantest of all this County, is a Place noted for Hunting and Hawking, and has many Gentlemens Seats about it. *Formartin* lies betwixt *Ythan* and *Don*, is a fruitful pleasant Country, and well inhabited. *Buchan* has been noted for its Earls, both

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both of the *Cummins* and *Stuarts*; the former were great Men in the Reigns of *Alexander II.* and *III.* and whilst the *English* Usurpation lasted in the Reign of *Edward I.* &c. but ruin'd themselves by adhering to that Interest. There were very great Men of the Family of *Stuart* of this Title, particularly *John Stuart*, youngest Son to *John Duke of Albany*, who in the Reign of *Henry VII.* of *France*, contributed chiefly, with the 7000 *Scots* under his Command, to the famous Victory of *Baugy*, the greatest that ever was obtain'd over the *English* in *France*; wherein the Duke of *Clarence*, Brother to King *Henry V.* of *England*, was kill'd: for this Service the Earl of *Buchan* was made Constable of *France*.

Other Seats in this County are *Cullen* and *Deskford*, the Earl of *Seafeld's*; *Innerury*, Lord *Bamff's*; *Craig of Boyne*, *Ogilvy* of *Boyne's*; *Birkenboye*, Sir *James Abercromby's*; *Park*, Sir *John Gordon's*; *Dum*, Sir *James Dumbar's*; *Fothergen*, Sir *Alexander Ogilvy*, a Lord of the Session; *Rothemay*, Mr. *Gordon's*; *Pittendrieh*, Lord *Oliphant's*; *Kinardie*, Mr. *Donaldson's*; *Castlegrant*, the Laird of *Grant's*; *Crombie* and *Brarro*, *Duff* of *Duff's*; *Glasshaugh*, Mr. *Abercromby's*; *Balendalesh* and *Carron*, the Laird of *Grant's*; *Torsken*, *Glengerask*, *Buskie* and *Achentoul*, *Gordon* of *Gordon's*; *Skeith*, Mr. *Abercromby's*; *Kimminity*, *Sutherland* of *Sutherland's*; *Mapen*, Mr. *Abernethie's*; *Rannes*, Mr. *Hay's*; *Bognie*, *Morison's* of *Morison*.

Garioch, the principal Place here is *Innerury*, near which *Robert Bruce*, tho sick, and carry'd in a Horse-litter, defeated *John Cummins*, and those who adher'd to him, for keeping the Kingdom under subjection to *Edward I.* of *England*. This was the first Victory which King *Robert* gain'd, and laid the Foundation of the Overthrow of the *English* Government, and of their Faction in *Scotland*. Near this place also in 1411, *Alexander Stuart* Earl of *Mar*, defeated *Donald* of the *Isles*, in the bloody Battle of the *Harlaw*. This Valley is well inhabited, and abounds with Gentlemens Seats and Villages, among which *Lesley* is remarkable for giving name to that antient and great Family. The principal Families, in the Shires of *Aberdeen* and *Bamf*, are, the *Gordons*, *Keiths*, *Hays*, *Erskines*, *Ogilvies*, *Forbesses*, *Lesleys*, *Mel-drums*, *Udnys*, *Seatons*, *Skeens*, *Strauchans*, *Fergusons*, *Banner-mans*, *Fullertons*, *Urquharts*, *Innesses*, *Abercrombys*. The principal Rivers of this County are *Dee*, which runs through the *Grampian Hills* from its Source to the Mouth; that part of the County is not very fit for Corn, but what they have is very good. These Mountains abound with Flocks of black Cattle, Sheep, Horses and Goats. The Beef and Mutton of these Parts is of a delicious Taste, and the Wool is very much valu'd for its Whiteness and Softness. The Air of the County is in general wholesom; the Inhabitants strong, healthful and frugal; the Water of this River is very clear, which makes its Salmon excellent: It has many Seats of Persons of Quality upon it. The Tract

Tra^{ct} of Land on this River called *Cromar*, abounds so with Corn, that it's called the *Granary* of the Neighbouring Country. Near to this lies *Aboyne*, which gives the Title of Earl to a Branch of the Family of *Gordon*; and upon the River lies *Kincardin*, noted for its yearly Fair at *Midsummer*. *Don*, tho much less than the *Dee*, runs through a much better Country; it takes its rise in the Mountains, betwixt *Mar* and *Strathawin*; it runs through the Valley called *Strathdon*, fruitful in Corn and Grass. Upon this River lie several Castles and Houses belonging to the *Gordons*, *Erskins*, *Strauchans* and *Forbesses*, which noble and antient Family derives their Name and Origin from the Parish of *Forbes* in this County. The *Frazers* have also Seats upon this River. The Country about *Kintore*, which gives Title of Earl to a Son of the Family of *Keith*, is very fruitful in Corn; the other lesser Rivers in those Countries we have not room to mention.

Murray has *Badenoch* and the Shire of *Inverness* on the West, *Banff* on the East, the Bay of *Cromarty* on the North, and part of *Badenoch* and *Mar* on the South. The Climate and Soil of this County is the best in all the North of *Scotland*; so that when the neighbouring Counties suffer much by the extremity of the Winter, this County suffers no great Damage either by the rigour of Frosts, or continuance of Snows; whence the Inhabitants boast, and not without Truth, that they have 40 or more clearer Days in a Year than any of their Neighbours. This County is productive of every thing that grows in any other part of the Kingdom, and abounds particularly with Corn and Fruit, and all in very good Season, so that their Harvest is done here while their Neighbours are scarcely begun; it is fitter for Corn and Pasturage, tho they have enough of the latter in the upper Places of the County, and no County is better provided with Bread and Meat; the Inhabitants on the Coasts apply themselves to Fishing, wherein they excel their Neighbours. This County from the Mouth of *Nesse*, to the Mouth of *Spey*, according to the Roads from Town to Town, is 34 *Scots* Miles, which are a fifth part larger than *English* Miles, but it is of an unequal breadth, and the fruitfullest Soil seldom exceeds 7 Miles in breadth. The County in general is champain and low, but sometimes rises into pleasant Hills, and the Soil most part sandy, but always mix'd with Clay, and is very fruitful when manur'd. Besides those two Rivers, it has the *Nairn*, *Pindorn* and *Lossie*. The River *Nesse* takes its rise from Lake *Coich*, not far from the *Irish* Sea, and is called *Coich* for some Miles. When running North-East it falls into *Loch-Garrif*, and is called by that name; then falls into a small Lake called *Eawich*, then running South-East for two Miles, it falls into *Lochnesse*, which extends it self into 24 Miles in length, and is of an unknown Depth. The River *Nairn* rises in the Mountains which separate *Strathherin* from *Glenstarf*, and dividing the Valley to which it gives the name of *Strathnairn*, runs South-East, and falls into *Murray Firth*

at

at the Town of *Nairn*. *Pindorn* rises in the Hills near *Badenoch*, and being called *Herin* for a long way, gives the name of *Strath-herin* to the Valley it runs through. It takes the name of *Pindorn*, and running by *Tarnaway*, the Town of *Forreſs*, and the Abby of *Kinlofs*, falls alſo into *Murray Firth*, where it forms a very ſafe Harbour. *Loſſie* riſes a few Miles above the Town of *Elgin*, and falls into the Sea a few Miles below it. It abounds moſt with Salmon of any River in the Iſland, except *Dee* and *Don*, to which it is alſo equal, taking one Year with another; for there are annually pickled and exported eighty or a hundred Laſts, and all theſe taken in a few Months of the Summer, and within the ſpace of one Mile, at a Village call'd *Germah*. It abounds with Fiſh to the very Head, but moſt of theſe are uſed for home Conſumption, and taken either with hooked Tridents by Day, or in wicker Baskets, or little Boats cover'd with Hides by Night; none dare venture into thoſe Boats but the Natives who are accuſtom'd to them, and paſs this River in them for moſt part without Danger. This County is divided into two Shires; the greater called the Shire of *Elgin*, and the leſſer the Shire of *Nairn*. The principal Towns in this County are *Inverneſſe*, where there's a Timber Bridg over the River *Neſſe*. This Town is very conveniently ſituated for Trade, and has a Harbour for Ships of a leſſer ſize. The Kings of *Scotland* formerly lived here in the Caſtle, ſituated on a pleaſant Hill, from whence there's a fine Proſpect into the Town and Neighbouring Country, which is very fruitful. The Duke of *Gordon* is Hereditary Conſtable of the Caſtle and its Superiorities. The common Drink in thoſe Parts is Ale, and ſometimes Beer, and they uſed to have good *French* Wine very cheap; but they prefer *Aquavita* of their own extracting from Ale and Spice, to the richeſt Wines; drink plentifully of it themſelves, and are very liberal to their Friends. The Natives of this County being furniſh'd with a Bottle of this Liquor and ſome Cheeſe, they will undertake the greateſt Journies in the Winter on foot, without any other Proviſion. Further Eaſt on the Coaſt lies Caſtle *Stuart*, a Seat belonging to the Earls of *Murray*. *Nairn* lies on the Mouth of the River of that Name, upon which there are many Seats of Perſons of Quality. Near the Caſtle of *Caddel*, upon that River, there's a Vein of Fireſtone, and many ſigns of Copper. Upon *Findorn* River there are many Gentlemens Seats pleaſantly ſituated, particularly *Tarnaway*, the old Caſtle and Seat of the Earls of *Murray*. A little lower on the other ſide ſtands the Town of *Forreſs*, as pleaſantly ſituated as any in the North; the Kings formerly reſided here in a Caſtle that is now ruinous; and lower ſtood formerly the Noble Abbey of *Kinlofs*. On the Road to *Forreſs* there's a large Pillar of one Stone, being a Monument of a Victory obtain'd by King *Malcolm Mac Kenneth*, againſt the Forces of *Sueno* King of *Denmark*; the Inſcription is now worn off. Betwixt this Place and *Elgin* there

there are a vast many Villages and Gentlemens Seats, that we have not room to mention. *Elgin*, formerly a Bishop's See, lies on the River *Loffie*, which washes it on the East and North. It is situated in a very fruitful Soil, tho somewhat sandy. There are the Ruins of a Castle on the East of the Town, which was demolish'd during the Wars with the *Danes*. There was a Noble Cathedral here, which for Largeness, Splendor, Magnificence and Workmanship, had scarce its Equal in the Kingdom. The Bishop's usual Place of Residence was at the Castle of *Spynie*, within a Mile of the Town, a very noble Seat, with fine Gardens and Woods. Above *Elgin*, *Forresse*, and *Nairn*, lies that part of the County, call'd the *Brae of Murray*, no way comparable to the lower part for Fruitfulness; and beyond this there are Mountains, Woods, and green Valleys. *Strath-herin*, which lies upon the River so call'd, abounds with Lakes, Mountains, and Streams; it belongs to the Lord *Frazer* of *Lovat*, and his Vassals. *Strath-nairn*, upon the River of that Name, is a better Soil, and possess'd by several Gentlemen. *Strath-herin* is very well inhabited, and abounds with little Towns and Villages. In this County lies *Lochmoy*, with an Island, where the Laird of *Mackintosh*, the Chief of that Clan, has his Seat. This Tribe is call'd *Clanchattan*; they abound not only in this Tract, but in other parts of *Murray*; the *Macphersons* of *Badenoch*, and the *Ferchardsons* of *Upper Murray*, are their Offspring. The Family of *Dunbar* are Hereditary Sheriffs of the Shire of *Elgin*. This County of *Murray* gives the Title of Earl to a Branch of the Family of *Stewart*, descended from the Famous Earl of *Murray*, who was Regent in King *James VIth's* Minority. The other remarkable Families in the County are, the *Sutherlands*, *Grants*, *Innesses*, *Brodies*, *Dumbars*, *Mackenzies*, *Mackintoshes*, *Frazers*, *Campbells*, *Rosses*, *Urquharts*.

The Shire of *Inverness* contains part of *Murray-Land*, which lies near the Town, *Badenoch*, *Lochaber*, and the South part of *Rosse*. In this Shire there are Iron Mines, and large Woods of Fir and Oak; *Badenoch* abounds with Deer, and *Lochaber* with Fish. The Sherifffdom is in the King's Gift. That part of it, which lies in *Murray*, together with the Town it self, is already describ'd. *Lochaber*, which in the old *Scots* Tongue signifies the Mouth of Lakes, lies West from *Inverness*; it abounds with Pasturage and Woods, and its Lakes and Rivers are full of Fish. The Place of chief Note here is *Inverlochy*, antiently a Place of great Strength and Trade, but was destroy'd by the *Danes* and *Norwegians*; it was new fortify'd at the time of the Revolution by King *William's* Order, and has a good Garison in it commanded by Major General *Maitland*. *Lochaber* is noted in History for *Banquo*, its famous Thane, about the Year 1050, who was murder'd by *Mackbeth* the Tyrant, because of a Prophecy, That his Posterity should enjoy the Crown for a long Series of Years, which accordingly happen'd; for his Son flying into *Wales*, married

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ried the Prince of *North-Wales's* Daughter, by whom he had *Walter*, afterwards *Stewart of Scotland*; from whom the present Royal Family is descended. The Families of Note in this County are, the *Stewarts*, *Sutherlands*, *Grants*, *Innesses*, *Mackenzies*, *Mackintoshes*, *Frazers*, *Forbesses*, *Dumbars*, *Macphersons*, and *Maccleods*. This Shire did formerly contain all the Country from *Loch-leven* to the *Orkney Isles* along the *Western Coast*, besides the *Western Isles*, and the Family of *Gordon* was Hereditary Sheriffs of it; but now 'tis divided into several Shires. *Castleurchart*, *Sir Lodowick Grant's*; *Glengary Castle*, *Macdonnald's*; *Dunvegan*, *Macleod's*; *Duntulm*, *Sir Donald Macdonnald's of Slate*; *Dalcrofs*, *Mackintosh's*; *Done*, *Lord Lovat's*; *Ercules*, *Chrisholm of Comers's*; *Glenmoriston*, the *Laird of Grant's*.

Cromarty lies North from *Inverness*, is a small County, and derives its Name from the little Town of *Cromarty*, which lies on a Bay of the same Name. The Hereditary Sheriff was formerly *Urquhart of Cromarty*. The present Sheriff is the Earl of *Cromarty*, a Branch of the Family of *Mackenzey*. The Bay of *Cromarty* is one of the largest and safest Harbours that can be, from whence Geographers and Mariners give it the Name of *Portus Salutis*, i. e. the Harbour of Safety. This Shire comprehends part of *Ross*; it is in length, according to some, fifty Miles, and thirty broad. The Waters of *Connel* are noted for Pearls found in them. The County abounds with Fir and Game. The chief Seats are, *Cromarty Castle*, *Sir Kenneth Mackenzey's*; *Castleod*, *New Tarbat*, and *Castlehaven*, the Earl of *Cromarty's*.

Ross, which in the antient *Scots* Language signifies a Promontory or Peninsula, lies betwixt the East and West Sea, and has many Bays or Inlets of the Sea, especially on the Western Coast, which abound with Fish, particularly Herring; it abounds with Woods and Pasturage, but has little Corn; the want of which is made up by their numerous Flocks of Cattle, Deer, &c. The first Tract towards the South West is *Kintail*, separated from the Isle of *Sky* by a narrow *Firth*. Next to this lies a little Tract call'd *Glenelcheg*, the Paternal Estate of the Earl of *Seaforth*, Chief of the Antient and Noble Family of the *Mackenzies*, whose chief Seat is call'd *Castle Glendonon*, which lies in an Island of the above-mention'd *Firth*; several small Rivers run into this *Firth*. Further North on the same Coast lies *Loch-ew*, with thick Woods on all sides, where a great deal of Iron was formerly made. A little further North, *Loch-brien* runs into the County, and is remarkable for its noble Herring-Fishing every Year. That part of *Ross*, next to *Murray-Firth*, though pretty mountainous, is very fruitful in Corn towards the Shore, and on the Banks of the Rivers. Fruit-Trees and Herbs are much better here than could be expected from the Climate. The Peninsula, which lies betwixt the Bay of *Cromarty* and *Murray*, is call'd *Ardmeanach*, upon the Shore of which stands the Town, call'd the *Chanrie of Ross*, formerly a Bishop's See.

It is pleasantly situated on a Valley, betwixt pleasant and fruitful Hills. It had a stately Cathedral, and a Castle, where the Bishop dwelt. The Earl of *Seaforth* has a noble House here. *Beaulieu*, formerly a pleasant and rich Abbey, lies near the Mouth of the River *Farrar*, and is now possess'd by the Lord *Lovat*, on the River of *Connel*, which falls into the Bay of *Cromarty*; the Earl of *Seaforth* has a Castle call'd *Kildun*. This River is remarkable for curious Pearl, which are frequently found in it, as they are also in other Rivers of this County, and in the Shire of *Aberdeen*. About a Mile from the Mouth of this River lies *Dingwal*, a small Town in a fruitful Soil. On the North of the *Firth* lies the Castle of *Fowlis*, the Seat of the Chief of the antient Family of *Monro*. A little lower, on the same Shore, lies the Castle of *Balnagowan*, the Seat of the Chief of the antient Name of *Rosse* in this County; and a little lower lies *Milton*, the Seat of the antient Family of *Innes*. The next Bay is call'd the *Firth* of *Tayn*, from a Town of that Name, which lies upon it, and is the head Town of the Shire of *Tayn*, which, with the Shire of *Cromarty*, and part of the Shire of *Innernefs*, comprehends the whole County call'd *Rosse*; it is situated in a fruitful Country, and was noted in the times of Popery for a Church dedicated to *St. Dothes*, to which the People went in Pilgrimage. This Bay is unsafe for Ships, runs a great way up into the Country, divides *Rosse* from *Sutherland*, and ends at the Promontory of *Tarbit*; here the Country is very fruitful. *Strathcarron*, so call'd from the River which divides it, is a woody Country, abounds with tall Fir-Trees, Horses, and black Cattle. This County of *Ross* formerly had its own Earls, but in the time of King *James III.* was annex'd to the Crown. This Sheriffdom is in his Majesty's Gift; the present Sheriff is *Rosse* of *Kilraock*. Other Seats are, *Brachan* and *Fortrose* Castles, belonging to the Earl of *Seaforth*, Chief of the *Mackenzies*; *Red-Castle*, Mr. *Mackenzys*; *Craighorse*, *Rosse* of *Kilraock's*; *Tlen-Donnen Castle*, the King's. It has a Garison, and the Earl of *Seaforth* is Hereditary Constable of the Castle; *Innerbrochy*, Sir *William Gordon's*; *Pittonarchy*, *Mackenzys* of *Scatwel*.

Southerland has *Rosse* on the South, *Caithness* on the North-East, *Affynt* on the West, and *Strathnaver*, which is part of it, on the North; the whole is call'd the Shire of *Dornoch*, from the chief Town of the Province, noted for a Castle belonging to the Earl of *Southerland*, for its Cathedral Church, and for its four annual Fairs. The Shire is fifty five Miles long, and twenty two broad. *Southerland* in general is fruitful in Corn and Pasturage, and abounds with Fish, Fowl, Sheep, black Cattle, and Deer. *Caithness* was formerly reckon'd part of this County, but is now a distinct Shire by it self. The Valleys are very pleasant, and well inhabited; and what proves the Climate and Soil to be much better than could be expected from its Northerly Situation, *Saffron* grows very well, and comes to Maturity in the

the Earl of *Southerland's* Gardens at *Dunrobbin*. It has three remarkable Forests, besides abundance of other Woods, which afford pleasant Hunting and Fowling. Those Forests and Woods abound with Deer, and wild Fowls of many sorts. There is one sort of Bird peculiar to this Country, which the Inhabitants call *Knag*; it much resembles a Parrot, and digs its Nest with its Beak in Trunks of Oak. There are many Rivers here, which, tho' but small, are full of Fish, and they make the Valleys very fruitful. There are about sixty Lakes in this County, which abound with Fish, and various sorts of Fowl, as Swans, Ducks and Geese of many kinds. The greatest Lake is *Lochskin*, which is fourteen Miles in length. In many of those Lakes there are Islands very pleasant for Habitation in the Summer. In the Isle of *Brora* the Earl of *Southerland* has a House, that he makes use of when he comes to hunt Deer, which abound there: And in some of those Lakes and Rivers there is found many times Pearls of great value. There are Silver Mines also in this County, and excellent Iron Mines, Coal Mines, and Quarries of Freestone. *Southerland* abounds so with Bays, Rivers and Lakes, that there is scarce a Farm in the whole County but what's wash'd with fresh or salt Water; so that the Inhabitants have store of Fish and Fowl. The Barley of this Country is reckon'd excellent. It has many commodious Harbours for Ships to export its Commodities, which are Corn, Salt, Coal, Salmon, Beef, Wool, Skins, Hides, Butter, Cheese, Tallow, &c. The Bays and Coasts abound with Seals, Whales sometimes, and Shell-Fish of all sorts. *Southerland* is from East to West about fifty five Miles in length, and from South to North twenty two Miles broad.

Strathnaver is separated from this County by Mountains, and bounded on the North by the Ocean. It derives its Name from the River *Naver*, which runs through it. The County abounds with high Mountains, upon which the Snow lies long. There are many Lakes in the Valleys. It abounds with Woods, and has good Harbours. It has little Corn, but abounds with Cattel. There are great Herds of Black-Cattel, Goats, Sheep and Horses, and plenty of Deer; but the Woods are infested with ravenous Wolves, which are more frequent here than in any other part of the Island. The Bays and Rivers are full of Fish, from whence the Natives reap great Profit, especially from their Salmon. They have Iron Works also in this County. Their Commodities are Fat Black-Cattel, and young Horses, which they carry to the neighbouring Fairs. They export Salt-Beef, Hides, Deer-skins, Sheep-skins, Tallow, Butter and Cheese. There are several Monuments of Victories here obtain'd against the *Danes*. The Inhabitants delight much in Hunting, and despise them that do not; so that they have Venison always in plenty. The People of this and the neighbouring Counties are strong, courageous, frugal, capable of enduring Fatigue, civil to Strangers, chearful and plain-hearted;

hearted; they live in Villages, the Situation not being proper for Towns. The two places of most Note in it are *Borwa* and *Young*, the latter is the principal Seat of the Lord *Rea*, chief of the antient Sirname of *Mackay*, who is the chief Proprietor of this Country, but holds it of the Earl of *Southerland*, to whose eldest Son it gives Title of Lord. From East to West it is thirty four Miles in length, and from South to North in some Places twelve Miles broad, and in others only six. There are many Lakes here, the chief of which are *Lochnavern* and *Lochlyol*; there is an Island in the latter, which is inhabited in the Summer-time. There are several Islands on the Northern Coast of this Country. The Earls of *Southerland* were formerly of the Name of *Southerland*, a very antient and honourable Family, to the Heirefs of whom a Son of the House of *Gordon* was married, from whom the present Earl is descended. They have claimed a long time Precedency in the Parliament of *Scotland*, as the first Earl of the Kingdom. It has always been accounted a Warlike Family. They have great Royalties, as being Admiral of that and some of the neighbouring Counties, and all the Gentlemen of that Country hold of them. The Lord *Duffus* is descended of this Family. The chief Names here are the *Gordons*, *Southerlands*, *Murrays*, *Mackays*, *Crays*, *Clancunnins*, *Seil-Thomas's*, *Seil-John's* and *Seil-Phaleys*. Not far from *Enbo* there is a Stone Cross, which was erected as a Monument for a King of the *Danes* who was kill'd and buried there. The Earl of *Southerland* is Hereditary Sheriff, the County has several Mountains of white Marble.

Cathness is divided from *Southerland* by the Mountain *Ord*, and a Tract of Mountains running from it as far as *Knockfin*. On the East it is bounded by the *German Ocean*, and on the North by *Pentland Firth*. The Soil on the Coast is low, and fruitful in Corn. The Coasts and Rivers abound with Fish, and the Mountains with Black Cattel, Sheep, &c. The Soil is moist and clayey, which makes their Harvest late. There are many little Towns and Villages in this County, which are very well inhabited, and there are many Gentlemens Seats; but the People are more addicted to good Chear than to build good Houses. The best House in this Country is *Castle Sinclair*, antiently call'd *Gernigo*, the Seat of the Earls of *Cathness*, who have since call'd it *Castle Sinclair*, from their own Sirname. They have several other Castles in this County, and were the Hereditary Sheriffs of it, as the Earl of *Braidalbin* is now, who has a great Estate in this County.

The chief Names here are the *Sinclairs*, the chief of whom is the Lord *Sinclair* of *Ravenstheugh* in *Fife*; his Ancestors possess'd *Orkney* and *Shetland*, and were allied with the Royal Family of *Denmark*; but by the ill Husbandry of one of the Family, upon that account call'd *William the Waster*, they lost those Countries: but there are many Gentlemens Families of this

Name

Name in those Isles, and in other Parts of the Kingdom. The *Keiths* and *Mowats* have also Possessions in this County. It is about twenty one Miles from East to West, and about thirty from South to North. The chief Town of this County is *Weik*, from whence it is call'd the Shire of *Weik*. This Town lies conveniently for Trade, and has a good Harbour for Ships on the Eastern Coast. *Thurso*, another Town with a good Harbour, lies also on the Northern Coast, in a little Bay. Other Seats in this County are, *Thurso-Castle*, the Earl of *Caithness's*; *Dunbeath*, Sir *William Sinclair's* of *May*; *Scelbo*, Lord *Duffus's*; *Mucklo*, the Earl of *Caithness's*.

The Shire of *Orkney* contains the Isles of *Orkney* and *Shetland*; but we refer the Description of them to its proper place, among that of the Islands; thinking it best to follow the Method of the *Scots* Historians and Geographers, who all of them describe the Isles apart, and begin with the Western Isles.

CHAP. XI.

Of the Western Isles of Scotland.

THOSE Islands lie in the *Deucalidon* Sea; they were by antient Geographers call'd *Æbude*, *Æmode*, *Hemoda*, and *Acmode*, and by later Writers they have been call'd *Hebrides*. The first of them was reckon'd *The Isle of Man*, which having been for a long time subject to *England*, we pass it by, as we do *Boot* and *Arran*, which have been already describ'd in our Account of the Shire of *Boot*. The first we take notice of is *Alisa*, in the Mouth of *Clyde*, a steep Rock, something resembling the *Bass* in the Mouth of *Forth*, being inaccessible in all Places, but only by one Pass, and not inhabited, except at one time of the Year, when a great Fleet of Vessels come thither to fish for Cod. It abounds with Variety of Sea-Fowl, especially *Solan* Geese, and has Multitudes of Rabbits. Near the Isle of *Boot* there lies two Islands call'd *Cumbra* the greater and lesser; the first is about a Mile in length, has a Chappel upon it, and a Well, the Waters of which are reckon'd by the Natives good against all Diseases; the other Island is less, and both belong to *Montgomery* of *Skelmerly*; the larger is fruitful in Corn, and the lesser abounds with Deer. Near the Isle of *Arran*, *Flada*, a small Island, abounds with Rabbits. South-West from *Boot* lies *Mernock*, about a Mile long, and half a Mile broad, fruitful in Corn. About a Mile from the Promontory of *Kintire* lies *Arona*, which signifies a good Harbour. The *Danes* came hither with their Fleets, when they were Masters of the Isles. The next remarkable Island is *Gigaja*, four

Miles from *Kintire*, six Miles in length, and a Mile and a half in breadth.

There is a Church in this Island, and a Sepulchre for the *Mackneils*, the Proprietors of it. *Corkir*, which dyes a Crimson Colour, and *Croftil*, which dyes a Philamote, grow upon the Stones here; they have also a Medicinal Well, which they reckon good against all Diseases. A Quarter of a Mile South lies *Cary*, about a Mile in compass, has good Pasturage, and abounds with Rabbits. *Jura* lies twelve Miles from *Gigaia*, is twenty four Miles long, and six or seven broad; it belongs to the Duke of *Argyle*, and makes part of the Shire of that Name. This is reckon'd one of the wholesomest Places in *Scotland*; it abounds with Deer, has good Pasturage for other Cattle, has many good Springs, and one against Nauseousness of the Stomach and Stone: There are very good Salmon in the Rivers of this Island. We instanced in the Longevity of the Inhabitants in the second Chapter of Trade. They have one Church here call'd *Killearn*. Two Miles from *Jura* lies *Scarba*, four Miles long, and one broad. We have mention'd the extraordinary Tides here before.

Near to these lie many Islands of less Note, which we have not room to name. *Lismore*, formerly the Seat of the Bishop of *Argyle*, lies betwixt *Ila* and *Jura*, is eight Miles long, and two broad; and besides the Commodities common to the rest of the Islands, has Minerals in it. *Bernera*, formerly a Sanctuary in Popish Times, has a noble Wood of *Yew*. West from *Jura* lies *Ila*, twenty four Miles long, in some places eight, and in others sixteen broad; it abounds with Corn and Cattle, has store of Deer and Lead-Mines, with Lime-stone in vast Quantities. It has several Rivers that abound with Salmon, and other Fish of several sorts. *Lochfinlagan* is three Miles in Circumference, abounds with Salmon, Trouts and Eels, and has an Island in it, where *Macdonnald* King of the Isles had his Residence, and made it the Seat of his Government. The Ruins of this Court are still to be seen here. There are several fresh-water Lakes in this Island with Forts upon them; it has also a Medicinal Well, much frequented by the Natives for all Diseases. There are several Caves here, one of them capable of two hundred Men. There are four Churches and a Chappel in this Island, the most remarkable of which is *St. Columbus's* Church; it gives the Title of Earl to a Son of the Family of *Argyle*, but *Campbel* of *Caddel* is the chief Proprietor, and is the Steward of the Crown here: there are many small Islands about this, which we cannot mention. Two Leagues North from *Ila* lies *Colonsa*, separated from *Oransa* only by Tide of Flood. *Oransa* is four Miles in Circumference, and fruitful in Corn and Grass. It has also a Church and a Chappel, and had formerly a Monastery dedicated to *St. Columbus*. The chief Inhabitants here are the *Mackduffies*. *Colonsa* is four Miles in length, and a Mile broad, nor so fruitful

ful as the other; there is one Church and two ruinous Chappels in this Isle, some fresh-water Lakes abounding with Trouts, and several Forts. The Natives have a Tradition that *Pigmies* once lived here. The Duke of *Argyle* is Proprietor. Twelve Miles from *Ila* lies the Isle of *Mull*, twenty four Miles in length, and as much in breadth; it lies in the Shire of *Argyle*. The Air is temperate, cold and moist, but qualify'd by fresh Breezes from the Mountains. The Natives, when the Season is moist, take a large Dose of *Aquavita* for a Corrective, and chew a piece of Charnel Root when they intend to be merry, to prevent Drunkenness. This Island in general affords good Pasturage for Cattle of all sorts. They have a great many Deer, and abound with wild Fowl and very fine Hawks; their Horses are little, but very sprightly; their black Cattle excellent Meat; their Corn is Barley and Oats; it formerly abounded with Wood, but most of it is now cut; the Heaths, besides Pasturage for Cattle, afford good Fuel for the Natives. The Bay of *Duart*, on the West-side, is a good Anchoring-place; upon this stands the Castle of *Duart*, the Seat of the Chief of the Antient Family of *Maclean*, of whom Sir *John Maclean* is the present Representative; they were the chief Proprietors of this Island, but Sir *John* being forfeited, 'tis possess'd by the Duke of *Argyle*. There are two other Castles, and several Anchoring-places about this Island. It has several Rivers, which afford Salmon, and abound with black Muscles, which breed Pearl. There are also some fresh-water Lakes in it, which afford Trouts, Eels, &c. There are several lesser Isles which lie about it, and in its Bays; some of which are very fruitful, and some are impregnable. The Bay call'd *Loch-Leffan* abounds with Herrings and Shell-fish; there are two Parish-Churches in this Island. Near this lies the Island of *St. Columbus*, two Miles in length, and above a Mile broad; it abounds with all things produced in this Climate, was noted for antient Monuments, and particularly as being the Residence of *St. Columbus*, famous for his Discipline and Sanctity. It had two Monasteries, one for Men, and another for Women, besides several Chappels endow'd by the Kings of *Scotland*, and of the Isles: it is call'd, in the *Irish* Language, *I-Kolmkil*; some call it *Jona*.

The Bishops of the Isles had formerly their Seat here; among the Ruins there are still to be seen a Burial-place, in which the Kings of *Scotland*, and the Chiefs of the Tribes of the Western Isles were buried; the Inscriptions of most of them are worn off, but three remarkable Inscriptions still remain. The Inscription in the middle is, *Tumulus Regum Scotia*, i. e. the Tomb of the Kings of *Scotland*, wherein forty of them are said to have been buried: That on the right hand has an Inscription importing it to be the Tomb of the Kings of *Ireland*, wherein 'tis said four of them are buried: That on the left has an Inscription, importing it to be the Tomb of the Kings of *Norway*, where-

in 'tis said four of them were buried. Next to the Tomb of the Kings was the Tomb of *Macdonnald* of *Ila*. In the West-end of the Burying-place were the Tombs of two antient Tribes of the *Macdonnalds*, and of the Chief of the *Mackleans*, whose Statues lie in Armour as big as the Life. *St. Mary's* Church in this Island is built in the Form of a Cross; the Choir twenty Yards long, and the Cupola one and twenty Foot square; the Body of the Church twenty Yards long, and the two cross Isles ten Yards each. There are two Chappels on each side the Choir, the Entrance to which opens with large Pillars neatly carv'd in Bassrelieve. The Steeple is large, and the Doors and Windows, *&c.* curiously carved. There is a large Altar of very fine Marble. Several of the Abbots are buried within the Church. There is another Church South from this, call'd *St. Ouran's*, where they alledg a Saint of that Name was buried. This Island is famous in History for being a Seminary of Ecclesiasticks, and in a manner the Mother Church of all the Dominions of the *Scots* and *Picts*; and though the Abbot was only a Presbyter, yet all the Clergy of the Province, and Bishops themselves, were subject to him, as is mention'd by *Bede*.

Six Miles West from this Island lies *Tire-iy*, eight Miles long, and three broad; it is reckon'd to be the most plentiful of all the Islands in Necessaries of human Life; it abounds with Corn, Cattle, Fish and Fowl, has a Fresh-water Lake, with an Island and an old Castle in it, and has an Harbour for long Boats, which are us'd in that Country: it formerly belong'd to the Family of *Macklean*, but now to the Duke of *Argyle*. There is one Church in this Island, call'd *Sorobi*. Near this lie two Islands, call'd *Kerniberg*, so strong by Nature, that a little Art makes them impregnable. About half a League to the North-East lies the Isle of *Coll*, twelve Miles long, and two broad, and is very fruitful; it has several Rivers which afford Salmon, and a Fresh-water Lake that has Trouts and Eels: The Proprietor is a Branch of the Family of *Macklean*. The Coasts of this Island abound with larger Cod and Ling than are to be found on the Coasts of the neighbouring Isles and Continent. North from this lies the Isle of *Rum*, sixteen Miles long, and six broad; it is mountainous and heathy, but the Coast is arable and fruitful; it is but thinly inhabited, and the Sea-Fowl lay their Eggs in such Quantities, that in the Spring any one may gather what Number he pleases. The Rivers of this Island afford Salmon, and there is plenty of Land and Sea-Fowl, especially those call'd Puffins. There are also a-bundance of Deer in the Mountains: The Proprietor is *Macklean* of *Coll*. Half a Mile from *Rum* lies *Canney*, two Miles long, and one Mile broad, surrounded with a high Rock, but plentiful in Corn and Grass, and the Coasts abound with Cod and Ling. In the North-end there is a Rock of Loadstone, as some think, because it disorders the Needle of the Compass when any Ships come near it.

it. It has one Church, and good Anchorage on the North-East. The Proprietor is one of the *Mackdonalds*. *Muck* lies South-West of *Rum*, is about four Miles in Circumference, fruitful in Corn and Grass, surrounded with Rocks, and noted for good Hawks. *Egg* lies not far from *Colla*, is three Miles in length, and a Mile and half in breadth, and the whole pretty good for Pasturage and Cultivation. On the South-end of it there is a Mountain, and on the Top of that a high Rock, of about a hundred and fifty Paces in Circumference, with a fresh-water Pool in the middle of it; there is only one Pass up to it, so that it is a Natural Fort. On the South-West side of the Isle there is a Cave capable of containing some hundred of People, and there are several Medicinal Wells in this Island. The Proprietors are some of the *Mackdonalds*.

North from this lies *Sky*, forty two Miles long, and in some places twenty, and in others thirty Miles broad; it is separated from the Shire of *Innerness*, to which it belongs, by a narrow Firth, where a Man may easily call from one side to t'other. It is very high Land, as well on the Coast as up in the Country, where there are seven high Mountains that lie near one another, almost in the Center of the Island. It has a great deal of arable Ground, which yields a good Increase; so that they supply the neighbouring Continent with Barley and Oats. We have already in the second Chapter given an Account of the various Product of this Island with Relation to Trade, which we shall not repeat. It has many excellent Bays and Harbours for the Conveniency of Fishing and other Trade, and about thirty Rivers, which afford Salmon. *St. Columbus's* Lake has an Island and a Chappel in it. Most of the Bays abound with Herrings all the Summer; the Natives dry and preserve them without Salt for eight Months, without any other Art than taking out their Guts, tying a Rush about their Necks, and hanging 'em up by Pairs upon a Rope of Heath a-cross the House. Cod, Ling, Mackrel, Haddock, Whiting, Turbat, &c. abound on this Coast, as do Oysters, and all other sort of Shell-fish. There are many large Caves in this Island, from the Roofs of some of which there drops a Water that petrifies into a white limey Substance; one of 'em in *Slate*, call'd the Golden Cave, is said to be seven Miles long. Here are many Monuments, some of single Stones erected, others of Heaps laid together; the true History of which seems to be lost, and succeeded by mere Fables. There are abundance of old Forts on the Coast, that seem to have been erected by the *Danes*; they stand on rising Grounds, and so near one another, that by a Beacon fir'd on any one of them, the Notice of any approaching Danger by Invasion was immediately spread thro the whole Island. There are also several little Houses of Stone built under Ground, for hiding People and their Goods in time of War; and others above Ground capable only of one Person, which seem to have been design'd

for Contemplation. The Cattel here are Horses, Cows, Sheep, Goats and Hogs; the Cows frequently feed on the *Alga Marina*, and observe the Tide of Ebb for that end as exactly as any Man can do. This Island abounds with Land and Water-Fowl of many sorts, and among others they have Hawks and Eagles.

Sota Britil lies a quarter of a Mile South of *Skye*, is five Miles in Circumference, full of Bogs, and fitter for Pasturage than Cultivation. On the West-side it is cover'd with Wood. The Coasts of this Island abound with Cod and Ling. Not far from this lies *Oransa*, a small Island, but fruitful in Corn and Grass, and in the latter is said to excel any other of the Isles. On the North-side of *Skye* lies *Scalpa*, five Miles in Circumference; it has Wood in several parts of it, and is fruitful in Corn and Grass. A little further North lies *Rasay*, seven Miles long, and three broad; it has much Wood, but is fitter for Pasturage than Cultivation. On the East side of it there is a Spring, which runs down from a Rock, and petrifies into a fine white Lime, of which it yields great Quantities. Here is also a Quarry of good Stone. On the West-side there is abundance of Caves, where the People lodg who go thither in the Summer upon the account of Fishing, or Grazing of Cattle. There are several Forts in this Island, some of which are naturally very strong. The Proprietor is a Cadet of the Family of *Macleod*, and is as much respected by the Inhabitants as if he were a Prince. A quarter of a Mile further North lies *Rona*, three Miles in length; 'tis fruitful in Pasturage, and the Rocks about it are of Hectick Stone. *Altrig* lies on the South-West Corner of *Skye*, is two Miles in Circumference, fruitful in Corn and Grass, and noted for the vast Shoals of Herring about it, which sometimes entangle the Fishing-Boats. *Fladda*, two Leagues distant, is but two Miles in compass, but much noted for its Fishing of all sorts, and for big Whales, which pursue the Fish on the Coast of it. The Sea-Fowl called *Coulternebs*, are very numerous here, and a great Flock of Plovers come hither from *Skye* in the beginning of *September*, and return again in *April*. There are several Rocks about this Island; particularly one, called, *The round Table*, about half a Mile in Circumference, with a fresh-water Spring, which makes an impregnable Fort, there being only one way to climb up to it, by one Man at a time. The Natives of *Skye*, and the neighbouring Islands, have a peculiar way of curing the Distempers they are incident to by Simples of their own Product, in which they are successful to a miracle; they have also several Medicinal Wells, but we have not room to insist upon these things. Eighty Miles West from *Skye* there lies nine Islands, the chief of which is *Vatersa*, that beside many other Conveniencies has a large Harbour, capable of the greatest Ships, where at stated Times great Numbers of Fishermen meet from the neighbouring Countries. Two Miles from *Vatersa* lies *Barra*, seven Miles long; it is fruitful in Corn, and noted for its Cod.

Cod-fishing. The Sea enters this Island at a small Channel, and afterwards enlarges it self into a round Bay, in which there is an Island with a very strong Castle. It has a good Harbour on the North-East side, where there is plenty of Fish; and the Rivers on the East side abound with Salmon. About a quarter of a Mile South from Barra lies *Kismul*, the Seat of *Mackneil* of Barra, which is encompassed with a Stone Wall two Stories high; within which there is a Tower, a Hall, a Magazine, and other Houses. They have a Church in this Island and a Chapel, where the *Mackneils* are buried. The Natives are Papists, very ignorant and superstitious. There are several other lesser Islands here belonging to *Mackneil*, some of 'em fruitful enough in Corn and Grass, others left for Pasturage, and some of 'em remarkable for fishing of Ling and Cod. The Inhabitants are very healthful and hospitable. They have abundance of Sea-Fowl, and when they kill any of 'em for Use, they Salt them with the Ashes of burnt Sea-Ware, which preserves them from Putrefaction. *Mackneil* of Barra is very much respected by the Inhabitants, who apply to him in all their Wants, and particularly when any of either Sex want a surable Match, with which he takes care to provide them. He holds his Lands of Sir *Donald Mackdonald* of Slate, to whom he pays forty Pound *per annum*, and a Hawk if required, and is oblig'd to furnish him a certain number of Men on extraordinary Occasions. Betwixt Barra and *Vist*, there lies 14 small Islands, which we have not room to describe. A little North of Barra lies *North-Vist*, 21 Miles long, in some places three, and in others four Miles broad; the East-side is mountainous, but the West plain and arable. The Island abounds with fresh-water Lakes, which have plenty of Fish and Fowl. In several of them there are Islands with Forts. There is one Lake three Miles long, into which the Sea has made its way, tho the Inhabitants did all they could to hinder it. The Soil is generally sandy, but yields a good Produce of Barley, Oats and Rye; Ambergreese is sometimes found upon the Coast. Betwixt this Island and *North-Vist*, two Miles North, lies *Benbecula*; the Ground is all plain and sandy betwixt them, except two little Channels, about Knee-deep at a Tide of Ebb, but the whole is navigable by Boats at the Tide of Flood, and there lie several small Islands on the East of these Channels. *Benbecula* is three Miles long and three broad; it has a Bay on the East-side for small Vessels, where Herring are sometimes taken. The East part of this Island is arable; it has several fresh-water Lakes well stor'd with Fish and Fowl, and some small Forts upon the Islands in those Lakes. The Natives are Papists, and the Proprietor is one of the *Mackdonalds*. A little North of this Island lies *North-Vist*, nine Miles long, and about thirty in Circumference; it is fitter for Pasturage than Cultivation on the East part, where it is mountainous, but the West-side is plain and arable: and where it is

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not plough'd, is cover'd with Clover, Dasy, and variety of other Plants, very pleasant to the Sight, and of a very fragrant Smell, and affords good Pasturage. The Grain here is Barley, Oats and Rye, which yields from ten to thirty fold; and there is no doubt but Wheat would grow here very well. This Island has several Bays on the East side where Ships may ride; the chief of which are *Loch-eport*, *Loch-rona*, and *Loch-maddies*: the latter is capable of Hundreds of Vessels of the greatest size. Four hundred Vessels have been loaded with Herring there in a Season. Cod, Ling, and all other sorts of Fish that frequent the Western Seas, are also found here. There is a small Island in this Bay, upon which a Magazine was erected for carrying on a Fishery, in the Reign of King *Charles I.* There is such a Number of fresh-water Lakes in this Island, as can hardly be believ'd; they are generally well stor'd with Trouts and Eels, and which is more strange, with Cod, Ling, and other Sea-Fish, brought into them by the Spring-Tides. These Lakes have many small Islands, which abound with variety of Land and Sea-Fowl; and some of them have Islands with Forts. It has also several Rivers, which afford Salmon, and some of them speckled, with large Scales. There are several other lesser Islands which lie on both sides of *North-Vist*, the most remarkable of which are *Eousmil*, on the West, a Rock about a quarter of a Mile in Circumference, noted for its Seal-fishing about the end of *October*, where three hundred and twenty are sometimes taken at once. Three Leagues and a half further West lie nine or ten more Rocks, which abound with Sea-Fowl, and great numbers of Seals. A little further North lies *Borera*, four Miles round; it has a fresh-water Lake well stor'd with large Eels. This Island affords the largest and best sort of Dulse. Half a League South from this lies *Lingay*, which furnishes the neighbouring Islands with Peat for Fuel. It has abundance of Black Cattel, that make excellent Meat; the Natives salt it in the Hides, which they say preserves it, and makes it taste better than when salted in Cask. This Island abounds also with Deer, Sea and Land-Fowl of all sorts; among the rest with Hawks, Eagles and Swans. The Inhabitants of *South* and *North-Vist* are generally well-proportion'd and healthful, and many of them live to a great Age; they are very hospitable and kind to Strangers.

The Isle of *Lewis* derives its Name from the *Irish* Word *Leog*, signifying a Lake, with which this Island abounds, it is by the Islanders commonly call'd the long Island; it is a hundred Miles from East to West, and from thirteen to fourteen in breadth, it is reckoned part of the Shire of *Rosse*; but the Isle of *Lewis*, properly so call'd, is but thirty six Miles in length, the rest of it being call'd *Harries*. The Air is temperately cold and moist, and the Natives use commonly a Dose of *Usquebaugh* for a Corrective. The Island is healthful, especially in
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the middle, from South to North; it is arable on the West-side for about sixteen Miles on the Coast, and is likewise plain and arable in several places on the East; it is fruitful in Corn, and yields a good Increase; their common Grain is Barley, Oats and Rye; and they have also Flax and Hemp. There are several convenient Bays and Harbours here, particularly *Lochforn-vay*, on the East-side, in the middle of the Island; the *Birkin* Island, seven Miles Southward; *Lochcolmkill*, three Miles further South; *Lochjefort* and *Lochcarlvay*, twenty four Miles South-West. This Bay is remarkable for great Numbers of Cod, Ling and Whales, which frequent it; and all the Bays and Coasts abound with Cod, Ling, Herring, and all other sorts of Fish taken in the Western Seas, besides plenty of Shell-Fish of all sorts, in such vast Numbers, that the Inhabitants are not able to consume them: Coral and Pearl-Shells are also found in the Bays and Coasts. There are several extraordinary Springs and Fountains in this Island, and abundance of Caves on the Coast, where Otters, Seals and Fowl frequent in great Numbers. There are several natural and artificial Forts on the Coasts, and many Monuments of Persons of Note kill'd in Battle, as the Inhabitants give out. At the Village of *Classer-nis* there are thirty nine Stones erected, about six or seven Foot high, and two Foot broad each; they are plac'd in form of an Avenue, eight Foot broad, and the distance betwixt each Stone six: there is one place in the Entrance, and at the South end there is a Circle of twelve Stones of equal distance and height with the other thirty nine; there stands one in the Center thirteen Foot high, form'd like the Rudder of a Ship, and without this Circle there are four Stones erected, in the same manner and distance as the former on the East, West and South sides: the Inhabitants say it was an Heathen Temple, and that the chief Druid stood by the Stone in the Center, and spoke to the People round him. There is another Circle of high Stones about a quarter of a Mile from this on the same Coast. This Island abounds with Cows, Horses, Sheep, Goats, Hogs; the black Cattle are small, but very prolifick, and make excellent Meat; the Horses are likewise smaller than on the Continent, but as serviceable for all domestick Uses, and live very hard, having little to feed upon in the Spring but Sea-Ware. The Inhabitants are well proportion'd, and in general healthful and strong, and of a sanguine Complexion; they are very quick of Apprehension, and Lovers of Poesy and Musick; they are dextrous at Swimming, Vaulting and Archery, and make stout able Seamen. There are many lesser Islands which lie round this; the chief of which are *Garve*, in the Mouth of *Lochcarlvay*, a high Rock, half a Mile in compass, affording good Pasturage, and naturally a strong Fort; the two *Berneris*, one two Miles, and the other four Miles long, and four Miles broad; both fruitful in Corn and Grass. Near *Carlvay* Bay there

there lie four small Islands, which belong to the Inhabitants of *Lewis*, who go thither every Summer, and bring from thence great store of Fowls, Eggs, Down, Feathers and Quills; one of them is call'd the Island of *Pigmies*, because many little Bones, resembling those of Men, are digged out of the Ground there. Twenty Leagues from the Point of *Nesse* in *Lewis* lies *Rona*, a Mile long, and half a Mile broad; it has a Hill on the West part, which makes it visible from *Lewis* in the Summer time: It was inhabited by about five Families, who had the Island and the Fishery about it divided among them, and were very exact and nice in their Properties; and when their Number increased, the Supernumeraries were sent to their Landlord in *Lewis*, who once a year sends the Minister of his Parish, and a Servant, to visit them and bring his Rents, which are paid in Barley-Meal sew'd up in Skins, Sea-Fowl, and some Fish, &c. They have a Chappel dedicated to St. *Ronan*, in which they repeat the Lord's Prayer, Creed, and Ten Commandments every Lord's Day. *Buchanan* says, that the Inhabitants were, in his Opinion, the only People in the World who never wanted any thing, and were satisfied with their Condition, having plenty of all that they desired; being equally ignorant of Luxury and Avarice, and who possess, through their Ignorance of Vices, that Innocence and Tranquillity of Mind, which others can scarcely attain unto by great Labour, and with the Help of the best Instructions. Mr. *Martin* says, in his Description of the Western Islands, that antient Race of poor People was all destroy'd about fourteen Years ago, in the following manner: first a Swarm of Rats, none knows how, came into the Island, and eat up all their Corn; in the next place some Seamen landed and robbed them of what Provisions they had left: by this means they all died before the usual time of the Arrival of the Boat from *Lewis*; upon which another Colony was sent thither. Four Leagues East from *Rona* lies *Soullisker*, a Rock, a quarter of a Mile in Circumference, which abounds with vast Numbers of Sea-Fowl, and particularly *Solan* Geese. On this Rock there builds one Fowl, not found elsewhere, call'd *Colk*; it is less than a Goose, and all cover'd with Down, but of different Colours, which it casts when it hatches; it has a Tuft on its Head resembling that of a Peacock, and a Train longer than that of a House-Cock. There are twenty four Churches in *Lewis* and *Harries*, and the Islands belonging to them. That part which is call'd *Harries* produces the same sorts of Corn, but with a greater Increase than *Lewis*. The West-side is for the most part arable on the Coast. It has a noble Harbour call'd *Scalpa*, a Mile and a half long, and a Mile broad; and there are two other Harbours within three Leagues of it, which abound with Oysters, and other Shell-Fish. They have excellent Springs here, some of which are Medicinal, one particularly near *Marvag* is excellent for restoring a lost Appetite,

tite, and one near *Borve* good against the Cholick and Gravel. There are several Caves on the Mountains, and on each side the Coast, and one in the middle of a high Rock capable of holding fifty Men, has two Wells, and but a narrow Pass to it by climbing up the Rock; so that in time of War it is an impregnable Fort. There are likewise several antient Forts in this Island. The Hills and Mountains abound with Deer, which none are allow'd to hunt without leave from *Macleod*, the Proprietor. *Mertricks*, a four-footed Creature, about the size of a large Cat, are pretty numerous here; their Skins are very fine, of a brown Colour, and make good Fur; and 'tis said the Dung of this Animal yields a Scent like Musk. There are abundance of Otters and Seals here, great plenty of Land and Sea-Fowl, and among others, Eagles and very good Hawks. There are other Islands of small Extent belonging to *Harries*, the chief of which are *Bernera*, two Leagues to the South; it is five Miles in Circumference, very fruitful in Barley and Rye, and yields sometimes from twenty to thirty Fold. There are two Chappels in this Island. Half a League from thence to the Westward lies *Pabbay*, three Miles in Circumference, and fruitful in Corn and Grass; it has also two Chappels. Half a League to the North lies *Sellay*, a Mile in Circumference; it yields extraordinary Pasture for Sheep, which it fattens very soon, and those bred there have very large Horns. *Taransay*, a League further North, is three Miles round, fruitful in Corn and Grass, and yields much yellow Talck. There are several other Islands in the Neighbourhood, of two or three Miles in Circumference each, all tolerably fruitful in Corn and Pasturage; particularly *Hermatra*, where a Magazine for Fishery was erected in the Reign of King *Charles I.* Eighteen Leagues West from *North-Vist*, and twenty from *Harries*, lie the Islands call'd *St. Kilda*, or *Hirt*; these are the most remote of all the *Scots* Isles to the North-West: The first, properly call'd *St. Kilda*, is two Miles long, and one broad, fac'd round with a steep Rock, except at the Bay on the South-East, where Vessels arrive. The Land rises high in the middle, and there are several Fountains of good Water on each side the Island. Their Grain is Oats and Barley, the latter accounted the largest in the Western Isles. The Inhabitants are about two Hundred in number, very well proportion'd, and comely. They are Protestants, and very zealous, according to their Knowledg, which is but small, for want of Instruction. They are very regular and just in their Conversation, and Strangers to Luxury and Excess. They have a Chappel, where they assemble on the Lord's Day, to hear the Lord's Prayer, Creed, and Ten Commandments, and neither work themselves, nor will allow any Stranger to work on that Day. It belongs to the Laird of *Macleod*, the chief of that antient Clan, who commonly makes some Cadet of his Family Steward of this Island, to receive his Rents, which are paid in Fish, Fowl, Feathers,

thers, Wool, Butter, Cheese, Cattle and Corn; and the Steward's Deputy is, in his Absence, the chief Man of the Island, and generally, except when a Minister is sent thither from *Harries*, baptizes and marries. They have an Altar and Crucifix in their Chappel, which have continu'd there since the time of Popery; and tho they pay no Worship to the Crucifix, yet they swear decisive Oaths, by laying their Hand upon it, and take the Marriage-Oath in the same manner. Not long ago the Devil stirred up an illiterate Fellow, one of the Natives, to impose upon their Ignorance, by pretending that *St. John the Baptist* and the *Virgin Mary* had appear'd to him, and taught him Sermons, Prayers and Hymns; the latter he alledg'd was effectual to secure Women against Miscarriage; and his Price for teaching it was a Sheep. He told them of a little Hill, where *St. John* and the *Virgin* appear'd to him, and made them believe, that if any of their black Cattle or Sheep came near to taste the Grass of that Hill, they must immediately be kill'd and eaten; and it was necessary that he himself should always partake of the Treat. He was discover'd at last by his leud Attempts upon several Women, and being, by *Macleod's* Order, transported from thence to *Harries*, he own'd the Devil to be Author of the Imposture, made publick Confession of it in several Churches, and seem'd to be very penitent, but is not allow'd to return any more. Their Houses are low, built of Stone, and a Cement of dry Earth, and cover'd with Turf, thatch'd over with Straw. They make their Beds in the Walls of their Houses, and lie commonly on Straw, tho they have great plenty of Feathers and Down. They live altogether in a little Village on the East-side of the Island in good Harmony, are very exact and nice in their several Properties, and allow no Incroachment upon one another, nor will they admit of it from their Landlord, or his Steward, but pay exactly what they agree on. The Island is naturally strong, and with a little Art might be made impregnable. There is an old Fort at the South-end of the Bay. They have two other Islands which belong to them; one call'd *Soa*, about half a Mile from the West-side of *St. Kilda*, a Mile in Circumference, and very high and steep all round; the other is call'd *Borera*, lies about two Leagues North of *St. Kilda*, is about a Mile in Circumference, and most of it surrounded with a high Rock: all three afford good Pasturage, and abound with prodigious Numbers of Sea-Fowl from *March* till *September*. They have *Solan* Geese in such Numbers, that they keep about twenty thousand annually in little stone Houses built on purpose, and for preserving their other Fowl, Eggs, &c. the latter they preserve some Months in the Ashes of Peat, and they preserve their Fowl without Salt: they eat the *Solan* Goose-Eggs raw, and say they are good Pectorals. They have another Bird here call'd *Fulmar*, about the size of a Moor-Hen; it picks its Food out of live Whales and other Fishes: when
any

any one approaches them, they spout out pure Oil from their Bills, which the Natives have a way to catch when they surprize the Fowl, and make use of it for their Lamps, and likewise as a Catholicon against Rheumatick Pains, Aches, and other Distempers, it serves them also for Vomits and Purges, for Swellings or Strains, and discussing of Tumours; in all which Cases they say it is very successful. Both Sexes have a Genius for Poesy, are very Hospitable to Strangers, and Charitable to their own Poor, for whose Maintenance they all contribute in proportion. They have but one Boat belonging to the Island, in which every Man has a Share proportionable to the Rent he pays. The Men are generally strong, are stout Rowers, and will tug a long time at the Oar without Intermission. They use no Compass, but take their Measures from the Sun, Moon or Stars, and chiefly from the Courses of the Flocks of the Sea-Fowl, because they know very well to what Rocks or Islands they resort. They are excellent at climbing of Rocks, being accustom'd to it from their Infancy, in order to catch the Fowl that build on them. They have two Ropes which belong to them in common for climbing the Rocks, they are twenty four Fathoms in length each, and covered with Cows Hides salted for the use, to prevent their being cut by the Rocks; the Men climb by Turns, and bring home some thousands of Eggs and Fowls at a time: They also make Gins of Horse-hair for catching the Fowls, and sometimes they lose their Lives by climbing. The richest Man in the Isle has not above eight Cows, eighty Sheep, and two or three Horses. They have no Money, but barter with one another for what they want.

Mr. *Martin* in his Description of these Islands gives an Account of that call'd the *Second Sight*; which he says, is a Representation by way of Vision of something to come, and makes such a strong Impression upon the Seer, that they cannot see or think of any thing else while the Vision lasts, and they appear chearful, or otherwise, according to the Nature of the Object represented; they use no previous Means to attain it, and to most of 'em 'tis very troublesome. The Instances of the Truth of this *Second Sight*, as 'tis call'd, are so many and so frequent, that it can scarcely be disputed: And tho it were uncharitable to conclude that all those Representations are made by the Ministry of bad Spirits, especially since some of 'em have been made for good Ends, and to People against whose Morals or Religion there was no known Objection; yet from so many Instances of those Visions being for trifling or ludicrous Objects, and from the general Decay of this Faculty, as Christian Knowledg increases among 'em, it can be no breach of Charity to think that those Representations at least are made by the Ministry of evil Spirits. Some of the People to whom those Visions have been frequent, have learn'd by Experience to determine the Time when the Things represented shall come to pass.

C H A P. XII.

Of the Northern Isles of Scotland.

WE come now to the Isles of *Orkney* and *Shetland*. The *Orkneys* call'd by the *Latins*, *Orcades*, have the *Caledonian* Ocean on the West, the *German* Ocean on the East, the Sea that divides them from *Shetland* on the North, and *Pentland-Firth*, twenty four Miles long, and twelve Miles broad, which divides them from the main Land of *Scotland* on the South. Antient Authors differ about their Number, *Pliny* reckon'd them forty, *Orosius* thirty three; but it appears by later Discoveries that they are only twenty eight. *Stroma* lies so near the Coast of *Caithness*, that it was always possess'd by the Earls of that County, and therefore not reckon'd amongst the *Orcades*. This is a small Island, but not unfruitful. Authors are not agreed as to the Reason of giving the Name of *Pentland-Firth* to that Strait which lies between the *Orcades* and the main Land; some say it is a Corruption of the Word *Pickland-Firth*, which was so call'd, because the *Picts* formerly inhabited those Islands, and part of the neighbouring Continent, and that many of them perish'd here when repuls'd by the antient Inhabitants of *Orkney*: Others think *Pentland-Firth* the proper Name, and that it was so denominated from the Highlands or Hills in the North of *Scotland*, by which it is bounded on one side, for the same Reason that the high Hills, which take their Rise some Miles West of *Edinburgh*, are call'd *Pentland Hills*. This *Firth* is remarkable for its swift, violent and contrary Tides, occasion'd by the Multitude of the Isles, and the narrowness of the Passage, which makes it very dangerous, especially to Strangers; and what's remarkable, the Whirlpools with which this *Firth* abounds, occasion'd, as is thought, by some Hiatus's in the Earth below, are most dangerous in a Calm, and whirl the Boats or Ships round till they be swallowed up; but if there be any Wind, and the Boat under Sail, they are pass'd without Danger. The Mariners who use to carry Passengers between the main Land and the Isles, if at any time they be drove near those Whirlpools by the Tide, they throw a Barrel, Oar, Bundle of Straw, or any other bulky thing that comes to hand, into the Whirlpools, which makes them smooth enough till the Vessel pass over them; and what is thus cast in, is generally found floating again a Mile or two distant. The different Tides in this *Firth* are reckon'd twenty four, and run with such impetuous Force, that no Ship under Sail, with the fairest Wind is able to make way against them; yet the Natives on both sides,

who

who know the proper Seasons, pass this Firth every Day safely, except when the Weather is tempestuous.

The first of the Orkney Islands is *South-Ronalsa*, six Miles long and five broad, fruitful in Corn, and well inhabited; it has a safe Harbour on the North-side, but on the South-East has the dangerous Rocks call'd *Pentland Skerries*; it abounds with Cattel, and has two Parish Churches. A little to the South-West lies *Swinna*, a small Island, fruitful in Corn, capable of maintaining a few Husbandmen and their Families, has a good Fishing on its Coasts, and is noted for a good Slate-Quarry. The Whirlpools near this Island are call'd the Wells of *Swinna*. Beyond *Swinna* lies *Wayes* and *Hoy*, which are but one Isle, twelve Miles long, and full of high Mountains; that part call'd *Wayes* is fruitful, and very well inhabited. This Island has several good Harbours, particularly that call'd *North-Hope*, one of the best in the World, and properest for those who design a Fishing Trade. That part call'd *Hoy*, from which 'tis only separated by a Spring-Tide, has the highest Mountains in *Orkney*, and the deepest Valleys, which strike a Terror into Strangers that have Occasion to travel that way; on these Mountains there are many Sheep which run wild, and are scarcely to be caught by any Art. On *Rora-head*, a high and rugged Promontory in this Island, an extraordinary Fowl, which the Inhabitants call *Lyer*, builds its Nest, it is about the Size of a Duck, and so fat, that it seems to be nothing else; the Inhabitants admire it much, and venture their Lives to climb for it by Ropes, &c. 'tis reckon'd delicious Food, eat with Vinegar and Pepper. In a Valley betwixt two Mountains here, lies a Stone call'd the Dwarfy Stone, it is thirty six Foot long, eight Foot broad, nine Foot thick, hollowed within by Art, it has a square Hole of two Foot high for an Entrance, and a Stone by it of the same Dimensions for a Door; within at one end there is a Bed artfully cut out of the Stone, with a Pillow, large enough for two Men to lie at full length; at the other end there is a Couch, in the middle there is a Hearth for a Fire, and a Hole cut out above it for a Chimney; it lies a Mile from any House, and the Ground about it is all covered with Heath; it is suppos'd to have been a Hermit's Cell. In the top of one of the high Mountains here, there is a Fountain of excellent clear sweet Water, so light, that let a Man drink what Quantity he pleases, he never finds himself the heavier; from the top of these Mountains the Sun is to be seen all Night about the Summer Solstice. On the North part of this Island there is a Church, a Gentleman's Seat, and several Farm-Houses; and there are divers Lakes here, which abound with Fishes, especially Trouts. Three Miles from *South-Ronalsa* lies *Burra*, three Miles long, and one broad, fruitful in Corn and Pasturage, and affords excellent Fuel: *Stewart* of *May* built a noble and sumptuous Stone House here. This Isle abounds with Rabbits, and has a Chap-

pel, but belongs to the Parish of *South Ramalsa*. West from this lies *Flotta*, five Miles long, and three and a half broad, most of it encompass'd with high Rocks; it has a Church and a Gentleman's Seat, and abounds with excellent Land-Fowl in its Heaths, but has little Corn-Ground, and not many Inhabitants. Near this lie *Faira*, *Cava* and *Gransey*, fruitful and pleasant, tho small Islands.

We pass by several Holms, as they call them, which are left for Pasturage, and come to *Pomona*, the largest of the *Orkney* Islands, and for that Reason call'd the main Land; it is twenty four Miles long, in some places nine, and in others six Miles broad; it is very fruitful and well inhabited. In this Island lies *Kirkwal*, the only Town in *Orkney*, a Royal Borough, pleasantly situated upon a Bay near the middle of the Island; it is about a Mile in length, and is the Seat of Justice, where the Sheriff, &c. keep their Courts; it consists of one Street, the Houses are well built, and most of 'em cover'd with Slate; the Crown had formerly a very strong Castle here, which is now in Ruins. Near the Castle stands a stately House, formerly the Bishop's Seat, and near to that a Palace, which was begun by *Patrick Stewart*, Earl of *Orkney*, 1574. but not finish'd, because of his untimely Death: several Rooms have been curiously painted with Scripture Stories. There is a stately Church here, formerly call'd by the Name of *St. Magnus*, who, the Natives say, was their first Apostle; it is very magnificent for this part of the World, is built of hewn Stone, excellently polish'd; has fourteen Pillars on each side, and a Steeple erected on four large Pillars in the middle, with very fine Bells in the Steeple: there are so many Turnings, that 'tis hard for a Stranger to find his way out or in. There is a publick Grammar-School here; they have two weekly Markets, and an annual Fair, which holds three Days. The Town is govern'd by a Provost, four Bailiffs, and a Common-Council. This Island has nine Parish Churches, many Promontories and Bays, and several Mines of good white and black Lead; it has also several Gentlemens Seats, and divers Lakes and Rivulets, which abound with Salmon and other Fish. It has four very good Harbours, viz. one at *Kirkwal*, both large and safe; another at *Deersound* very large, with good Anchorage, and capable of receiving the greatest Fleets; the third is at *Graham's Hall*; and the fourth at *Kerston*, which is very commodious, and well fenced against all Winds. East from the main Land lies *Coppinsha*, a small Island, but fruitful in Corn and Grass, has a good Fishing, and abounds with Fowl; it is very conspicuous to Seamen, as is the Holm to the North-East of it call'd the Horse of *Coppinsha*. North from the main Land lies *Shapinsha*, five or six Miles long, and three broad; it has a very safe Harbour, and a Parish Church. To the South-East lies *Stronsa*, six Miles long, and three broad, well known because of its good Harbours to those who frequent this Country and

and *Sherland* for Fishing; it is very fruitful, and well inhabited, and has a Rock belonging to it call'd *Outkerrie*, remarkable for its good Fishery. A little North of it lies a little pleasant Isle call'd *Papa-Stronsa*, very fruitful and well inhabited. Further North lies *Sanda*, about twelve Miles long, and eight Miles broad, well inhabited, and has two Harbours; it abounds with Cattel, Hay and Fish, but the Inhabitants are oblig'd to bring their Fuel from *Eda*, which lies East of it: it is ten Miles long, and in some places five Miles broad; there is good Salt made here, and it abounds with Fish and Fowl, but not with Corn and Grass. Three Miles West from *Kirkwal* lies *Damsfey*, a small, but fruitful Island, and abounds with Fish. To the North-West lies *Rousa*, eight Miles long and six broad; it has many Promontories and high Hills, but on the Coast is fruitful and well inhabited; it abounds also with Fowl, Fish and Rabbits. There are several other Islands in the Neighbourhood, which are fruitful enough for their Extent. Eight Miles North from *Kirkwal* lies *Eglisfa*, three Miles long and two broad; it has a safe Road for Ships, is very pleasant and fruitful, and has a Parish Church. Five Miles North-East lies *North-Fara*, three Miles long, 'tis but thinly inhabited, but affords the common Commodities of the Country. *South-Fara*, which lies near *Burra*, is much of the same Extent and Nature. North from *Eglisfa* lies *Wesra*, eight Miles long, in some places five, and in others three Miles broad; it is well inhabited, abounds with Corn, Cattel, Fish and Rabbits, has a strong Castle, with a convenient Harbour. Two Miles North-East lies *Papa Wesra*, three Miles long, a Mile and a half broad, is well inhabited, has a good Harbour, and together with the other *Wesra*, makes up a Parish. The People of this Country are generally healthful, stout, and well proportion'd; they are more numerous than can reasonably be imagin'd: *Bleau*, in his *Atlas*, says, they muster'd 10000 Men at once near *Kirkwal*, fit to carry Arms, besides those that were left to cultivate the Ground. The Commodities which they export yearly are Butter, Tallow, Hides, Barley, Malt, Oatmeal, Fish, salted Beef, Pork, Rabbit-skins, Otter-skins, White Salt, Stuffs, Stockings, Wool, Hams, Quills, Down, Feathers, &c. *Molucca* Beans, figur'd Stones, and peculiar sorts of Fish and Fowls are found here. The *Claike* Geese, or *Barnacles*, which were reckon'd to breed in the Trunks of Trees, or in the Timber of old Ships, and have been so frequently seen about these and the Neighbouring Islands, have occasion'd abundance of Wrangling among the Learned: Some of 'em have deny'd the Matter of Fact, and boldly asserted there could be no such thing in Nature as Birds to proceed from Trees; others who could not resist the Evidence of so many Persons of Credit, who had seen and attested the hanging of Birds of that sort to the Trunks of Trees, &c. have had recourse to such strange Philosophical No-

tions for explaining this Phenomenon, as still made the thing more ridiculous and incredible : But there are two ways to solve this Difficulty, found out by modern Authors, both of which seem very probable ; the first is the *Concha anatifera*, mention'd by Sir Robert Sibbald in the Third Book of the Second Part of his *Natural History of Scotland*, Cap. 12. wherein he says, that those Shells stick to Sea-Ware, or Logs of Fir, and suck Nourishment from them ; that the Animal contain'd in those Shells is a Fish, but unshapely, and sends out such a Multitude of Feet as resemble Hair, which the unwary Observer takes for Feathers ; and of this Animal Sir Robert has given us a Cut in the End of his Book. Dr. Wallis in his Description of *Orkney* has done the like, and tells us he has seen some Thousands of those *Concha* sticking to Logs of Wood drove ashore in that Country. But the Solution given by the later Author in his *Curiosities of Nature and Art in Husbandry and Gardening*, lately printed at London, pag. 311. seems still to be more plain, if the Fact be true, viz. That the *Barnacles* lay their Eggs as Fish do theirs, and leave them at the mercy of the Waves ; and that as they float they stick to what they meet, especially rotten Wood, Sea-Ware, and other Maritime Plants, upon which we may observe a glutinous Substance, and that they are hatch'd there by the Heat of the Sun.

This Country had antiently its own Kings, and after it was reduc'd by the *Scots* upon the Ruin of the *Pictish* Kingdom, it was for some time possess'd by the *Danes* and *Norwegians* ; but recover'd again by the *Scots*, and given by King *Alexander* to a Nobleman, surnamed *Speire*, an Heiress of whose Family brought it to the *Sinclairs*, of whom one carried the Title of Prince of *Orkney*, Duke of *Oldenburgh*, &c. and married a Daughter of the King of *Denmark* : but that Family having lost it, the Title was annex'd to the Crown, and enjoy'd by *Hepburn*, Earl of *Bothwell*, afterwards by a Natural Son of King *James V.* and now gives the Title of Earl to Lord *George*, Son of the Family of *Hamilton*, well known for his Valour and Conduct, and particularly for the large Share he had in the famous Victory of *Blenheim*.

The Earl of *Morton* names the Steward of *Orkney* and *Shetland*, who has the Power of a Sheriff, and enjoys the Crown-Rents possess'd by his Ancestors, but redeemable by the Crown, to which he pays annually 600 Pound. The King has the Rents that formerly belong'd to the Bishop.

Eighty Miles further North lie the Isles of *Shetland* ; betwixt them lies the *Fair Isle*, which rises up in three high Promontories, and is seen both in *Orkney* and *Shetland*. The Etymology is not agreed upon among Authors, some of whom call them *Hethlandia*, others *Zelandia*, and some call them *Schetlandia*. There are some who think the Name *Hethlandia* signifies Highland, because the Mountains rise high up from the Sea ; others think they

they are call'd *Zelandia*, because they lie in the Sea; and the Name of *Schettlandia*, some think comes from *Scatlandia*, i. e. a Tributary Land, because formerly they paid Tribute both to the Crown of *Scotland* and *Norway*. They lie in the 61 and 62 Degrees of Northern Latitude, and have *Norway* on the East, which is the nearest part of the Continent of *Europe*. There are in all 46 Islands, 40 Holms, or lesser Islands, left for Pasturage, and 30 Rocks frequented only by Fowl. The first of these Islands is call'd the main Land, being 60 Miles long, and in some places 16 broad, it runs into the Sea with abundance of Promontories; it is best inhabited and cultivated on the Shore, but the inner part is mountainous, and full of Lakes or Bogs, which makes travelling there to Strangers dangerous. The Air is cold and piercing, yet many of the Inhabitants live to a great Age. About the Summer Solstice they have so much Light all Night, that they can see to read by it. The Sun sets between ten and eleven, and rises between one and two in the Morning; and on the other hand the Day is so much shorter, and the Night longer in the Winter, which, with the Violence of the Tides, and the Tempestuousness of the Seas, deprives 'em of all Foreign Correspondence from *October* to *April*, during which Time they know nothing of what passes in the other Parts of the World: a known Instance of this was, that tho the late Revolution happen'd in *November*, they knew nothing of it till the *May* following, that a Fisherman who arriv'd there, told them of it, and then they imprison'd him, in order to try him for High Treason for spreading such News. They are much subject to the Scurvy, by eating too much Fish; but Nature has furnish'd them with great Quantities of Scurvygrass for an Antidote. They have little Corn of their own Growth, and therefore import great Quantities from *Orkney*. Their common Drink is Whey, which they barrel up and keep in cold Cellars; this makes it very strong, so that it quickly turns their Heads. Some of them keep for their Drink Butter-milk mix'd with Water, and this they call Bland. The better sort have good Beer and Ale, of which they are very liberal to Strangers. They have abundance of Fish of all sorts on their Coasts for most part of the Year; those that abound most are Cod, Ling and Herring. They have also Shell-fish of all sorts, with Whales, Seals, Sea-Calves, Otters; and in the Winter time they burn Oil of Fish instead of Candle. They abound with all sorts of Fowl, except Heathcocks; and other Fowls, which frequent Heaths, will not live there when brought thither, tho they have abundance of Heath. They have store of Geese, and many sorts of Ducks. They have plenty of little Horses, which they call *Schelties*, very fit for the Husbandman's Use, and pace naturally. They make coarse Cloth, Stockings, and Knit Gloves for their own Use, and also for Sale to the *Norwegians*. Their Grain is Oats and Barley, but most of the latter. They have abundance of black Cattel and Sheep. Their Ewes are very prolifick, and for most part bring forth 2, and some-

times 3 Lambs at once. Their Fuel is Turf, Peat, and Heath. Their chief Trade of Export consists in Fish, by the Product of which they pay their Rent, and purchase Necessaries. Their Native Language is old *Gothick*, or *German*, as was also that of *Orkney*; but they generally now speak *English*. In their Customs and Habit they much resemble the *Germans*, but the better sort imitate the *Scots* Lowlanders. Their Religion is Protestant, and they are generally, as well as the *Orkney-Men*, very devout. They make no use of Physicians, and if at any time they receive Wounds, they cure themselves. There are two little Towns in this Island, the first and oldest is *Scalloway*, on the West-side of the Island, where there is a Castle 4 Stories high. The Inhabitants are about 100 in Number. The second and largest, is *Lerwick*, which by their Fishing-Trade is increas'd now to about 300 Families. There are several antient Monuments in these Islands, and particularly those call'd *Pitts-Houses*, which we have not room to insist upon. The *Dutch*, *Hamburghers*, &c. come hither to fish in *June*, and go away again in *August* or *September*; and sometimes there are 2000 Busses fishing in *Brassa's* Sound at once. The most remarkable of the other Islands here are *Zeal*, commonly call'd *Yell*, 18 Miles long, and 9 broad, has 3 Churches, and several Chappels. Further North lies *Vuist*, much of the same Dimensions, plain, pleasant to the Eye, fruitful, and well inhabited. *Trondra*, lies over against *Scalloway*, is 3 Miles long, and 2 broad. A little North-East lies *Walsay*, 3 Miles long, and 3 broad. On the East of *Brassa's* Sound lies *Great-Rule*, 8 Miles long, 2 broad, and has a good Harbour. Six Leagues West from the main Land lies *Foula*, three Miles in length. More to the East lies *Brassa*, 5 Miles long, and 2 broad; it has some arable Ground, and 2 Churches. *Burray* is 3 Miles long, has good Pasturage, abounds with Fish on the Coast, and has a Church in it; no Mice will live here, and they forsake the place wherever the Earth of it is brought. *Vuist* is 8 Miles long, is the pleasantest of the *Shetland* Isles, has 3 Churches, and as many Harbours; the Inhabitants say no Cats will live in it. *Shetland* is divided into 12 Parishes, but there are many more Churches and Chappels in it. This Country, like *Orkney*, has no Wood in it; and they have some Fish and Fowl peculiar to themselves. The Inhabitants are very bold in venturing to Sea at all Seasons for Fish, and in climbing the Rocks for Fowl. It has been debated among the Learned whether these Islands, the *Orcades*, or the North-East Coast of Scotland, was the *Thule* of the Antients; but we have not room to give an Account of the Arguments for the several Hypotheses, nor to consider which of them are most conclusive. The chief Families in the Shire of *Orkney* and *Shetland* are the *Bruces*, *Sinclairs*, *Mouats*, *Nivets*, *Chyneys*, *Stuarts*, *Grahams*.

In the Mouth of the River *Firth* there lie several Islands, the most considerable of which are the *May*; it was formerly dedicated

to *St. Adrian*, and had a Monastery and Chappel. The Monks gave out, That barren Women, who came to worship *St. Adrian* there annually, would thereby be cured of their Barrenness; it was frequented upon that account by Women in the Popish Times: but whether *St. Adrian*, or the Monks had the most Influence in curing their Barrenness, the Readers may judg; yet this Cheat obtain'd so much Credit, that *Wood of Largo*, who was a noted Sea-Captain, had a Charter of several Lands from King *James IV.* to be in readiness upon Call to attend his Majesty and the Queen while they visited *St. Adrian*. This Island is a Mile long from North to South, and about a quarter of a Mile broad, it lies seven Miles from the Coast of *Fife*, has a fresh-water Spring, and a small Lake; there grows no Corn here, but in the Summer time it affords Pasturage for 100 Sheep and 20 black Cattle: the West-side is inaccessible, because of high Rocks, but the East side is plain, and has four places where Boats may arrive, one of them a very safe Harbour for Ships during a strong West-Wind. Fish of all sorts are numerous on the Coast of this Island, and it abounds with Fowl, particularly those call'd Skarts, Dunters, Gulls, Scouts, and Kittawax; the latter is about the size of a Dove, and in *July* is prefer'd to a Partridge; the Scouts are somewhat less than a Duck, but their Eggs are larger than those of a Goose, and being boil'd hard, eat very well with Vinegar and Parsly. This Island formerly belong'd to the Priory of *Pittenween*, but was granted in Fee by *K. Ch. I.* to *Cunningham* of *Barns*, with liberty to build a Light-House there for the benefit of Ships, for the Maintenance of which they were to allow twopence *per Tun*: a Tower of forty Foot high is built there for that End, with a Fire every Night, and the first Builder was cast away as returning from thence to his House in *Fife*, by a Tempest, which some Witches, afterwards executed, own'd they rais'd by the Help of the Devil. The *Bass* lies next, but we have given an Account of it already in the Description of *Lothian*. Higher up in the *Firth* lies *Inchkeith*, betwixt *Fife* and *Lothian*, a Mile and a half long, and about half a Mile broad; the Soil is fat, and produces good Grass, and abundance of Physcal Herbs; it has four fresh-water Springs, and has many Harbours, one towards each Quarter; it rises in the middle, and has a strong Stone Fort rais'd upon it by Queen *Mary*. There is a Stone Quarry here, which sends forth a sulphurous Smell when any of 'em are broke off, but very fit for Building. There are great Shoals of Fish round the Coasts of this Island, and abundance of Oysters during the Winter. This Island had its Name from the Noble Family of *Keith*, whose Founder had this Island, with the Barony of *Keith-Mareschal* in *Lothian*, and the Hereditary Dignity of Earl Mareschal of *Scotland*, confer'd upon him by King *Malcolm XI.* in 1010. for his Gallantry in the Battle against the Danes at *Bar* in *Angus*; it came afterwards to the Crown, and was given by

by King Robert II. to John Lord Lion of Glames, the Chief of that Family, with the Barony of Kinghorn, upon his marrying that Prince's Daughter; it is since come into other Hands. 'Tis observ'd that Horses grow fat here in a little time. Higher up within two Miles of *Aberdour*, lies an Island call'd *St. Cohus-Inch*; it had formerly a famous Abbey, with large Endowments, but it is now ruin'd, and upon the Alienation of Abbey-Lands was given to a Branch of the Family of *Stuart*. Higher up lies *Inchgarvy*, betwixt two Promontories, near the *Queen's-Ferry*; it was also fortify'd, and the Guns of the Forts could reach the Shore on both sides, so that no Ships could safely pass it without Leave.

C H A P. XIII.

Of the Civil Government of Scotland.

THE Government of *Scotland*, as that of *England*, is by King and Parliament. The *Scots* Monarchy is justly reckon'd the oldest of the known World; His present Majesty being the 114th Sovereign, according to the following Catalogue.

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| 1 <i>Fergusus.</i> | 24 <i>Conarus.</i> |
| 2 <i>Feritharis.</i> | 25 <i>Ethodius I.</i> |
| 3 <i>Meinus.</i> | 26 <i>Satrael.</i> |
| 4 <i>Dornadilla.</i> | 27 <i>Donaldus I.</i> |
| 5 <i>Nothatus.</i> | 28 <i>Ethodius II.</i> |
| 6 <i>Rutherus.</i> | 29 <i>Athirco.</i> |
| 7 <i>Reutha.</i> | 30 <i>Natholocus.</i> |
| 8 <i>Thereus.</i> | 31 <i>Findochus.</i> |
| 9 <i>Josina.</i> | 32 <i>Donaldus II.</i> |
| 10 <i>Finnenus.</i> | 33 <i>Donaldus III.</i> |
| 11 <i>Durfsus.</i> | 34 <i>Crathilinthus.</i> |
| 12 <i>Euenus I.</i> | 35 <i>Fincormachus.</i> |
| 13 <i>Gillus Nothus.</i> | 36 <i>Romachus.</i> |
| 14 <i>Euenus II.</i> | 37 <i>Angusianus.</i> |
| 15 <i>Ederus.</i> | 38 <i>Fethelmachus.</i> |
| 16 <i>Euenus III.</i> | 39 <i>Eugenius I.</i> |
| 17 <i>Metellanus.</i> | 40 <i>Fergusus II.</i> |
| 18 <i>Caratacus.</i> | 41 <i>Eugenius II.</i> |
| 19 <i>Corbredus I.</i> | 42 <i>Dongardus.</i> |
| 20 <i>Dardanus.</i> | 43 <i>Constantinus I.</i> |
| 21 <i>Corbredus II. Galdus Cog.</i> | 44 <i>Congallus I.</i> |
| 22 <i>Luctacus.</i> | 45 <i>Goranus.</i> |
| 23 <i>Moggaldus.</i> | 46 <i>Eugenius III.</i> |

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| 47 Congallus II. | 82 Grimus. |
| 48 Kinnatullus. | 83 Milcolumbus II. |
| 49 Aidanus. | 84 Duncanus I. |
| 50 Kennethus. | 85 Macbethus. |
| 51 Eugenius IV. | 86 Milcolumbus III. |
| 52 Ferchardus I. | 87 Donaldus Banus. |
| 53 Donaldus IV. | 88 Duncanus II. |
| 54 Ferchardus II. | 89 Edgarus. |
| 55 Malduinus. | 90 Alexander I. Cog. Acer. |
| 56 Eugenius V. | 91 David I. |
| 57 Eugenius VI. | 92 Milcolumbus IV. |
| 58 Amberkelethus. | 93 Gulielmus. |
| 59 Eugenius VII. | 94 Alexander II. |
| 60 Mordacus. | 95 Alexander III. |
| 61 Etfinus. | 96 Joannes Balliolus. |
| 62 Eugenius VIII. | 97 Robertus Bruffius. |
| 63 Fergusus III. | 98 David II. |
| 64 Solvathius. | 99 Edvardus Balliolus. |
| 65 Acajus. | 100 Robertus II. |
| 66 Congallus. | 101 Robertus III. |
| 67 Dongallus. | 102 Jacobus I. |
| 68 Alpinus. | 103 Jacobus II. |
| 69 Kennethus II. | 104 Jacobus III. |
| 70 Donaldus V. | 105 Jacobus IV. |
| 71 Constantinus II. | 106 Jacobus V. |
| 72 Ethus. | 107 Henricus Stuartus, cum
Maria Stuarto. |
| 73 Gregorius. | 108 Jacobus VI. |
| 74 Donaldus VI. | 109 Carolus I. |
| 75 Constantinus III. | 110 Carolus II. |
| 76 Milcolumbus I. | 111 Jacobus VII. |
| 77 Indulphus. | 112 Gulielmus & Maria. |
| 78 Duffus. | 113 Anna. |
| 79 Culenus. | 114 Georgius. |
| 80 Kennethus III. | |
| 81 Constantinus IV. Cog. Calv. | |

If there be other Nations who pretend to as numerous and as antient a Catalogue, there is none who can pretend to such a Catalogue all of one Race, and who possess'd the Sovereignty of a Nation so many Years without being conquer'd. The Original of the Scots Monarchy is by Buchanan, Lesley, and other Historians, ascrib'd to the Choice of the Chieftains, or Heads of Tribes, who govern'd the People in an Aristocratical manner, after their first Arrival in *Albion*, till being attack'd by the *Picts* and *Britons*, and none of those Chieftains being willing to submit to any of their own Number, they sent to *Ireland* for *Fergus*, Son to King *Ferquhard*, to come to their Assistance with Troops; upon which they made him King, and the Crown has continued in his Posterity ever since. It appears however by History,

History, that those Heads of Tribes, and afterwards the Estates of Parliament, did always retain a very great Power in their own Hands, and that the King was not allow'd to do any thing of Moment without their Consent, tho' all pass'd in his Name, as being at the Head of the Administration in Peace and War. From *Fergus I.* till *Kenneth III.* they dispos'd of the Succession to the fittest of the Line, without regard to a direct Descent, from Father to Son; but since that Time it has been for most part Hereditary, till *Baliol's* Time, that he and his Posterity were forfeited for betraying the Sovereignty of the Nation to the *English*: upon which the Sovereignty was confer'd on *Robert Bruce*, the next of the Line, and from him his present Majesty is lineally descended. The Prerogative before the Union of the Crowns was much more limited than it has been since, as appears by History, and by the old Acts of Parliament, from which 'tis evident that their Consent was necessary for Peace and War, for Guards and Garisons, for Embassies to Foreign Princes about the Marriage of our Princes, Trade, War, &c. for appointing Judges, Officers of State, and Privy Counsellors; for annexing and alienating the Revenues of the Crown, and for settling the Succession in case of its being controverted. The Curious may find Vouchers for this in a Book entituled, *An Historical Account of the Antient Rights and Power of the Parliament of Scotland*, printed in 1703. where the Histories and Acts of Parliament which prove it, are quoted at large.

The Parliament of *Scotland* consists of three Estates, viz. Lords, Barons and Boroughs; but this Distinction is modern, for antiently all Freeholders that held of the Crown *in Capite* had a Right to come to Parliament in Person, and in the old Acts are all call'd Lords of Parliament; but that Denomination came afterwards to be appropriated to the Peers: however, they never sat in a distinct House from those other Members, whom later Ages call'd Commons. The Curious may find the Original of those now call'd Lords of Parliament in *Craig de Feudis, Lib. 1. diegesi XI.* by which it appears that they appropriated this Name to themselves by Custom and the Courtesy of the Nation, not but that there was a Distinction before betwixt Peers and Commons in Title and Honour; but originally they deriv'd their Right to sit in Parliament from their Free-holds, and not from their Titles.

The lesser Nobility, call'd Barons, being very numerous, and Parliaments being annual by the Constitution, which put them to great Charge, in the Reign of King *James I.* an Act was made, empowering them to chuse two or more Wise Men, according to the Largeness of each Shire, to represent them in Parliament; and since that time the Name of Barons has been appropriated to that State, as that of Lords has been to the State of Peers. By the antient Constitution the *Scots* Peers were nam'd in Parliament, the Causes of their being advanc'd to that Dignity, were sub-

submitted to their Cognizance, and the Patent ratify'd by Parliament did generally exprefs the Causes of their Advancement to be *great, evident and reasonable*; and when any Borough was erected with a Privilege of sending Members to Parliament, it always was with Consent of the States. It appears also by the old Acts, that the Parliaments were adjourn'd by their own Consent, and the Time and Place of their next Meeting appointed by an Act before they broke up; and during the intervals they appointed a Committee of their own Number to superintend the Administration, to assist the King with their Advice, and to be accountable to them at next Meeting: but since the Union of the Crowns, the Prerogative of the Prince has been enlarg'd, and the Power of Parliaments abridg'd. This laid the Foundation of that unhappy Discord betwixt the King and the Country, which broke out into a Civil War in the Reign of King *Charles I.* but upon an Accommodation the Parliament was restor'd to this Power by his Consent; yet in the Reign of King *Charles II.* those Privileges were surrendred by a pack'd Parliament, which rais'd the Grievances of the Country so high, as brought on the Revolution, when the Convention of States resum'd a Part of it, and the Country has since suffer'd severely by their not resum'ing the whole. The Parliament of *Scotland* had formerly a Committee to prepare Matters that came before them, call'd the Articles; they consisted of an equal Number of each State, chosen by the Advice and Consent of the whole Parliament, till the Year 1617. that King *James VI.* in order to advance his Prerogative, alter'd the Method, by getting the Bishops to withdraw out of the House, and chuse so many Noblemen, after which the Noblemen chose so many of the Bishops in like manner, and they Two chose such of the Shires and Boroughs as were to be upon the Articles: by this Method nothing could be propos'd in Parliament without Consent of the Court, contrary to the old Constitution, by which the Members of Parliament had Power by themselves, or their Speaker, to propose what was thought meet and necessary for the Common-wealth; and therefore those Lords of the Articles were abolish'd since the Revolution, as an intolerable Grievance.

When the old Practice of making an Act in one Parliament, appointing the Time for the meeting of the next, was laid aside, the Parliament was summon'd by Proclamation at the Head Borough of every Shire, 40 Days before they met; and when the Freeholders, instead of coming in Person, chose Representatives, every one that held Lands of the Crown valu'd at 40 Shillings *Scots*, according to the old Taxation, which is now equal to 10 Pounds Sterling *per annum*, might elect, or be elected, except they were under some Legal Incapacity. The Representatives of Boroughs were elected by the Common-Council of the said Boroughs, and controverted Elections were determin'd by the Parliament.

Of late, especially since the Reign of King *James VI.* the Officers of State, even such of them as were Commoners, were brought into Parliament without being elected; but this was contrary to the old Constitution, as appears by the Statutes of *David II.* and *Robert II.*

When the Day came, on which the first Session of each Parliament was to be held, the Members went to the House in great State and Solemnity; this Cavalcade was call'd the Riding of the Parliament, and the Order of it was thus: The Crown, Scepter, and Sword of State, were brought from the Castle of *Edinburgh* to the Palace in a Coach, carry'd by three of the antientest Earls bare-headed, and attended by a Guard till they brought them to the King or his Commissioners; and as the *Regalia* pass'd through the Streets, the People were oblig'd to uncover. When the King or Commissioner was ready, the Procession begun thus: All the Members mounted their Horses, with rich Footcloaths and Trappings, in the great Court before the Palace, the Burgesses two and two, being each allow'd a Lackey a-piece, two Trumpeters and two Pursevants all in their Coats bare-headed ushering the Way; and they were followed by four Door-keepers of the Session, or Courts of Justice, on Horseback. Next came the Commissioners of Shires, two by two, each having two Lackeys, and the said Commissioners and the Burgesses are allow'd to wear Cloaks; next to them come such of the Officers of State as are not Noblemen, and two of the Door-keepers of the Council bring up the Rear: next to them ride the Lords by two and two in their Robes, according to their several Degrees; next to them come four Trumpeters bare-headed two and two; four Pursevants in their Coats, two and two; six Heralds in that same manner; then the Gentleman-Usher bare-headed; next *Lyon* King at Arms bare-headed, with his Coat and Robes, and Foot-Mantle, and his Battoon in his Hand; then comes the Sword of State, the Scepter, and the Crown, carried by three of the antientest Nobility, who are present bare-headed. On each side the *Regalia* there are three Mace-bearers with their Maces bare-headed; after them comes a Nobleman bare-headed with a Purse, containing the Lord High Commissioner's Commission; last of all comes the Lord High Commissioner, with the Dukes on his Right Hand, and the Marquisses on his Left; when the King is present, the Master of the Horse rides near, but a little aside. Every Duke has 8 Lackeys, every Marquis 6, every Earl 4, every Viscount 3, and every Lord 3, and every Nobleman has a Gentleman to hold up his Train beside his Pages. In the time of Episcopacy, the two Archbishops were allow'd the Equipage of Dukes, and the other Bishops that of Lords. When the King is present, the Marquisses ride after the Earls, and the Dukes after the Marquisses, and the Lord Chancellor immediately before the King, bearing the Great Seal. The Noblemens Lackeys have over their

their Liveries short Velvet Coats, with their Badges, Crests and Motto's, in Plait or Embroidery, on their Backs and Breasts. The Great Officers of State ride up from the Palace about half an hour before the Cavalcade in their Robes, attended by their Friends on Horseback, and wait in the Parliament-House. When the Commissioner enters, the Lord Chancellor takes his own Purse, and ushers him from the Bar to the Throne. When the King is present, the Lord Chancellor receives his Majesty at the Door of the Parliament-House, and ushers him up to the Throne : the whole Members of Parliament wait on the High Commissioner, or the King, in the Great Hall, the Noblemen in their Scarlet Robes fac'd with Ermin according to their Degree, the Guards follow the King or Commissioner, and the Street is lin'd on both sides with the Train'd-Bands : the Throne is rais'd 6 Steps high, with a Canopy of State over it ; on the first Step sits the Lord Chancellor, with other Officers of State on both sides of him, on the next Step sit the Judges ; on the Right Hand of the Throne there are two Rows of Benches, upon which the Archbishops and Bishops formerly sat, but now the Chief of the Nobility ; on the Left Hand there are 3 Rows of Benches for the rest of the Nobility ; in the middle of the Floor there are two Tables, one for the *Regalia*, and in two great Chairs by them sit the Lord High Constable and the Earl Marshal ; at the other Table sits the Lord Clerk-Register, with his Deputies the Clerks of Parliament : on the Right side the Commissioners for Shires sit upon Forms, and on the Left the Commissioners for Boroughs ; if the King be present, he speaks to them in his Robes, with the Crown on his Head, and all the Members stand up uncover'd ; but the Commissioner appears only in an ordinary Suit, and stands and speaks uncover'd. The Members return in the same Order back to the Palace, only the Constable and Marechal ride on the Commissioner's right and left hand, with Caps of Permission ; the Lord Chancellor and Lord Privy-Seal stay behind until all march away, and then return in the same State to the Palace, as they came from it to the Parliament-House ; and the same Order of Riding was observ'd the last Day of the Parliament. Freedom of Speech and Debate was very well secur'd to the Members of Parliament by the antient Constitution ; for by the old Acts of Parliament it appears, that the States had a commanding Power in all Matters of Government, but this Liberty was several times invaded by Arbitrary Princes, which generally ended in the Ruin of themselves, or their Favourites ; it was very much abridg'd in most Reigns since the Union of the Crowns, and Protections or Dissents, as to Publick Acts, were accounted Treasonable : but at the Revolution the States claim'd Freedom of Speech and Debate as their Right, and Protections and Dissents have since that time been frequent enough against Publick Acts. When Matters are put to the Vote, every Member answers distinctly to his Name, and gives

gives his Vote in these Words, *I approve*, or, *I do not approve*; and those who are not satisfied, or have not a Mind to give their Vote, say, *Non liquet*; which was an Ease to conscientious Members, and a Subterfuge to Politicians. When the Draught of an Act was approv'd by the Majority, the way of passing it was by the Touch of the Scepter. It does not appear by the ancient Constitution, that the Kings of *Scotland* were allow'd a Negative Voice; and even since the Union of the Crowns, till of late Years, care was generally taken that nothing should be offer'd to the Touch of the Scepter that might have a Negative put upon it from the Throne. When Acts were pass'd, they were promulgated in the Close of the Session by Proclamation.

We come next to the Members who constituted the Parliament of *Scotland*.

A LIST of the Nobility of SCOTLAND.

DUKES.

Duke of *Rothsay*, Prince of *Wales*.
James Hamilton, Duke of *Hamilton*.
Anne Scot, Dutcheß of *Buccleugh*.
E. Charles Lenox, Duke of *Lenox*.
P. George Gordon, Duke of *Gordon*.
James Douglass, Duke of *Queensberry*.
John Campbell, Duke of *Argyle*.
Archibald Douglass, Duke of *Douglass*.
John Murray, Duke of *Athol*.
James Graham, Duke of *Montrose*.
John Ker, Duke of *Roxburgh*.

MARQUISSES.

John Hay, Marquifs of *Tweddale*.
William Ker, Marquifs of *Lothian*.
William Johnston, Marquifs of *Annandale*.

EARLS.

John Lindsay, Earl of *Crawford*.
 † *John Hay*, Earl of *Errol*.
 † *William Keith*, Earl *Mareschal*.
John Southerland, Earl of *Southerland*.
 † *John Areskine*, Earl of *Marr*.

John

Chap. 12. Scotland, now North-Britain.

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John Lesley, Earl of *Rothes*.
James Douglass, Earl of *Morton*.
David Areskine, Earl of *Buchan*.
William Cunningham, Earl of *Glencairn*.
Alexander Montgomery, Earl of *Eglington*.
John Kennedy, Earl of *Cassils*.
John Sinclair, Earl of *Caithness*.
Charles Stuart, Earl of *Murray*.
† *P. William Maxwell*, Earl of *Nithsdale*.
† *George Seton*, Earl of *Winton*.
George Levingston, Earl of *Linlithgow*.
Charles Home, Earl of *Home*.
P. James Drummond, Earl of *Perth*.
William Fleming, Earl of *Wigton*.
John Lyon, Earl of *Strathmore*.
E. Thomas Hamilton, Earl of *Abercorn*.
Alexander Areskine, Earl of *Kellie*.
Thomas Hamilton, Earl of *Haddington*.
James Stuart, Earl of *Galloway*.
John Maitland, Earl of *Lauderdale*.
P. William Mackenzie, Earl of *Seaforth*.
Hugh Campbell, Earl of *Lowdon*.
 Creichton, Earl of *Dumfries*.
E. Alexander, Earl of *Stirling*.
E. Thomas Bruce, Earl of *Elgin and Ailesbury*.
James Carnagie, Earl of *Southesk*.
P. Charles Stuart, Earl of *Traquair*.
David Weems, Earl of *Weems*.
William Ramsay, Earl of *Dalhousie*.
James Ogilvy, Earl of *Airly*.
James Ogilvy, Earl of *Finlater and Seafeld*.
† *Robert Dalziel*, Earl of *Carnwath*.
David Lesley, Earl of *Leven*.
E. Lionel Talmash, Earl of *Dysert*.
† *James Maul*, Earl of *Panmure*.
Charles Hamilton, Earl of *Selkirk*.
David Carnagie, Earl of *Northesk*.
—— *Bruce*, Earl of *Kincardine*.
—— *Linsay*, Earl of *Belcarras*.
Charles Gordon, Earl of *Aboyn*.
E. Levingston, Earl of *Newburgh*.
William Boyd, Earl of *Kilmarnock*.
 Cochran, Earl of *Dundonald*.
George Douglass, Earl of *Dumbarton*.
John Keith, Earl of *Kintore*.
George Campbell, Earl of *Broadalbin*.
—— *Gordon*, Earl of *Aberdeen*.
Charles Murray, Earl of *Dunmore*.

George Hamilton, Earl of Orkney.
 John Hamilton, Earl of Ruthglen.
 Douglafs, Earl of March.
 Patrick Hume, Earl of Marchmont.
 John Carmichel, Earl of Hindford.
 George Mackenzie, Earl of Cromarty.
 John Dalrymple, Earl of Stair.
 Archibald Primrose, Earl of Roseberry.
 James Steuart, Earl of Bute.
 Charles Hope, Earl of Hoptoun.
 David Boyle, Earl of Glasgow.
 Lord Henry Scot, Earl of Delorain.
 Archibald Campbel, Earl of Ila.
 Charles Douglass, Earl of Selway.
 Thomas Hay, Earl of Kinnoule.
 David Collier, Earl of Portmore.

VISCOUNTS.

E. Robert Carey, Viscount of Falkland.
 E. Edward Constable, Viscount of Dumbar.
 Edward Murray, Viscount of Stormont.
 † William Gordon, Viscount of Kenmure.
 Arbuthnet, Viscount of Arbuthnet.
 P. Creichton, Viscount of Frendraught.
 Archibald Seaton, Viscount of Kingston.
 Robert Mackgil, Viscount of Oxenford.
 E. Arthur Ingram, Viscount of Irwin.
 James Livingston, Viscount of Kilsyth.
 E. Peregrine Osborn, Viscount of Dumblane, and Duke of Leeds.
 William Cheney, Viscount of Newhaven.
 † James Drummond, Viscount of Strathallan.
 Crawford, Viscount of Kilbirny.
 Thomas Hay, Viscount of Duplin.

LORDS.

William Forbes, Lord Forbes.
 Frazer, Lord Salton.
 Patrick Gray, Lord Gray.
 Stuart, Lord Ochiltree.
 Allan Cathcart, Lord Cathcart.
 Henry Sinclair Lord Sinclair.
 Douglass, Lord Mordington.
 Francis Semple, Lord Semple.
 John Elphinston, Lord Elphinston.
 Charles Oliphant, Lord Oliphant.
 Simon Frazer, Lord Lovat.

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William Ross, Lord Ross.
 Walter Sandilands, Lord Torphichen.
 David Lesley, Lord Lindors.
 John Elphinstone, Lord Balmerinock.
 Walter Stuart, Lord Blantyre.
 William Cranston, Lord Cranston.
 Robert Balfour, Lord Burleigh.
 Francis Napier, Lord Napier.
 E Thomas Fairfax, Lord Cameron.
 E Richardson, Lord Craigmond.
 George Mackay, Lord Rea.
 George Forrester, Lord Forrester.
 Alexander Forbes, Lord Pittligo.
 William Hamilton, Lord Bargeny.
 George Ogilvy, Lord Bamf.
 Patrick Murray, Lord Elibank.
 David Falconer, Lord Halkerton.
 John Hamilton, Lord Belhaven.
 † Kenneth Sutherland, Lord Duffus.
 Robert Rollo, Lord Rollo.
 Robert Colvil, Lord Colvil.
 Rutherford, Lord Rutherford.
 John Bellenden, Lord Bellenden.
 Lesly, Lord Newark.
 † William Nairn, Lord Nairn.
 E John Churchill, Lord Eyemouth, and Duke of Marlborough.

Note, Those who have P before them are Popish, those who have E before them are English, and those who have † before them are forfeited.

Commissioners for Shires 85.

Edinburgh	4.	Bute	2.	Fife	4.
Haddington	4.	Renfrew	3.	Forfar	4.
Berwick	4.	Sterling	3.	Bamf	2.
Roxburgh	4.	Linlithgow	2.	Kircudbright	2.
Selkirk	2.	Perth	4.	Sutherland	2.
Peebles	2.	Kincardin	2.	Caithness	1.
Lanark	4.	Aberdeen	4.	Elgin	2.
Dumfries	4.	Inverness	2.	Stewartry of Ork-	
Wigton	2.	Nairn	2.	ney	1.
Air	2.	Cromarty	2.	Ross	2.
Dumbarton	2.	Argyle	3.	Kinross	1.

Commis-

Commissioners for Burghs 67.

Edinburgh	2.	Elgin	1.
Perth	1.	Peebles	1.
Dundee	1.	Craill	1.
Aberdeen	1.	Tayn	1.
Sterling	1.	Culrofs	1.
Linlithgow	1.	Bampf	1.
St. Andrews	1.	Whithorn	1.
Glasgow	1.	Forfar	1.
Air	1.	Rothefay	1.
Haddington	1.	Nairn	1.
Dysert	1.	Forres	1.
Kirkaldy	1.	Rutherglen	1.
Montrofs	1.	North Berwick	1.
Couper	1.	Anstruther Wester	1.
Anstruther Easter	1.	Cullen	1.
Dumfries	1.	Lawder	1.
Inverness	1.	Kintore	1.
Bruntisland	1.	Annan	1.
Inverkeithing	1.	Lochmaban	1.
Kinghorn	1.	Sanguhar	1.
Breechen	1.	New Galloway	1.
Irving	1.	Kilrenny	1.
Fedburgh	1.	Fortrose	1.
Kircudbright	1.	Dingwal	1.
Wigton	1.	Dornoch	1.
Dumfermling	1.	Queensferry	1.
Pittenweem	1.	Inverara	1.
Selkirk	1.	Inverury	1.
Dumbrison	1.	Wick	1.
Renfrew	1.	Kirkwal	1.
Dumbar	1.	Inverhervie	1.
Lanerk	1.	Stranraer	1.
Aberbrothick	1.	Campbeltoun	1.

This was the Constitution of the Parliament of Scotland before the Union of the Nations, but by the late Act of Union it is now as follows: The Peers of Scotland are to name 16 out of their own Number by open Election and Plurality of Voices of the Peers present, and of the Proxies for such as shall be absent, the said Proxies being Peers, and both the Constituent and Proxy being qualify'd according to Law. The absent Peers may also send to all such Meetings for Election, Lists of the Peers whom they judge fittest, duly sign'd before Witnesses, which shall be reckon'd as good as if the Parties had been present and given in the said List; and in case of the Death or Legal Incapacity of any of the said 16 Peers, the Peers shall nominate another of their own Number.

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The Election of the Commons, according to the Act of Union, is as follows.

The Shire of Edinburgh	1.	Kincardin	1.
Haddington	1.	Aberdeen	1.
Berwick	1.	Inverness	1.
Roxburgh	1.	Nairn and Cromarty by turns	1.
Selkirk	1.	Nairn to have the first E-	
Peebles	1.	lection.	
Lanark	1.	Argyle	1.
Dumfries	1.	Fife	1.
Wigton	1.	Forfar	1.
Air	1.	Bamf	1.
Dumbarton	1.	Kircudbright	1.
Bute and Caithness		Sutherland	1.
by turns	1.	Clackmannan and Kinross	1.
Bute to have the		by turns; Clackmannan to	
first Election.		have the first Election.	
Renfrew	1.	Ross	1.
Stirling	1.	Elgin	1.
Linlithgow	1.	Orkney	1.
Perth	1.	In all for the Shires	30.

The Election for the Boroughs.

Edinburgh,	1.
Kirkwall, Wick, Dornoch, Dingwall and Tain,	1.
Fortrose, Inverness, Nairn and Forres,	1.
Elgin, Culleith, Bamf, Inverury and Kintore,	1.
Aberdeen, Bervy, Montrose, Aberbrothick and Brechin,	1.
Forfar, Perth, Dundee, Couper and St. Andrews,	1.
Crail, Kilmarnock, Anstruther-Easter, Anstruther-Wester and Pit-	
tenweem,	1.
Dysert, Kirkcaldy, Kinghorn and Bruntisland,	1.
Innerkeithing, Dumfries, Queensferry, Culrofs and Stirling,	1.
Glasgow, Renfrew, Ratherglen and Dumbarton,	1.
Haddington, Dumbar, North-Berwick, Lauder and Jedburgh,	1.
Selkirk, Peebles, Linlithgow and Lanark,	1.
Dumfries, Sanquhar, Annan, Lochmaben and Kircudbright,	1.
Wigton, New Galloway, Stranraer and Whitehorn,	1.
Air, Irwin, Roshay, Campbeltown and Inverara,	1.

The way how they are to be elected is thus: Each of the Boroughs are to elect a Commissioner in the same manner as they did formerly (Edinburgh excepted, which is allow'd one for it self) and the Commissioners so elected are to meet at such Time and Borough within their respective Districts, as his Majesty, his Heirs or Successors shall appoint, and elect one for each of the fourteen Districts above mention'd; and where the Votes of the Commissioners for the said Boroughs met to chuse Representatives

from

from the several Districts to the Parliament of *Great Britain* shall be equal, the President of the Meeting is to have a casting Vote, besides his Vote for the Borough from which he is sent. The Commissioner from the eldest Burgh is to preside in the first Meeting, and the Commissioners from the other Boroughs in their respective Districts to preside afterwards by turns, in the same Order as the said Burghs are now call'd in the Rolls of the Parliament of *Scotland*. And in case any of the said fifteen Commissioners die, or become legally incapable to sit, then the Town of *Edinburgh*, or the District which chose the said Member, shall elect a Member in his or their Place. None are capable to elect or to be elected for any of the Three Estates, but such as are one and twenty Years of Age compleat, and are Protestants. Those who are suspected of Popery, and refuse, when required, to swear and subscribe the *Formula*, contain'd in the Third Act made in the 8th and 9th Sessions of King *William's* Parliament, entitled, *An Act for preventing the Growth of Popery*, are made incapable of electing or being elected, as are all those who are at present incapable by the Laws of the Kingdom.

And for the effectual and orderly Election of the *Scots* Lords and Commons, it is enacted, That when her Majesty, her Heirs and Successors, shall declare their Pleasure for holding the first or any subsequent Parliament of *Great Britain*, and when for that effect a Writ shall be issued out under the Great Seal of the united Crowns directed to the Privy Council of *Scotland*; that until the Parliament of *Great Britain* make further Provision in the Matter, the said Writ shall contain a Warrant and Command to the Privy Council to issue out a Proclamation in her Majesty's Name, requiring the Peers of *Scotland* to meet and assemble in such Time and Place within *Scotland* as her Majesty and Royal Successors shall think fit, to elect the said sixteen Peers; and requiring the Lord Clerk-Register, or two of the Clerks of Session, to attend all such Meetings, and to administer the Oaths that are or shall be by Law requir'd, and to ask the Votes; and having made up the Lists in presence of the Meeting, to return the Names of the sixteen Peers chosen (certify'd under the Subscription of the said Lord Clerk-Register, Clerk or Clerks of Session attending) to the Clerk of the Privy Council of *Scotland*. And in like manner requiring and ordaining the Freeholders in the respective Shires or Stewartries, to meet and convene at the head Boroughs of their several Shires and Stewartries to elect their Commissioners, according to the Order above mention'd, and ordaining the Clerks of the said Meetings, immediately after the said Elections are over, to return the Names of the Persons elected to the Clerks of the Privy Council. And lastly ordains *Edinburgh* to elect their Commissioner, and the other Royal Boroughs to elect each of them a Commissioner, and to send the said Commissioners at such Times to such Burghs within their respective Districts, as her Majesty and Successors by such Proclamation shall appoint. The common

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mon Clerk of the respective Burghs, where the Election is appointed, is to attend the said Meeting, and immediately after Election to return the Name of the Person so elected, certify'd under his Hand, to the Clerk of the Privy Council, that the Names of the Sixteen Peers, Thirty Commissioners for Shires, and Fifteen Commissioners for Burghs, being so return'd to the Privy Council, may be return'd to the Court from whence the Writ did issue under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom.

The Present Representatives.

DUKES,

*Montrose,
Roxburgh.*

MARQUISSES,

*Lothian,
Annandale.*

EARLS,

*Southerland,
Roths,
Haddington,*

Shire of Aberdeen.

Sir Alex. Cummin of Culter, Kt.

Burgh of Aberdeen.

Col. John Middleton.

Shire of Air.

Hon. John Montgomery Esq;

Burgh of Air.

Charles Oliphant Esq; M. D.

Shire of Argyle.

Sir James Campbell of Ardkinglass, Kt.

Shire of Bamff.

Alexander Abercrombie of Glasgow, Esq;

Shire of Berwick.

Geo. Bailie of Jeriswood, Esq;

Shires of Bute and Caithness.

Sir Robert Gordon Kt.

Shires of Clackmannan and Kinross.

Captain Douglas.

Shire of Dumbarton.

John Campbell of Mamore, Esq;

Shire of Dumfries.

Sir William Johnston.

Orkney,

Stairs,

Loudon,

Islay,

Buchan,

Bute,

Delorain.

LORDS,

Rofs,

Belhaven.

Burgh of Dumfries.

Alexander Ferguson Esq;

Shire of Edinburgh.

John Baird Esq;

City of Edinburgh.

Geo. Warrender, Lord Provost.

Shire of Elgin.

Col. Grant of Grant.

Burgh of Elgin.

Col. John Campbell.

Shire of Fife.

Sir John Anstruther of Anstruther.

Burgh of Dysert.

Hon. Col. Ker.

Burgh of Anstruther-Easter.

Col. Anstruther.

Shire of Forfar.

James Scot of Logie Esq;

Shire of Haddington.

John Cockburn of Ormiston, Esq;

Burgh of Haddington.

Sir David Dalrymple of Hales,

Bar. Lord Advocate.

K 2

Shire

Shire of Inverness.
 Forbes, Esq;
Burgh of Inverness.
 William Stewart, Esq;
Shire of Kincardin.
 Sir Alexander Ramsay of Bal-
 main, Bar.
Stewartry of Kirkcubright.
 Alexander Murray, Esq;
Shire of Lanerk.
 John Lockhart, Esq;
Burgh of Glasgow.
 Thomas Smith, Esq;
Shire of Linlithgow.
 Sir James Cunningham, Kt.
Burgh of Linlithgow.
 Hon. Col. George Douglas.
Shires of Nairn and Cromarty.
 Capt. Alexander Urquhart, Esq;
Shires of Orkney and Zetland.
 Capt. Moody.
Shire of Peebles.
 Alexander Murray, Esq;
Shire of Perth.
 Sir Henry Stirling, Bar.

Burgh of Perth.
 Patrick Halden, Esq;
Shire of Renfrew.
 Sir Robert Pollock, Bar.
Shire of Ross.
 Lieutenant General Charles Ross,
 Esq;
Burgh of Tayn.
 Robert Monro, Esq;
Shire of Roxburgh.
 William Douglass, Esq;
Shire of Selkirk.
 John Pringle of Haining, Esq;
Shire of Sterling.
 Mungo Hadden, Esq;
Burgh of Sterling.
 Henry Cunningham, Esq;
Shire of Sutherland.
 Sir William Gordon of Dal-
 pholly, Kt. & Bar.
Shire of Wigtoun.
 Hon. Col. John Steward.
Burgh of Wigtoun.
 Col. Patrick Vans, Esq;

Having mention'd the Regalia, on occasion of the Riding of the Parliament, it is proper here to give a Description of them, since by the Union-Act they are no more to be made use of, but to be reserv'd and deposited in *Scotland* for ever.

The Description of the Regalia of the Kingdom of Scotland, viz. Crown, Scepter, and Sword.

The Crown.

The Imperial Crown of *Scotland* is of pure Gold, enrich'd with many precious Stones, Diamonds, Pearls, and curious Enamellings; the Form of it is thus: First it is compos'd of a large broad Circle or Fillet (which goes round the Head) adorn'd with twenty two large precious Stones, viz. Topazes, Amethysts, Garnats, Emeralds, Rubies, Hyacinths in Collers of Gold of various Forms, with curious Enamellings; and betwixt each of these Collers and Stones are placed great Oriental Pearls, one of which is wanting.

Secondly, Above the great Circle there is another small one form'd with twenty Points, adorn'd with the like Number of Diamonds and Saphirs alternately, and on each Point there is a great Pearl.

Thirdly,

Thirdly, The upper Circle is heighten'd with ten Crosses floree, each being adorn'd in the Center with a great Diamond betwixt four large Pearls put cross-wise, but some of the Pearls are wanting; and the Number extant upon the upper part of the Crown, besides what are in the under Circle, and in the Cross-patee are 51. and those Crosses-floree are interchanged with ten high Flower-de-luces alternately betwixt the great Pearls below, on the Points of the second Circle.

This is said to have been the Form of the Crown of Scotland since the League made betwixt *Achais* King of *Scots*, and *Charles* the Great of *France*; it differs from other Imperial Crowns, in that it is heighten'd with Crosses-floree alternately with Flower-de-luces, whereas the Crown of *France* is heighten'd only with Flower-de-luces, and that of *England* with Crosses-patee, alternative with Flower-de-luces. The *Scots* Crown, since King *James VI.* went to *England*, has been ignorantly represented by Herald-Painters, Engravers, and others, after the Form of the Crown of *England*, with Crosses-patee; whereas there is not one Cross-patee, save that on the top of the Mond or Globe; for all the rest are Crosses-floree, such as we see on our old Coins and Churches. Those Crowns were not antiently arched or close: *Charles VIII.* of *France* is said to be the first in *France* who took a close Crown, as appears by his Medals coin'd in the Year 1495. wherein he is call'd *Imperator Orientis*. *Edward V.* of *England*, in the Year 1483, is observ'd to have carried a close Crown by *Selden*. Our Crown is closed thus:

Fourthly, From the upper Circle proceed four Arches (adorn'd with enamell'd Figures) which meet and close at the top, surmounted with a Mond of Gold, or Celestial Globe, enamell'd with blue Semee, or poulder'd with Stars, cross'd and enamell'd with a large Cross-patee on the top, adorn'd in the Extremities with great Pearls, (such a Cross tops the Church of *Holyrood-house*) and canton'd with other four in the Angles. In the Center of the Cross-patee, on the fore part of the Crown, there is a square Amethyst, and on the other side of the Cross there is a great Pearl, and below it, on the foot of the polar part of the Cross, are these Letters, *J. R. V.* by which it would appear that King *James V.* was the first that closed the Crown with Arches, and top'd it with a Globe and Cross-patee. Yet 'tis evident, that the Mony and Medals, coin'd in the Reigns of King *James III.* and *IV.* have a close Crown: And 'tis no less clear, that the Arches of the Crown were not put there from the beginning, or at the making of the Crown; because first, they are tacked with Tacks of Gold to the antient Crown; and secondly, the Workmanship of the Arch is not so good: and there is a small Distinction in the Fineness betwixt the first and last, the latter being superfine Gold, and the other not so exactly to that Standard; whereof Tryal has been made.

Fifthly, The *Tiara*, or Bonnet of the Crown, was of Purple Velvet, but in the Year 1685. there was put in a Cap of Crimson Velvet, adorn'd, as before, with four Plates of Gold, richly wrought and enamell'd, and on each of them a great Pearl, half an Inch in Diameter, which appears between the four Arches; and the Cap is faced with Ermin.

Upon the lowest Circle of the Crown, immediately above the Ermin there are eight small Holes, two and two together in the four Quarters of the Crown, in the middle space betwixt the Arches, to which there are tied two Diamonds, and precious Stones. The Crown is nine Inches Diameter, being twenty seven Inches about; and in height, from the under Circle to the top of the Cross-patee, six Inches and a half: it always stands on a square Cushion of Crimson Velvet, adorn'd with Fringes, and four Torfels of Gold Thread hanging down at each Corner.

The Scepter.

The Stem or Stalk of the Scepter, being Silver double overgilt, is two Foot long, of a Hexagon Form, with three Buttons or Knobs of the same: Betwixt the first Button and the second is the Handle, of a Hexagon Form, furling in the middle and plain; betwixt the second Button and the third, there are three sides engraven; upon that under the *Virgin Mary* (one of the Statues on the top of the Stem) there's the Letter J; upon the second side, under *St. James*, the Letter R; and on the third, under *St. Andrew*, the Figure 5: on the side betwixt the J and R there are engraven fourteen Flower-de-luces; and on the side betwixt the Figure 5 and Letter J, there are ten Thistles continu'd from one Stem, from the third Button to the Capital. The three sides under the Statues are plain, and on the other three there are Antick Engravings, viz. Sacramental Cups, Antick Medusa's Heads, and Rullion Foliages. Upon the top of the Stem there is an Antick Capital of Leaves emboss'd, upon the Abachus of which there arise round the Stem three Statues; first that of the Blessed *Virgin*, crown'd with an open Crown, holding in her right Arm our Blessed Saviour, and in her left hand a Globe with a Cross; next to her, on her right Hand, stands the Statue of *St. Andrew*, in an Apostolical Garment, and on his Head a *Scots Bonnet*, holding in his right Hand a Cross, or Saltire (part of which is broke off) and in his left Hand rais'd up, there's an open Book. On the Blessed *Virgin's* left Hand, and *St. Andrew's* right, there's another Statue, which seems to represent *St. James*, with the like Apostolical Garment, with a hanging Neck superadded, and upon his Head a little Hat, like the *Roman Pileum*; in his right Hand half elevate a Book open, and in his left a Pastoral Staff (the Head broke off) and above each Statue, being two Inches and a half, (except the *Virgin Mary's*, which is a little less) the finishing of a *Gothick Niche*. Betwixt each Statue arises a Rullion in form of a Dolphin, very distinct, in length four Inches, with Foliage along

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long the Body, their Heads upwards, and affronted inward, and the Turn of their Tails ending in a Rose or Cinquefoil outward. Above these Rullions and Statues, stands another Hexagon Button or Knob, with Oak Leaves under every Corner, and above it a Chrystal Globe, of two Inches and a fourth part of an Inch Diameter, within three Bars, jointed above, where it is surmounted with six Rullions, and here again with an Oval Globe, topp'd with an Oriental Pearl of half an Inch Diameter. The whole Scepter in Length is thirty four Inches.

The Sword.

The Sword is five Foot long, the Handle and Pommel are of Silver gilt, in Length fifteen Inches; the Pommel is round and somewhat flat on the two sides, on the middle of each there is a Garland of emboss'd Work, and in the Center there have been two enamell'd Plates, which are broke off. The Traverse, or Cross of the Sword, is Silver gilt, seventeen and a half Inches long; the Form of it is like two Dolphins, their Heads joining, and their Tails ending in Acorns; the Shell hangs down towards the Point of the Sword, form'd like an Escallop flourish'd (or rather like a green Oak Leaf) on the Blade of the Sword there's indented with Gold, *Julius II. P.* The Scabbard is of Crimfon Velyer, cover'd with Silver gilt, and wrought in Filagram Work into Branches of Oak with Leaves and Acorns; on the Scabbard there are four round Plates of Silver gilt, two of them near the Chape are enamell'd blue, and thereon in Golden Characters, *JULIUS II. PON. MAX. N.* At the Mouth of the Scabbard, opposite to the Hook, there's a large square Plate of Silver enamell'd Purple in a Cartouch Azure, an Oak Tree eradicate and fructuate, Or, and above the Cartouch the Papal Ensign, viz. two Keys in Saltyr addossee (three Bowls form'd like Roses or Cinquefoils) ty'd with Trappings, and Tassels hanging down at each side of the Cartouch: above the Keys is the Papal Tiara, environ'd with three Crowns, and two Labels turn'd up adorn'd with Crosses.

Pope *Julius II.* who gave this Sword to King *James IV.* had for his Armorial Figures an Oak Tree fructuate (which is the Reason that the Sword is adorn'd with such Figures) a Hill and a Star; which two last Figures I find not on any part of the Sword: if they have been on the two enamell'd Plates which are lost off from the Pommel, I know not. But 'tis certain this Pope had such Arms, as appears by those Verses made by *Voltoline*, a famous Italian Poet, as the same are mention'd by *Hermannus Hermes*, a German Writer, who gives us these Lines found in a Monastery:

*Quercus, Mons, Stella, formant tua stemmata, Princeps;
Hisque tribus trinum stat diadema tuum.*

*Tuta ratis Petri, mediis non flectitur undis,
Mons tegit a ventis, stellaque monstrat iter.*

Of

Of the *Armorial Bearings* of Scotland, Symbols, and Knights of St. Andrew.

Next to the *Regalia*, 'tis proper to give a Description of the Atchievement of the Sovereigns of Scotland, and of the Reasons of that Bearing, which we shall do from Sir George Mackenzie's Heraldry, thus: Or, a Lion Rampant Gules, arm'd and langu'd Azure, within a double Tressle flower'd and counter-flower'd with Flower-de-lis of the second, incircled with the Order of Scotland, compos'd of Rue and Thistles, having the Image of St. Andrew with his Cross on his Breast appendant to it, and this Motto round the Image, *Nemo me impune lacesset*; above the Shield, an Helmet answerable to the Sovereign's high Quality and Jurisdiction, with a Mantle Or, fac'd with Ermine, adorn'd with an Imperial Crown, beautify'd with (Crosses-patee, according to Sir George, but according to the Description above) Crosses-floree, and Flower-de-lis surmounted on the top for a Crest, with a Lion sejant, full-fac'd Gules, crown'd Or, holding in his dexter Paw a naked Sword proper, and in the sinister a Scepter, both erected pale-wise, supported by two Unicorns Argent, crown'd with Imperial, and gorg'd with open Crowns, to the last Chains affix'd, passing between their fore Legs, and reflexed over their Backs Or; he on the Dexter embracing, and bearing up a Banner of Cloth of Gold, charg'd with the Royal Arms of Scotland, and he on the Sinister another Banner Azure, charg'd with a St. Andrew's Cross Argent, both standing on a Compartment plac'd underneath, from which issue two Thistles, one towards each side of the Escutcheon: and for the Sovereign's Royal Motto's in a Scroll above all, *In defence*, and under, in the Table of the Compartment, *Nemo me impune lacesset*.

The Scots and Foreign Historians say, that Fergus took this Lion for his Arms when he beat the Picts. Thus Hopingius, cap. 6. pag. 3. §. 3. tells us, *Cum Picti in agros Scotorum copias primum ducerent, quibus haud minus cupide quam strenue obviam ivit Fergusius sublati signis, et rumpendo ipsorum claustra, assumpsitque Leonem rubrum erectum, aurea facie descriptum, cauda tergum, ut fere mos est, dum se ad pugnam incitat, verberans, eoque generosam iracundiam significans. Vid. etiam Bayerlink. Tom. 4. Theatr. Vit. Tit. signa pag. 324. Pet. Gregor. de Republ. lib. 6. c. 16. Limneus de jur. publ. lib. 6. numb. 86. Memen. Ord. Equit. Card. pag. 146.* It is observ'd by Boetius, lib. 1. Hist. cap. 7. et lib. 10. That the Crown with which the Lion, borne as a Crest, is crown'd, is *Corona Vallaris*, though our Painters crown him with an Imperial Crown; and certainly a *Corona Vallaris* agrees better with the breaking of the Picts Barriers, for which this Crest was first assum'd. The double Tressure flower'd, counter-flower'd, was added by Charlemain, when he enter'd into a League with Achais King of Scots, to signify that the

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the *French* Lillies should defend and guard the *Scotish* Lion. *Hopingius*, in the Place above quoted, says, that *Charlemain* adorn'd the Crown of *Scotland* (being then Emperor, as well as King of *France*) with four Lillies, and four Croffes, as a Symbol of the *Christian* Religion, and of the inviolable Fidelity of the *Scots*.

The Royal Badges, and ordinary Symbols of the Kingdom of *Scotland*, are a Thistle of Gold crown'd, the white Cross of *St. Andrew* in a Blue Field, the Standard beaving *St. Andrew's* Cross, which is a Badg deriv'd from the *Picts*, after the *Scots* conquer'd their Kingdom; but the Order of the Thistle was erected by *Achaisius*. The Collar of the Order is compos'd of Thistles, interwoven with Sprigs or Leaves of Rue, all of Gold; having thereunto appendant, on a blue Rundle, the Image of *St. Andrew*, his Vesture of Cloth of Gold, with a white Cross of his Martyrdom on his Breast, and in a Circle invironing the Figure, beautify'd with Pearls, this Epigram, *Nemo me impune lacesset*. The ordinary Ensign worn by the Knights of the Order was a green Ribbon, to which was appended a Thistle of Gold, crown'd with an Imperial Crown, within a Circle of Gold, and the abovesaid Motto. Upon the Anniversary Festival of *St. Andrew*, being the Thirtieth of *November*, the Knights of the Order met solemnly in the Cathedral Church of *St. Andrew*, during which Solemnity they were richly apparell'd, wore their Parliament-Robes, and had on their left Shoulders an Azure Rundle, on which was embroider'd *St. Andrew's* Cross *Argent*, inviron'd in the Center with a Crown, beautify'd with *Flower-de-lis* Or.

We have not room to consider the Objections made by some *English* Authors, and others misl'd by them, against the Antiquity of the Atchievement and Symbols of *Scotland*, but design to take an Opportunity, in a larger Description of the Kingdom, to shew that their Objections carry more of Prejudice than Reason.

Of the Privy Council of Scotland.

It appears by the antient Acts of Parliament, that the Members of the Privy Council were nam'd and chosen in Parliament, being an equal Number of each Estate; they continu'd from Parliament to Parliament, were answerable to the King and Parliament for their Advice, and the King was to do nothing in publick Matters without it; and except six of them were present, and their Orders sign'd by the King, their said Orders were not to be obey'd. They were sworn in Presence of the King and Estates, to give him true and plain Counsel in all Matters that concern'd his Majesty and the Realm; but after the Union of the Crowns, King *James* the Sixth alter'd this Method, limited their Number, and nam'd them all himself, tho before that

that time any Lord of Parliament, who was present, had a Right to come to Council without being sent for. In King Charles I's Time the Parliament of Scotland had their Antient Power of naming the Privy Counsellors, in conjunction with his Majesty, refer'd to them; but since the Restauration of King Charles II. the naming of 'em has been in the Crown. They consult about the Publick Affairs of the Kingdom, as Peace, War, &c. and are Judges as to Riots, Tumults, and secret Combinations, Murders, Witchcrafts, &c. and give Commissions to other Judges. For most part People plead their own Causes before the Council; but in case of Riots, Advocates are allow'd, and in their Sentences the major Vote carry'd it. Causes of great weight were commonly refer'd by them to the Parliament; if the Lord Chancellor be present, he presides in this as in all other Courts, and at other times their own President takes the Chair. The Privy Council has been abolish'd since the Union.

The Officers of State are,

	Salary,
	l. s. d.
J. Graham, D. of Montrose, Keeper of the Great Seal,	3000 00 0
John Ker, D. of Roxburgh, Principal Secretary of State, and Keeper of the Signet, ————	— — —
W. Johnston, M. of Annandale, Keeper of the Privy Seal,	2000 00 0
Alexander Lord Polwarth, Lord Register, ————	444 16 8
Sir David Dalrymple, Lord Advocate, ————	1000 00 0
Adam Cockburn of Ormiston, Lord Justice Clerk, ————	400 00 0
Sir James Stuart, Solicitor, ————	400 00 0

Sir George Mackenzie, in his Book of Precedency, takes notice of a Distinction betwixt the Officers of the Crown and Officers of State. The Officers of the Crown had their Designation from the Kingdom, as *Constabularius Scotia*, &c. and in King Malcolm II's Parliament were rank'd thus; the Chancellor, the Justice General, the Chamberlain, the Steward, the Constable, and Mareschal. In King James VI's Time, the Officers of the Crown were declar'd in Parliament to be the Treasurer, Secretary, the Collector, (which Office is now join'd with the Treasurer) the Justice General, Justice Clerk, Advocate, Master of Requests, Clerk of Register; but the High Chamberlain, Constable, Admiral and Mareschal, are Officers of the Crown, but not Officers of State: the specifical Difference being, that in all Acts or Meetings which concern the State, they sit as Members, by virtue of their Office, as in Parliaments, Conventions, &c. whereas the Chamberlain, Admiral, Constable and Mareschal sit not as such, but as they are Noblemen. In 1677. the Officers of State that should have place in Parliament were limited to Eight, and thus rank'd; Treasurer, Privy-Seal, Secretary, Register, Advocate, Justice-Clerk, Treasurer-Deputy, and Master of Requests: and the Lord Chancellor, if a Nobleman, had his Place as such, but not as an Officer of State.

The

The Rules of Precedency among the Subjects are the same in Scotland, as in England. At the Coronation of King Charles I. his Majesty, for preventing Differences between the Nobility of both Kingdoms, order'd, That all those of the same Degree in England should in England take place from all those of the same Degree in Scotland; and *vice versa*, That all those of the same Degree in Scotland should in Scotland take place of all those of the same Degree in England: but by the Articles of the Union, all the *English* of the same Degree, at the time of the Union, are to have the Rank and Precedency before all the *Scots* of the like Order and Degree at the time of the Union; but the present Peers of Scotland are to have the Precedency before all Peers of Great Britain of the like Orders and Degrees who may be created after the Union.

The College of Justice, commonly call'd the Session.

This Court was instituted in the Reign of King James V. by the Authority of Parliament, wherein the Lords were nam'd, the Time and Place of their Meeting appointed, and the Manner of their Proceeding was regulated; the King being oblig'd by his Promise in the Act, not to desire the Lords to do otherwise by private Writing, Charge or Command, at the instance of any Person, but as Justice should require. Before this, Justice was administred to the Subjects by a Committee of the Three Estates chosen in Parliament from time to time, without being allow'd any thing but the Fines arising to the King in their Courts, the Parliament being of Opinion that they ought to bear their own Charges, since they were not to sit above forty Days, and that it might not come to their turn again once in seven Years: so that there was a Rotation of the Judicial Power among the Nobility and Gentry, without putting the Country to any Charge. This oblig'd them to study the Laws and Constitution, that they might be capable of administering Justice with Knowledg and Applause, when it came to their turn.

The Pretences for altering this Constitution were, That by the annual Change of Judges, Causes which requir'd long Debates could not well be determin'd by them, which was vexatious to those who had long Suits depending, because they were oblig'd to bring them before new Judges, who knew nothing of the former Debates; and it was also alledg'd, That many of them had not Knowledg enough of the Law, and that those frequent Changes made them liable to Bribery, and to give different Opinions and Sentences in one and the same Cause: therefore it was thought fit to appoint this College, in Imitation of the Parliament at *Paris*, to consist of a President and fourteen fix'd Senators or Judges, to whom were added afterwards four extraordinary Lords of the Secret Council; and they had
three

three Clerks, who were afterwards augmented to six, commonly call'd the Clerks of the Session, to write down all their Proceedings. But as nothing human is perfect, it soon appear'd that the same Inconveniences of ignorant and mercenary Judges, and by consequence of unjust Sentences, attended this Constitution, and particularly that of Bribery; and the Influence of Courts upon their Determinations was more remarkable. This occasion'd several posterior Acts of Parliament, especially in the Reign of King James the Sixth, for regulating the Jurisdiction, Presentation, Qualification and Age of the Judges, and for annulling such Presentations as his Majesty had made of any Person under the Age appointed; and to prevent such Abuses in time to come, in the sixth Parliament of King James the Sixth, *cap.* 92. it was enacted, That whereas several private Writings and Charges had been directed to the Lords of the Session by the King and his Privy Council, sometimes to proceed in Civil Causes, sometimes to stay the Process, and sometimes to stop the Execution after Decretes given; the said Lords should proceed in all Causes depending before them, notwithstanding any private Writing, Charge or Command, by any Person or Persons to the contrary. And *cap.* 93. it is enacted, because of a heavy Murmur among the Subjects, that the King chuses young Men without Gravity, Knowledge, and Experience, and who have not sufficient Estates to be Lords of the Session, that the King shall present Men that fear God, of good Learning, Practice, Judgment and Understanding of the Laws, of good Fame and sufficient Estate, who shall first be sufficiently try'd and examin'd by a Number of the said Lords; and if they find him not duly qualify'd, they are at liberty to reject him, and the King is to present another until he be found so qualify'd. But notwithstanding those good Laws, the Parliament in the Reign of King Charles the First was so sensible of the Corruption of the Judges, that they insisted upon and obtain'd their antient Privilege of having them chosen in Parliament; but this Privilege being again surrender'd in the Reign of King Charles the Second, which brought on the old corruption, the Convention of States at the Revolution insisted upon some new Regulations, and particularly that the Judges should not be *durante bene placito*, but *ad vitam*, *aut ad culpam*.

Before this Court all Civil Causes are try'd at stated Times, *viz.* from the first of November to the last of February; and from the first of June to the last of July.

They proceed in determining Causes by Acts of Parliament, and the Custom of the Nation; and where those are defective, they determine according to the Imperial and Civil Law, not according to the Rigour of the Letter, but according to Equity and Justice: they sit every day in the Week during the appointed Terms, except Lord's Days and Mondays; and Fridays are appointed for the Causes of the Crown, of which the Lord Advocate gives a Catalogue to the Lord Chancellor. There lies no Ap

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peal from this Court but to the Parliament, and their Sentences or Decretes are not valid, except nine Judges at least be present. When Causes come before them, the Advocates are first heard on both sides, and the Heads of their Debates are writ down by the Clerks; after which, before the late Revolution, the Advocates were order'd to withdraw, and the Doors being shut, the Judges debated the Matter among themselves: but in the Year 1693. it was enacted that they should advise and vote with open Doors. When the Debates are over, the Lord President collects their Suffrages, beginning at those on the right Hand. There are two Houses, the inner and outer: in the outer House the Judges sit by turns, but one of them continues a Week; in this House all Causes are originally heard: if the Matter be clear, the Lord who presides for the Week gives Sentence; but if it be difficult, or if he pleases, at the Desire of either of the Parties, he reports it to the rest of the Judges, who afterwards either send out their Answer by him, or if the Case be intricate, or if any of both Parties desire it, it is heard again before themselves. All the Advocates plead uncovered and standing, except they be Lords of Parliament, Privy Counsellors, or King or Queen's Advocate. There is also a 7th Clerk, who is call'd Clerk of the Bills; he exhibits Petitions to the Lord that is to sit the Week following in the outer House, whose Business 'tis to sign those Petitions when he receives them; he consults the rest of the Lords about those which have any Difficulty in them, and he decides lesser Causes alone in the outer House; but in greater Causes he consults the rest of the Lords by Interrogatories, and repeats to them the Substance of what has been argu'd by the Advocates on both sides, and then he goes out and pronounces their Sentence in the outer House, except the Case be difficult, and then it is heard before themselves, at the Desire of either Party, as above-mention'd. The Lord President only introduces Causes into the inner House; two of the Judges sit in the Afternoons to examine Witnesses, and take Oaths of the Defendants, if the Cause be refer'd to their Oath. The Judges sit in a Semicircle in their Robes, and their Clerks sit under them.

It is to be noted, that when they have a Chancellor in Scotland, he, by virtue of his Office, presides in the Sessions of the Lords, as also in all other Courts where he pleases to be present, except those of the Justiciary and Exchequer.

The Names of the Present Lords of Session are,

SIR Hugh Dalrymple of North-Berwick, Lord President, Salary 800 l. per Annum.

Robert Dundas of Arncliffe,

Sir John Lawder of Fountain-Hall,

Sir John Maxwell of Pollock,

Adam Cockburn of Ormiston,

Sir Gilbert Elliot of Minto,

Sir Alexander Ogilvy of Forglen,

Sir James Erskine of Grange,

Sir Francis Grant of Cullen,

Sir James Mackenzie of Royston,

Mr. David Erskine of Dun,

Sir William Calderwood of Polton,

James Hamilton of Pancaitland,

Mr. James Elphinston of Cowper,

Sir Andrew Hume of Kimmergheme,

Salary 500 l. per Annum.

The Extraordinary Lords are,

John Duke of Athol,

William Marquis of Annandale,

Hugh Earl of Loudon,

Archibald Earl of Islay.

They have no Salaries as Extraordinary Lords, but only the Privilege of sitting and judging.

The Clerks of Session are,

Mr. John Mackenzie of Delving,

Mr. Alexander Gibson of Dury,

Sir James Justice of Crichton,

Mr. John Dalrymple of Killoch,

Mr. James Robertson,

Mr. R. Alexander of Black-house.

They have only the Emoluments arising from their Places, which are casual, equally divided among them, and amount per Annum to about 400 l. Sterling each.

There are Six Under-Clerks, viz.

Alexander Finlason,

Matthew Brown,

Thomas Hay,

George Livingstone,

William Robertson,

Thomas Gibson.

They depend upon the Principal Clerks, and their Profits are also casual, but may amount to 150 l. each per Annum.

Principal

Principal Clerks to the Bills.

Sir *Alexander Anstruther* of Newark.

Sir *Philip Anstruther* of Blackness.

Their Perquisites are about 400 l. per Annum each.

Under-Clerks to the Bills.

Charles Inglis, Clerk to the Bills of Suspension.

James Sinclair and *Gilbert Mackye*, Clerks to the Law-borrows,
Loosing of Arrestments, and Recording of Adjudications.

Other Officers of Session.

Mr. *John Mitchelson*, Keeper of the Register of Hornings.

Thomas Butter, Keeper of the Mint-Book.

Mr. *James Craig*, Keeper of the Books of Enrolment.

Charles Maitland,

Andrew Graham,

Patrick Grant,

John Mitchel,

John Johnston,

William Murray,

} Macers.

} Keepers of the Session-House.

The Lords of the Session have also the Power vested in them, by the last Parliament, of being a Committee for planting Churches, and valuing Tithes; for which there us'd formerly to be a Committee appointed on purpose.

Their Clerk, as they make up this Committee, is Mr. *George Echan*, whose Perquisites may be worth 100 l. Sterling per Annum.

The Under-Clerk, *David Caw*.

Lords of the Justiciary are,

EARL of *Islay*, Lord-Justice-General, Salary 1000 l. per Annum.

Sir *Adam Cockburn* of *Ormistoun*, Lord-Justice-Clerk, Sal. 400 l. per Annum.

Sir *Gilbert Elliot* of *Minto*,

Sir *James Mackenzie* of *Royston*,

Sir *William Calderwood* of *Poltoun*,

Mr. *David Areskine* of *Dun*,

Sir *James Hamilton* of *Pancaisland*,

John Montgomery of *Langshaw*, Clerk of the Justice Court, Sal. 100 l. per Annum.

Alexander Ross, Clerk Depute, 40 l.

— *Edmonstoun* of *Ednam*, Heretable Coroner of Scotland.

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Andrew Majoribanks, of that ilk, King's Writer, Salary 50 l. per Annum.

John Grierson,
Charles Kinross, } Macers of the Court, Salary each 10 l. per Ann.
James Forrest, }
Dempster, Salary 5 l. per Annum.

In this Court are try'd all Crimes which reach the Life of the Criminals, be they Peers or Commoners, and the Matter is submitted to the Cognizance of a Jury, which is not allow'd in other Courts in Cases of *Meum* and *Tuum*. The Jury consists of fifteen Persons, and the Foreman is call'd the Chancellor of the Assize or Jury. In case of the Tryal of a Peer, the greatest part of the Jury are to be Peers; but they are now to be try'd as Peers of *Great Britain*. The Votes are collected by the Chancellor, or Foreman, and the major part determines the Matter. This Court sits every Monday in the Forenoon during the Time of the Session or Term; and oftner, as Business requires, and the Court directs. All Criminals, those accus'd of Treason not excepted, are allow'd the Benefit of Advocates or Council to plead for them in this Court.

Of the Court of Exchequer.

The Court of *Exchequer* in *Scotland* is establish'd by an Act of the Parliament of *Great Britain*, Anno Sexto *Anna Regina*, entituled, *An Act for settling and establishing a Court of Exchequer in the North Part of Great Britain, call'd Scotland*; pursuant to a Clause or Proviso for that purpose in the nineteenth Article of the Act for a Union of the Two Kingdoms of *England* and *Scotland*. This Court has the same Power, Authority, Privilege and Jurisdiction over the Revenue of *Scotland*, as the Court of *Exchequer* of *England* has over the Revenues there; and all Matters and Things competent to the Court of *Exchequer* in *England* relating thereto, are likewise competent to the *Exchequer* of *Scotland*. The Judges are likewise invest'd with the Power of passing Signatures, Gifts and Tutories, and to revise and compound them in the same manner as was done by the Lord High Treasurer, Commissioners of the Treasury, and Court of *Exchequer* of *Scotland* before the Union, and to receive Resignations in his Majesty's Name in the *Exchequer* at the time of the Union, and to appoint Officers, as was in use to be done before. All Serjeants at Law, Barristers at Law of five Years standing in any of the four Inns of Courts of *England*; or such Persons as shall be Advocates in the College of Justice in *Scotland* for five Years, are qualify'd to be made Barons of this Court. Their Commissions are, *Quam diu se bene gesserint*.

The Barons of the Court of Exchequer.

JOHN Smith Esq; Lord Chief Baron, Sal. 1000 l. per Ann.

John Scroop Esq;
Alexander Maitland Esq;
John Clerk Esq;
George Dalrymple Esq; } Barons, Sal. to each 500 l.

King's Remembrancers.

John Tarver Esq; Sal. 200 l. per Ann.

William Stuart Esq; Sal. 400 l. per Ann.

The Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer, William Allenson, Sal. 200 l. per Ann.

Clerks of the Pipe.

John Tyas Esq; Sal. 200 l. per Ann.

Colin Mackenzie Esq; Sal. 100 l. per Ann.

Attorneys of the Court.

John Beaumont Gent. } Sal. to each 50 l. per Ann.
Richard Wood Gent.

Clerks Auditors of the Revenue.

John Philip Esq;
Robert Arbuthnot Esq; } Sal. to each 150 l. per Ann.

Mr. John Veitch, Presenter of Signatures, Sal. 52 l. 15 s. 6 d.

Roger Oswald, Examiner, Sal. 50 l. per Ann.

Thomas Rogers, Clerk to the Port-Bonds, Sal. 40 l. per Ann.

Mr. Andrew Anderson, Clerk of the Property-Roll, Sal. 35 l.

Mr. William Bowles, King's Solicitor to the Court, Sal. 80 l. per

Ann. and for defraying the Charge of Prosecutions, 200 l.

Mr. William Montgomery, Marechal, 80 l.

Robert Ballantine,

John Hog,

David Graham,

} Macers of Exchequer, Sal. 150 l.

Lord Bellenden, Hereditary Usher, 11 l. 10 s.

James Stephens, Usher Depute, 200 l.

William Dowle, Messenger, 6 l. 13 s. 4 d.

Robert Morison,

William Keith,

} Door-Keepers, 30 l.

For his Majesty's Charities and Bounties to such indigent Persons as shall be approv'd by the Barons of the Exchequer, to be distributed quarterly, 2000 l. per Ann.

A List of Advocates.

- | | | | |
|------|---|---|------|
| 1665 | M R. William Dundas
Mr. James Daes | Mr. Thomas Kennedy
Mr. William Ayton | |
| 1667 | Sir Patrick Hume | Mr. John Spottiswood | |
| 1672 | Mr. Robert Bennet | Mr. Isaac Fullarton | 1697 |
| 1675 | Mr. Charles Gray | Mr. James Ferguson | |
| 1677 | Sir James Dalrymple
Mr. Michael Lumisdane
Mr. John Menzies
Mr. Robert Cook | Mr. James Morison
Mr. Alexander Hay
Mr. William Hall
Mr. Thomas Rigg | |
| 1678 | Sir John Ferguson | Mr. Charles Binning | 1698 |
| 1683 | Sir James Nasmyth | Mr. Walter Stuart | |
| 1684 | Mr. Alexander Macleod | Mr. James Graham | |
| 1685 | Mr. Alexander Ferguson
Sir Archibald Sinclair | Mr. John Pringle
Mr. John Dundas | |
| 1687 | Mr. James Oliphant
Sir Walter Pringle | Mr. Adam Cuninghame
Mr. Thomas Haliburton | |
| 1688 | Mr. Matthew Mackailie
Sir David Dalrymple
Mr. Alexand. Wedderburn
Sir Thomas Wallace | Mr. James Boswell
Mr. John Elphinston
Mr. John Falconar Sen. | 1699 |
| 1690 | Mr. John Stuart
Mr. Archibald Hamilton
Mr. William Brodie | Mr. George Douglas
Mr. Patrick Leith
Mr. Mungo Law | 1700 |
| 1691 | Mr. John Horn
Mr. Robert Pringle
Sir Alexander Cuming
Sir Robert Forbes | Mr. John Falconar Jun.
Mr. William Fowlis
Sir John Erskine | |
| 1692 | Mr. John Fairholm
Mr. Robert Craig
Sir Robert Douglas
Mr. George Lesly
Mr. John Murray
Mr. Simon Mackenzie
Sir Alexander Anstruther | Mr. John Hume
Mr. Adam Coult
Mr. Alexander Meinzie
Mr. Archibald Ogilvy
Mr. Colin Mackenzie | 1701 |
| 1694 | Mr. Alexander Abercromby
Mr. John Belfhes
Mr. John Mitchelson
Mr. John Fleming | Mr. William Weir
Mr. Alex. Falconar Sen.
Mr. George Seton
Mr. George Shaw | |
| 1695 | Mr. William Carmichael
Mr. George Hutcheson
Mr. Alexander Forrester
Mr. Thomas Wallace | Mr. John Borthwick
Mr. John Mackintosh
Mr. James Craig
Mr. Thomas Hope | |
| 1696 | Mr. James Colvill
Mr. William Forbes
Mr. David Bethune
Mr. Adam Watt | Mr. James Bethune
Mr. David Plenderleith
Mr. Thomas Hamilton
Mr. Harry Foulis
Mr. Andrew Massie | 1702 |
| | | Sir William Scot
Mr. John Ogilvy
Mr. James Baillie | |

Mr.

	Mr. Colin Campbel	Mr. Charles Cochran	
	Mr. Alexander Bruce	Mr. Robert Dundas	
	Mr. Patrick Turnbull	Mr. George Smollet	
1703	Mr. Kenneth Gordon	Mr. John Hamilton	
	Mr. John Carnegie	Mr. John Kennedy	1709
	Mr. Andrew Lawder	Mr. Robert Dunbar	
	Mr. James Hume	Mr. Duncan Forbes	
	Mr. Gilbert Burnet	Mr. Patrick Campbell	
	Mr. William Lyon	Mr. Robert Craigie	1710
	Mr. James Cathcart	Mr. David Walker	
	Mr. Francis Hume	Mr. William Scot Jun.	
	Mr. James Hamilton Sen.	Mr. James Murray	
1704	Mr. Andrew Ramsay	Mr. John Stuart	
	Sir James Dunbar	Mr. John Macleod	
	Mr. James Hamilton Jun.	Mr. Alexander Murray	
	Mr. Neil Campbell	Mr. John Reid	
	Mr. Charles Erskine Sen.	Mr. Hugh Dalrymple	
	Mr. Alexander Irving	Sir Harry Stirling	
	Sir James Stuart	Mr. George Mackenzie	
	Mr. David Kennedy	Mr. Patrick Houston	1711
1705	Mr. William Clerk	Mr. Philip Anstruther	
	Mr. Joseph Douglas	Mr. John Innes	
	Mr. George Ross	Mr. James Ferguson Jun.	
	Sir Alexander Ramsay	Mr. Archibald Stuart	
	Mr. Thomas Buchan	Mr. Robert Sinclair	
	Mr. Alex. Falconar Jun.	Mr. Charles Erskine Jun.	
	Sir Alexander Maxwell	Mr. Robert Gordon	1712
	Mr. Charles Cockburn	Mr. Patrick Boyle	
	Mr. James Barclay	Mr. David Scot	
1706	Mr. James Gillon	Mr. William Douglas	
	Mr. Francis Wauchop	Mr. Patrick Grant	
	Mr. William Scot Sen.	Mr. Laurence Craigie	
	Mr. William Muir	Mr. Alexander Garden	
1707	Mr. James Dundas	Mr. John Crawford	
	Mr. David Lawder	Mr. George Sharp	
	Mr. George Gordon	Mr. Andrew Wauchop	
	Mr. Will. Montgomery	Mr. John Scot	1713
	Mr. Thomas Meinzie	Mr. John Sinclair	
	Mr. John Laurie	Mr. William Frazer	
	Mr. John Dunbar	Mr. George Lindsay	
	Sir John Rutherford	Mr. John Forbes	
	Mr. David Lundin	Mr. Thomas Hunter	
	Mr. Alexander Stevenson	Mr. George Gordon	
	Mr. John Carr	Sir Robert Dalrymple	1714
	Mr. William Stuart	Mr. James Holburn	
	Mr. James Paterfon	Mr. Alexander Cuming	
1708	Mr. Hugh Wallace	Mr. John Polson	
	Mr. Alexander Campbell	Mr. Alexander Bayne	
	Mr. Andrew Macdonal	Mr. James Lumsden	

1714	Mr. Archibald Grant	Mr. Gilbert Elliot	
	Mr. John Alves	Mr. George Dundas	1716
1715	Mr. Patrick Haldane	Mr. James Don	
	Mr. Peter Wedderburn	Mr. Thomas Erskine	
	Mr. Charles Burnet	Mr. John Porterfield	
	Mr. Archibald Cockburn	Mr. David Rutherford.	
	Mr. James Bruce		

The Officers of the Faculty of Advocates.

The Dean of Faculty, Sir David Dalrymple of Hales, Baronet.

The Treasurer, Mr. John Mitchelson.

The two Clerks, Mr. Adam Colt, and Mr. Alexander Bruce.

The three Curators of the Library, Mr. Andrew Massie, Mr. Patrick Boyle, and Mr. Alexander Falconar Sen.

The two Keepers of the Library, Mr. John Spottiswood, and Mr. Adam Colt.

The Collector of the Decisions, Mr. Alexander Bruce.

The nine private Examinators, Mr. Alexander Hays, Mr. Andrew Massie, Mr. James Hamilton Sen. Mr. Charles Erskine, Mr. Patrick Boyle, Mr. Peter Wedderburn, Mr. Archibald Cockburn, Mr. Gilbert Elliot, Mr. James Bruce.

The Clerk of the Intrants, Mr. Matthew Mackaill.

The Under-keeper of the Library, Mr. Thomas Ruddiman.

The Bar-keeper, Thomas Inglis.

The Keepers and other Officers of the King's Signet, with the true Dates of their Admissions.

JOHN Duke of Roxburgh,	} Secretaries of State.
James Stanhope Esq;	
Paul Methuen Esq;	
Mr. Thomas Pringle	} Under-Keepers.
Mr. James Graham,	
Mr. Andrew Grame,	

Writers to the King's Signet.

Sir James Elphinston Baronet, Commissioner, 16 August 1671.

William Menzies, 6 August 1675.

Mr. William Stirling, 23 February 1680.

Mr. David Lyon, 11 August 1682.

Edward Wallace, 4 January 1683.

John Strachan, Commissioner, 5 November 1683.

James Menzies, 4 December 1685.

Mr. Thomas Aikman, 18 December 1685.

Mr. James Hume, 2 March 1686.

Mr. John Montgomery, 23 December 1687.

Mr. James Anderson, 6 June 1691, Commissioner.

Mr.

Mr. John Plenderleigh, 6 July 1691.
 John Inglis, *Commissioner*, 7 August 1691.
 Mr. Thomas Pringle, *Commissioner*, 10 May 1693.
 Mr. John Nisbet, 26 July 1693.
 Mr. James Baillie, *Commissioner*, 14 April 1694.
 Patrick Home, *Commissioner*, 13 July 1695.
 James Brisbane, 20 July 1695.
 Mr. David Ramsay, 7 August 1695.
 Ronald Campbell, *Commissioner*, 15 August, 1695.
 Alexander Glas, *Commissioner*, 4 November, 1695.
 Hugh Somervell, *Commissioner*, 1 June 1696.
 George Turnbull, 1 June 1696.
 Andrew Ker, *Commissioner*, 2 October, 1696.
 Mr. Arthur Forbes, 1 March 1697.
 Charles Menzies, 15 March, 1697.
 James Baird, 19 July 1697.
 Alexander Fife, 20 August 1697.
 Mr. William Wilson, 2 October 1697.
 George Cockburn, *Commissioner*, 8 December 1697.
 Alexander Guthrie, 3 January 1698.
 James Taylor, 9 June, 1698.
 Alexander Alison, 15 June, 1698.
 Mr. William Robertson, 22 January, 1699.
 Andrew Haliburton, *Commissioner*, 26 August 1699.
 Andrew Sutherland, 6 December 1699.
 William Alvis, *Commissioner*, 28 July 1700.
 Robert Ereskine, 16 August 1700.
 Charles Bell, 19 August 1700.
 Robert Wallace, *Commissioner*, 29 January, 1701.
 John Lumsdaine, *Commissioner*, 3 February 1701.
 William Edmonstoun, 14 July, 1701.
 John Stuart Sen. *Commissioner*, 17 November 1701.
 Mr. James Ure, 8 December 1701.
 Mr. Henry Scrimseour, 9 February 1702.
 Mr. George Aëdie, 13 June, 1702.
 Andrew Majoribanks, *Commissioner*, 10 December 1702.
 Patrick Murray, 23 January 1703.
 Alexander Farquharson, 26 July 1703.
 Patrick Comrie, 8 March 1704.
 William Innes, 18 March 1704.
 Patrick Macdougall, 20 July 1704.
 John Ewing, 21 July 1704.
 John Ross, 23 October 1704.
 Patrick Pitcairn, 10 November 1704.
 John Stuart Junr, 29 January 1705.
 Mr. Robert Hepburn, *Commissioner*, 14 May 1705.
 Roger Oswald, 7 June 1705.
 Robert Fullerton, 10 August 1705.
 James Drummond, 5 October 1705.

Mr. John Thomson, 15 October 1705.
 William Murray, 12 January, 1706.
 Lodovick Brodie, 11 July 1706.
 Mr. James Cheyne, 12 December, 1706.
 John Hamilton *Senr*, 3 March 1707.
 Mr. Robert Dalrymple, *Commissioner*, 31 March 1707.
 Adam Smith, 31 March 1707.
 Mr. Harie Maule, *Commissioner*, 4 April 1707.
 William Kelso, 13 May 1707.
 Mr. James Craig, 13 May 1707.
 John Ferguson, 13 May 1707.
 Mr. Robert Alexander, 30 June 1707.
 James Hutcheson, 1 August, 1707.
 William Seton, 6 December 1707.
 David Hope, 20 December 1707.
 Charles Farquharson, 8 November 1708.
 George Duncan, 19 November 1708.
 Walter Riddel, 13 December 1708.
 George Fall, 24 December 1708.
 Charles Masterton, 8 February 1709.
 John Macfarlane, 12 November 1709.
 James Gray, 16 February 1710.
 George Kennedy, 2 November 1711.
 Alexander Hamilton, *Commissioner*, 6 November 1711.
 John Ruffel, 16 November 1711.
 John Macgovan, 24 January, 1712.
 Alexander Mitchel, 3 March 1712.
 Alexander Stevenson, 11 March 1712.
 John Dundas, 31 March 1712.
 William Cunningham, 2 February 1713.
 John Cunningham *Jun.*, 24 June 1713.
 John Bogle, 22 September 1713.
 William Caddel, 22 September 1713.
 Alexander Bannerman, 18 September 1714.
 Robert Fullerton *Jun.*, 18 September 1714.
 Mr. David Maule, 27 September 1714.
 Mr. Alexander Pitcairn, 27 September 1714.
 Alexander Mackenzie, 15 December 1714.
 Colin Kirk, 5 April 1715.
 Alexander Stuart, 5 April 1715.
 Andrew Currier, 28 July 1715.
 John Hamilton *Jun.*, 31 July, 1716.

The Lord Register and his Officers,

Alexander Lord Polwarth, Lord Clerk Register.
 Clerks to the Lord Register.

Mr. John Mackenzie,
 Mr. Alexander Gibson,
 Sir James Justice,

Mr. John Dalrymple,
 Mr. James Robertson,
 Mr. Robert Alexander.

Sir

Sir Alex
 to the
 Mr. Cha
 Mr. Jan
 Mr. Gill
 Mr. Dav
 Mr. Wil
 Mr. Da
 John C

L O
 Robert
 Mr. Ro
 William

T
 The E

D
 Sir A
 Sir A
 Sir J
 Ma

T
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Chap. 13. Scotland, now North-Britain.

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Sir *Alexander Anstruther*, and Sir *Philip Anstruther*, Deputies to the Register, as Clerk to the Bills before the Session.

Mr. *Charles Inglis*,
Mr. *James Sinclair*, } Under-Clerks of the Bills.
Mr. *Gilbert Mac-Kay*,

Mr. *David Wasfon*, Recorder of the Abbreviates of Adjudication.

Mr. *William Fowlis*, Clerk of the Registration of Seafins.

Mr. *David Crawford*, Clerk of the Admission of Notars.

John Corfs and *Andrew Grame*, Deput-Keepers of the Records.

Officers of the Chancery.

Lord *Charles Ker*, Director of his Majesty's Chancery.

Mr. *Ronald Campbel*, his Deput.

Robert Bell,
Mr. *Robert Grant*, } Writers.
William Smith,

Officers of the Crown.

THE Earl of *Erroll*, High Constable.

The Earl of *Mareschal*, High Mareschal.

The Earl of *Kintore*, Knight Mareschal, Salary 400 l. per ann.

The Officers of the King's Household.

Duke of *Argyle*, Heretable Great Master of the King's Household.

Sir *Alexander Dalmahoy* of that ilk, Deput.

Sir *Archibald Cockburn* of *Langtown*, the King's Heretable Usher.

Sir *John Anstruther* of that ilk, King's Heretable Carver and Master of the Household.

Officers of the Mint.

	Sal.
THE Earl of <i>Lauderdale</i> , Master of the Mint.	300 l.
Master and Worker.	200
<i>William Drummond</i> , Principal Warden.	150
Counter Warden or Comptroller.	60
<i>James Penman</i> , Assay-Master.	100
<i>William Hamilton</i> , Surveyor of the Meltings.	50
<i>James Clerk</i> , Sinkers and Graver.	50
<i>Robert Miller</i> , his Majesty's Clerk.	40
<i>William Brown</i> , Master-Smith.	30

The

The Barowets in Scotland, Alphabetically digested, with the Dates of their Creation.

A.

William Alexander of Menstrie, 28 May 1625. *Scottish Earl, extinct.*

Archibald Acheson of Glencairn, 1 January 1628. *ex.*

Michael Arnot of that Ilk, 27 July 1629.

Patrick Agnew of Lochnaw, 28 July 1629.

Alexander Abercrombie of Birkenboig.

Robert Anstruther of Wrae, 28 November 1694.

John Anstruther of that Ilk.

B.

Thomas Burnet of Leyes, 1 April 1626.

John Blaccader of Tulliallan, 28 July 1626. *ex.*

William Bruce of Stenhouse, 29 September 1628.

James Balfour of Denmiln, 1631.

James Brown in Barbadoes, 17 February 1664. *ex.*

William Bruce of Balcaskie, 21 October 1668.

Robert Barclay of Pearstoun, 22 October 1668.

William Bennet of Grubbet, 18 November 1670.

George Bennet in the County of Fife, 28 July 1671. *ex.*

William Baird, Son to the Lord Newbyth, 4 February 1680.

Alexander Bannerman of Ellick, 28 December 1682.

Patrick Brown of Colstoun, 16 February 1686.

James Baird of Sauchtoun-hall, 28 February 1695.

C.

Duncan Campbel of Glenorchie, 29 May 1625. *E. of Braidalbin.*

John Calquhoun of Lufs, 30 July 1625.

William Cunninghame of Cunninghame-head, 4 July 1627.

William Cockburn of Langtoun, 21 November 1627.

Colin Campbel of Lundie, 31 December 1627. *ex.*

Dougal Campbel of Auchinbreck, 12 January 1628.

Donald Campbel of Ardnamutchan, 14 January 1628.

David Cunningham of Robertland, 25 November 1630.

William Carmichael of Westeraw, 17 July 1627.

James Carmichael of that Ilk, now Earl of Hindford.

David Carnegie of Pittarrow, 20 February 1663.

James Chalmers, Son to Culcs, 24 November 1664.

John Cunningham of Lumburghtoun, 21 September 1669.

Alexander Cunningham of Corshil, 26 February 1672.

James Campbel of Ardkinlask, 23 March 1679.

— Cochran of Ochiltree.

John Clerk of Pennicook, 24 March 1679.

James Calder of Muirtoun, 5 November 1686.

James Cockburn of that Ilk, 24 May 1671.

Colin

Cha

Colin
Robert
Alexander
David
Hugh

William
William
James
David
Robert
Alexander
James
John
Thomas
James
William
James
Hugh
David
William
James
James
Robert

Gilbert
Gilbert
James
Charles
Charles

George
William
Arthur
William
Alexander
Archibald
John
Alexander
Alexander
John
Samuel

Robert
Alexander

Colin Campbel of Aberuchil.

Robert Cunningham of Auchinharvie, 3 August 1673.

Alexander Cumming of Culter, 28 February 1695.

David Cunningham of Milncraig, 3 February 1702.

Hugh Cathcart of Carletoun, 30 November 1703.

D.

William Douglass of Glenbervie, 28 May 1625.

William Dick of Braid, *ex.*

James Dalrymple of Stair, 2 June 1664. now Earl of Stair.

David Dumbar of Baldoon, 13 October 1664.

Robert Dalziel of Glenae, 11 April 1666.

Alexander Don of Newtoun, June 1667.

James Douglas of Kilhead, 26 February 1668.

John Dalmahoy of that ilk, 12 December 1679.

Thomas Dalziel of Binus, 7 November 1685.

James Dumbar of Mochrum, 29 March 1694.

William Dumbar of Durn, 29 February 1698.

James Dalrymple of Killoch, 28 April 1698.

Hugh Dalrymple of North-Berwick, 29 April 1698.

David Dalrymple of Hales, 8 May 1701.

William Dumbar of Hemprigs, 10 April 1700.

James Sutherland alias Dumbar of Hemprigs, 21 Decemb. 1706.

James Dick of Priestfield, 2 March 1707.

Robert Dickson of Sornbeg, 1 Merch 1695.

E.

Gilbert Eliot of Stobs, 3 December 1666.

Gilbert Eliot of Headshaw, 19 April 1700.

James Elphinstoun of Togie, 2 December 1701.

Charles Erskin of Alva, 30 April 1666.

Charles Erskin of Cambo, Lyon, 20 August 1666.

F.

George Forrester of Carstorphin, 17 November 1625. now Lord.

William Forbes of Monimusk, 30 March 1626.

Arthur Forbes of Castleforbes, 26 September 1628. an Irish Earl.

William Forbes of Craigiver, 20 April 1630.

Alexander Foulis of Collingtoun, 7 June 1634.

Archibald Fleming of Ferm, 23 September 1661.

John Fowlis of Ravelftoun, 15 September 1661.

Alexander Falconer younger of Glenfarquhar, 30 March 1670.

Alexander Frazer of Doors, 2 August 1673.

John Fergusson of Kilkerran, 30 November 1703.

Samuel Forbes of Foveron, 10 April 1700.

G.

Robert Gordon of Gordonstoun, 28 May 1685.

Alexander Gordon of Clunie, 3 July 1625. *ex.*

Ja. Gordon of Lefmoir, 2 September 1625.
 William Grahame of Braco, 28 September 1625. *Ex.*
 John Gordon of Haddo, 18 June 1631. *S. E.*
 Robert Gordon of Lochivar, 1 May 1626. *late Viscount Kenmure.*
 Andrew Gilmoire, 16 August 1661.
 William Grahame of Grathmore, 28 June 1665.
 Alexander Gilmoir of Craigmiller, 1 February 1678.
 Robert Grierison of Lag, 28 March 1685.
 John Gordon of Park, 21 August 1686.
 James Graunt *Advocate*, 10 August 1688.
 Tho. Gibson, *Son to Sir John Gibson of Pentland*, 31 Dec. 1702.
 William Gordon of Dalphoillie, 8 Feb. 1705.
 Francis Grant of Cullen, 7 Dec. 1705.
 William Gordon of Ashtoun, 29 July 1706.
 James Gray *Esq;* 5 March 1707.

H.

Thomas Hope of Craighall, 19 Feb. 1628.
 Francis Hamilton of Killoch, 29 September 1628.
 Patrick Hume of Polwarth, *now Earl of Marchmont.*
 Tho. Hay of Park, 26 August 1663.
 John Henderson of Fordel, 15 July 1664.
 Sir William Hamilton of Prestoun.
 James Hay of Lenplum, 26 March 1667.
 Alexander Hamilton of Hags, 11 Feb. 1670. *Ex.*
 Patrick Houston of that Ilk, 28 Feb. 1668.
 Charles Hacket of Pitferren, 23 Jan. 1671.
 Alexander Hope of Keife, 30 May 1672.
 John Hall of Dunglafs, 8 Oct. 1687.
 George Hamiltoun of Barmtoun, 1 March 1692.
 Patrick Hume of Lumfdane, 31 Dec. 1697.
 William Hope of Kirklistoun, 1 March 1698.
 John Hay of Alderstoun, 22 Feb. 1703.
 Archibald Hamiltoun of Rosehall, 10 April 1703.
 John Hume of Blaccader, 25 Jan. 1671.
 Ja. Holburn of Menstrie, 22 June 1706.
 Col. Scipio Hill, 4 Feb. 1707.

I.

Robert Innes of that Ilk, 29 May 1625. *whose Patent bears the Privilege to his eldest Son of the Title of Knight, while the Father is alive.*
 George Johnston of Caskiben, 31 March 1626.
 Samuel Johnstoun of Elphistoun, 18 Feb. 1628. *Ex.*
 Robert Innes of Balveny, 15 Jan. 1628.
 Alexander Jardin of Applegirth, 25 May 1672.
 Alexander Innes of Coxtoun, 22 March 1687.
 John Johnstoun of Westerhall, 25 April 1700.

Wil
 Ja. Ke
 John
 John
 Archib
 Tho.
 David
 Francis
 Andre

David
 Jo. L
 John
 Alexa
 Willi
 Willi
 Robe
 Alexa
 John
 Jame
 John

Don
 Rich
 John
 Will
 Don
 John
 Jam
 Rob
 Arch
 Rob
 John
 Wil
 Joh
 Pat
 Rob
 Wil
 Geo
 Ale
 Joh
 Ale
 Ric
 Th
 Joh

K.

- William Keith of Ludquhairn, 28 July 1629.
 Ja. Keith of Powburn, 4 June 1663.
 John Kirkaldie of Grange, 14 May 1664.
 John Kennedy of Girvenmaines, 4 August 1673.
 Archibald Kennedy of Cullean, 8 December 1682.
 Tho. Kilpatrick of Closeburn, 26 March 1685.
 David Kinloch of that Ilk, 5 September 1685.
 Francis Kinlock of Girmartoun, 16 September 1686.
 Andrew Kennedy of Clouburn, 8 June 1698.

L.

- David Livingstoun of Dunipace, 30 May 1625. ex.
 Jo. Lesley of Wardis, 1 September 1625. ex.
 John Livingstoun of Kinnaird, 29 June 1627.
 Alexander Lindsay of Evelick, 15 April 1666.
 William Lockhart of Carstairs, 28 February 1672.
 William Murray of Auchtertyre, 3 January 1673.
 Robert Lawrie of Maxwelton, 27 March 1685.
 Alexander Livingstoun of Glentirren, 20 July 1685.
 John Lauder of Idingtoun, 17 July 1688.
 James Livingstoun of Westquarter, 20 May 1689.
 John Lauder of Fountainhall, 25 January 1690.

M.

- Donald Macdonnald of Slate, 14 July 1625.
 Richard Murray of Cockpool, 19 July 1625. ex.
 John Moncriet of that Ilk, 2 April 1626.
 William Murray of Clermonth, 1 July 1626.
 Donald Mackay of Stranaver, 18 March 1627. Lord Rea.
 John Maxwel of Calderwood, 18 March 1627.
 James Macgil of Cranstoun-Riddle, 18 July 1627.
 Robert Montgomery of Skelmorly, 18 January 1628.
 Archibald Murray of Blackbarrony, 15 May 1628.
 Robert Murray of Elibank, 16 May 1628. S. L.
 John Mackenzie of Tarbar, 21 May 1628. Earl of Cromarty.
 William Murray of Dalrany, 2 October 1630.
 John Murray of Abermonth, 1631.
 Patrick Muir of Rowallan, 4 May 1652.
 Robert Maxwell of Orchardtoun, 30 June 1663.
 William Murray of Stenhope, 12 Feb. 1664.
 George Mouat of Inghistoun, 2 June 1664. ex.
 Alexander Macculloch of Myrftoun, 10 August 1664.
 John Malcolm of Balbedie, 25 July 1665.
 Alexander Menzies of that Ilk, 2 Sept. 1665.
 Richard Maitland of Pittrichie, 12 March 1672.
 Thomas Murray of Glendoick, 2 July 1676.
 John Maitland of Ravelrig, 12 March 1672. S. E.

William

William Maxwel of Monreith, 8 January 1681.
 John Maxwel of Netherpollock, 12 August 1682.
 Patrick Maxwel of Sprinkel, 7 February 1683.
 Thomas Moncrief of that Ilk, 30 November 1683.
 Robert Mill of Barntoun, 19 March 1686.
 Andrew Myreton of Gogar, 28 June 1701.
 James Mackenzie, Son to the Earl of Cromarty, 8 Feb. 1704.
 Kenneth Mackenzie, also Son to the said Earl, with
 his Grandfather Sir John Mackenzie of Tarbet's } 8 Feb. 1704.
 Precedency in the Year 1628.
 Alexander Murray of Melgum, 29 January 1704.

N.

Archibald Napier of Merchistoun, 2 March 1627. now Lord.
 John Nicolson of Lefwade, 27 July 1629.
 Thomas Nicolson of Carnock, 16 January 1637. Ex.
 Patrick Nisbet of Cragentinny, 2 December 1669.
 Thomas Nicolson of Balcaskie, 15 April 1700.
 John Nicolson of Tullicultry, Ex.
 Thomas Nairn of Dunfinnen, 31 March 1704.
 James Nasmith of Davick, 31 July 1706.

O.

John Ogilvie of Innerquharity, 29 September 1626.
 George Ogilvie of Carnoullie, 24 April 1626. Ex.
 George Ogilvie of Bamf, 30 July 1627. S. L.
 James Oliphant of Newtoun, 28 July 1629.
 George Ogilvie of Barras, 5 July 1662.
 Alexander Ogilvie of Forglen, 25 July 1701.

P.

John Prestoun of Airdry, 22 February 1628.
 Archibald Primrose of Chester, 5 August 1651.
 William Purves of Purveshall, 5 July 1665.
 Robert Pringle of Stichel, 5 January 1683.
 Hugh Paterfon of Bannockburn, 6 March 1686.
 William Paterfon of Grantoun, 28 July 1687.
 Robert Pollock of that Ilk, 30 November 1703.

R.

Gilbert Ramsay of Balmain, 3 Sept. 1625.
 John Riddle of that Ilk, 14 May 1628.
 John Richardson of Pancaitland, 13 November 1630.
 John Ramsay of Whitehill, 2 June 1665.
 Francis Ruthven of Reidcastle, 11 July 1666.
 Gilbert Ramsay of Bamf, 3 December 1666.
 Andrew Ramsay of Abbotshall, 23 June 1669.
 James Rothead of Innerleith, 4 June 1704.
 John Reid of Barra, 30 November 1703.

S.

Alexander Strachan of Thorntoun, 28 May 1625.
 James Stuart of Bute, 28 March 1627. now Earl of Mountstuart.
 ——— Sinclair of Kinnaird.
 James Sibbald of Rankeille, 24 April 1630. Ex.
 John Sinclair of Dumbeath, and } 2 January 1631.
 ——— Sinclair of Canisbay,
 Jo. Skeen of Currihil.
 Jo. Sinclair of Stevinson, 18 June 1636.
 Walter Seatoun of Abercorn, 3 June 1663.
 Jo. Seatoun of Garletoun, 9 December 1664.
 Robert Sinclair of Longformacus, 10 December 1664.
 George Stirling of Glorat, 30 April 1666.
 Alexander Stirling of Ardoch, 2 May 1666.
 Francis Scot of Thirlstane, 22 August 1666.
 Archibald Stuart of Blackhall, 27 March 1667.
 Archibald Stuart of Castlemilk, 28 February 1668.
 Robert Seatoun, Son to the Lord Wintoun, 24 January 1671.
 John Scot of Ancrum, 27 October 1671.
 Charles Stuart, second Son to the } 23 September 1681. E. S.
 Earl of Murray,
 William Sharp of Scotsraig, 21 April 1683.
 Thomas Stuart of Blair, 2 January 1683.
 Alexander Seatoun of Pitmedden, 11 December 1683.
 Thomas Strachan of Inchtuthel, 8 May 1685.
 John Schaw of Greenock, 28 June 1687.
 Robert Stuart of Allenback, 15 August 1687.
 Archibald Stuart of Burrow, 4 November 1687.
 Thomas Stuart of Cultness, 29 January 1698.
 George Suttie of Balgown, 5 May 1702.
 James Stuart of Goodtrees, 22 December 1705.
 Robert Stuart of Tillicutry, 24 April 1707.

T.

Patrick Threapland of Fingask, 10 November 1687.

W.

John Weems of that Ilk, 28 May 1625. now Earl of Weems.
 Henry Wardlaw of Pittrevie, 5 March 1631.
 John Wood of Bonningtoun, 11 May 1666.
 Thomas Wallace of Craigie, 8 March 1670.
 George Weir of Blackwood, 28 November 1694.
 Peter Wedderburn of Gosfoord, 30 December 1697.
 Adam Whitefoord of Blairquhan, 30 December 1707.
 John Widderburn of Blackness, 9 August 1704.
 James Weems of Bogie, 22 October 1704.
 George Wihart, 17 June 1706.
 George Warrender, May 1705.

Total 238.
 The

The General Post-Office at Edinburgh,

WAS establish'd by the 2^{oth} Act of the Parliament of Scotland, in the Reign of King William, Anno Dom. 1695. and a Post-Master-General appointed by Letters Patent under the Privy Seal: but now that Office is managed by Commission from the General Post-Master of Great Britain, by Mr. James Anderson, Manager in Scotland, Sal. 200 l. Sterling per Annum.

His Accomptant's Salary, 50 l. per Annum.

A Clerk 50 l. per Annum.

The Clerk's Assistant, 25 l. per Annum.

Three Letter-Carriers, each 5 s. per Week.

Commissioners, Officers and Clerks of his Majesty's Customs in North-Britain.

Edinburgh.

Patent Officers.

SIR James Campbell Bar.
William Cleland Esq;
Lancelot Whitehall Esq;
Humphrey Brent Esq;
John Haldane Esq;

} Commissioners, each 400 l. per Ann.
for managing the Customs, and
100 l. for the Excise on Scots
Salt.

John Crookshanks Esq; Comptroller General, 300 l. per Ann. for himself, 100 l. for Clerks.

Joseph Tudor,
Edward Montgomery,
Anthony Norman,
Daniel Fidler,
—— Strachan,

} His Clerks.

Mungo Grame Esq; Receiver General, 300 l. per Ann. and 230 l. for Clerks.

Edward Lewis,
Bryan Leavens,
William Murray,

} His Clerks.

Jessop Boughton Esq; constituted Secretary, at 200 l. per Ann. for himself, and 100 l. for Clerks.

Richard Savage,
Robert Fullerton,
William Franklin,

} His Clerks.

Charles Eyre Esq; constituted Solicitor, at 150 l. per Annum for himself, and 50 l. for a Clerk.

Robert Stewart, his Clerk.

Officers

Officers appointed by the Commissioners.

Alexander Legrand, } Inspectors General of the Out-Ports,
 Edmund Pargiter, } each 130 l. per Ann.
 George Cruckshanks, Examiner, 100 l. per Ann.
 William Kelfo, Inspector of Securities, 70 l. per Ann.
 Robert Fullerton, Inspector of Imported Paper, 50 l. per Ann.
 Walter Hume, Register of Shipping, 50 l. per Ann.
 George Towry, Register of Seizures, 40 l. per Ann.
 William Caddel, Assistant Solicitor, 30 l. per Ann.
 William Rowley, Housekeeper and Doorkeeper, at 35 l. per Ann.
 John Mackenzie, Messenger, } each 20 l. per Ann.
 William Clark, Watchman, }
 Hugh Montgomery, }
 Robert Bannatayne, } Surveyors of the Landcarriage Officers, each
 James Perse, } 20 l. per Ann.
 Henry Lampton, }
 Twelve Landcarriage Officers, each 20 l. per Ann.
 Mr. William Edgar, Secretary to the Excise on Scots Salt, at 100 l.
 per Ann.
 Ditto, Storekeeper of the Stationary Wares, 30 l. per Ann.
 John Cosnan, Supervisor General of the Excise on Scots Salt,
 100 l. per Ann.
 Charles James, Clerk to the Secretary, 40 l. per Ann.

Leith.

John Colquitt, Collector, at 100 l. per Ann. a Comptroller at 60,
 Land-Surveyor at 50, Tide-Surveyor at 40, six Land-Waiters at
 35, a sworn Appraiser at 40, Warehouse-Keeper at 30, Cooper
 at 24, twelve Tidesmen at 20 each, four Boatmen at 20 each, and
 two Weighing-Porters at 10 each.

Aberdeen.

William Gordon, Collector, at 50 l. per Ann. a Comptroller at 30,
 Land-Surveyor at 35, Tide-Surveyor at 35, four Land-Waiters at
 25 each, twenty Tidesmen at 18 each, three Boatmen at 14 each,
 and a Cooper at 5 l. per Ann.

Aire.

Edward Bruce, Collector, at 40 l. per Ann. a Comptroller at
 30, a Land and Tide-Surveyor at 35, two Land-Waiters at 25 each,
 eight Tidesmen at 15 each.

Borrowstonness.

John Crawford, Collector, at 60 l. per Ann. a Deputy-Collector
 at 30, Comptroller at 40, his Deputy at 20, Land and Tide-Sur-
 veyor each 40, four Land-Waiters each 25, twenty three Tides-
 men

men each 20, two Boatmen each 15, a Tide-Surveyor at 30, four Boatmen at 15 l. each at *Queensferry*.

Campbelton.

—— *Macallaster*, Collector, at 30 l. per Ann. a Comptroller at 20, Land-Waiter at 25, four Tidefmen at 15 l. each.

Caithness.

William Higginson, Collector, at 35, a Comptroller at 20, Land-Surveyor at 25, four Tidefmen at 15 l. each.

Dunbar.

Thomas Richardson, Collector, at 40 l. per Ann. a Comptroller at 30, Land and Tide-Surveyor at 35, a Land-Waiter at 25, eight Tidefmen at 20 l. each.

Dundee.

Alexander Golvil, Collector, at 50 l. per Ann. a Comptroller at 30, a Land and Tide-Surveyor at 35, Land-Waiter at 25, seven Tidefmen at 18 each, four Boatmen at 15 l. each.

Dumfries.

John Macdowal, Collector, at 50 l. per Ann. a Comptroller at 40, a Deputy-Collector at 25, a Deputy-Comptroller at 20, a Land-Surveyor at 40, a Land-Waiter at 25, another Officer at 30, ten Tidefmen and four Boatmen at 15 l. each.

Fort-William.

Alexander Muir, Collector, at 25 l. per Ann. a Comptroller and Land Surveyor at 20 each, three Tide-Waiters at 12 l. each.

Glasgow.

George Maxwell, Collector, at 30 l. per Ann. a Comptroller at 25, Surveyor at 25, four Officers at 20 l. each.

Inverness.

—— *Cuthbert*, Collector, at 50 l. per Ann. a Comptroller at 30, a Land-Surveyor at 50, three Land-Waiters at 25 each, nineteen Tidefmen at 18 each, two Boatmen at 14 each.

Irwin.

Charles Boyle, Collector, at 50 l. per Ann. a Comptroller at 30, a Land-Surveyor at 35, two Land-Waiters at 25 each, ten Tidefmen at 15 l. each.

Kirkcaldy.

Hercules Smith, Collector, at 60 l. per Ann. a Deputy-Collector at 30, a Comptroller at 40, a Deputy-Comptroller at 20, two Land-Surveyors at 40 each, four Land-Waiters at 25 each, twenty Tidefmen at 20 each, two Boatmen at 15 l. each.

Montrose.

Montrose.

John Saffin, Collector, at 50 *l. per Ann.* a Comptroller at 30, a Land and Tide-Surveyor at 35, two Land-Waiters at 25 each, eight Tidesmen at 18 *l.* each.

Lewis.

Donald Macleod, Collector, at 30 *l. per Ann.* a Comptroller at 30, Surveyor at 20. four Tidesmen at 12 *l.* each.

Orkney.

Alexander Dalmahoy, Collector, at 30 *l. per Ann.* a Comptroller at 30, a Surveyor at 20, four Tidesmen at 12 *l.* each.

Pertk.

Lauchlin Mackintosh, Collector, at 30 *l. per Ann.* a Comptroller at 20, a Surveyor at 25, three Tidesmen at 18 *l.* each.

Port-Glasgow.

David Graham, Collector, at 120 *l. per Ann.* a Deputy-Collector at 30, a Comptroller at 60, his Deputy at 20, a Land-Surveyor at 50, a Tide-Surveyor at 40, another at 50, a Warehouse-Keeper at 30, six Land-Waiters at 35 each, 37 Tidesmen at 20 *l.* each, and many other Officers in the Members and Creeks.

Prestonpans.

John Haldane, Collector, at 50 *l. per Ann.* a Comptroller at 30, a Surveyor at 35, two Land-Waiters at 25 each, eight Tidesmen at 20 each, two Boatmen at 15 each, a Tide-Surveyor at *North-Berwick* at 40 *l.*

Shetland.

Collector vacant, the Salary 30 *l. per Ann.* a Comptroller and Surveyor at 20 each, four Tidesmen at 12 *l.* each.

Stranraer.

William Erskine, Collector, at 50 *l. per Ann.* a Comptroller at 35, a Land and Tide-Surveyor at 35 each, a Deputy-Collector at 20, a Deputy-Comptroller at 15, a Land-Waiter and Searcher at 25 each, nine Tidesmen at 15 each, four Boatmen at 15 *l.* each.

Wigtoun.

Cornelius Neilson, Collector, at 40 *l. per Ann.* a Comptroller at 25, a Surveyor at 30, six Tidesmen at 15 each, a Tide-Surveyor at *Whithorn* 30, six Boatmen at 15 *l.* each.

N. B. There are many other inferior Officers in Members and Creeks, Places of Prevention, but of small Account.

The Commissioners and other Officers of the Excise on Beer and Ale, Duties on Leather, Candles, &c. in North-Britain, viz.

Alexander Wedderburn Esq;
 David Ross Esq;
 Sir William Bennet Bar.
 Gilbert Burnet Esq;
 George Drummond Esq;
 Richard Dowdeswell Esq; } Commissioners 500 l. per Ann
 each.
 Secretary, Solicitor, Clerk of the Securities and Correspondents, for himself and Clerks, 300 l. per An.
 Peter Crisp Esq; Comptroller, for himself and Clerks, 350 l.
 George Tilson Esq; Auditor, for himself and Clerks, 260 l.
 James Gregory Esq; Callier, for himself and Clerks, 300 l.
 Mr. Robert Forrest, Accomptant-General for the Excise, 120 l.
 Mr. John Dickie, Accomptant-General for the new Duties, 80 l.
 Mr. Alexander Chalmers, Accomptant for the *Edinburgh* Brewery and Distillery, 50 l.
 Mr. John Ross, Accomptant for the Country Collectors Accompts, 50 l.
 Mr. Andrew Home, Accomptant for the Duties on Leather, 35 l.
 Mr. Neil Bothwell, Accomptant for the Duties on Candles, 35 l.
 Mr. John Lothian, Assistant-Clerk in the Accomptant-General's Offices, 30 l.
 Mr. Sandys Woolrych and Mr. Francis Park, Assistant-Clerks on account of the Duties on Leather, 30 l. each.
 Mr. William Pinkstan, Clerk of the Diaries, 30 l.
 Mr. John Parkhill, Agent and Bill-man, 30 l.
 Mrs. Mary Clifton, House-keeper, 30 l.
 Mr. Richard Rance, Door-keeper and Store-keeper, 50 l.
 Mr. Thomas Lightbody, Hall-keeper, 25 l.
 Mr. James Liddel, Messenger, 25 l.
 Mr. Daniel Monro, Assistant Door-keeper and Watchman, 25 l.
 Mr. Francis Guy, chief Examiner and Port-Gager at *Leith*, 60 l.
 Mr. John Tidiman, General Surveyor, and Dry Gager, 80 l.
 Three Surveyors of the *Edinburgh* Brewery and Distillery, at 50 l. each.
 One Surveyor of *Ditto*, at 65 l.
 Four Examiners of the *Edinburgh* Brewery and Distillery, and Country Gagers Books, at 35 l. each.
 Nineteen Gagers for the *Edinburgh* Brewery and Distillery, at 30 l. each.
 Four Assistant-Gagers for *ditto*, at 20 l. each.

There are in the whole fifteen Collectors, two General Supervisors, sixteen Supervisors, and about two hundred Officers and Supernumeraries, in the several Country Collections.

The

The Revenues of the Crown of *Scotland*, which fall under the Management of the Courts of Exchequer and Treasury, as they are stated in the Treaty of Union, are as follows :

The Excise on Ale and Beer is 2 s. Scots, and now } l.
farm'd for 33500 l. Sterling, and if exacted in the same } 50000
manner as in *England*, may amount to ———— }

The Customs have been let at 34000 l. and are now }
in time of War let for 28500 l. with a Condition in the } 50000
Lease, That upon a Peace the Lords of the Treasury may }
let a new Lease, and may amount to ———— }

The Crown-Rents about ———— 5500

The Casualty and Superiorities and Compositions at }
the Exchequer *communibus Annis* about ———— } 3000

The Post-Office farm'd at 1194 l. but if collected may }
amount to ———— } 2000

The Imposition for Coinage ———— 1500

Land-Tax is now 36000 l. and to make it equal with }
the 4 s. per Pound in *England*, 'tis propos'd to be ———— } 48000

160000

Commissioners of the Equivalent.

The Hon. Mr. *William Dalrymple* of *Glenmuir*, }
Sir *John Swinton* of that Ilk, } Salary 300 l. per
Sir *James Smollet* of *Bonhil*, } Ann. each.
Sir *Patrick Johnston*, }
Mr. *William Seton* of *Pitmedden*, Younger, }
Capt. *Alexander Abercromby* of *Glassoth*, }

Officers.

James Nimmo, Secretary, Sal. 200 l.
Daniel Campbell, his Clerk, Sal. 45 l.
Mr. *Patrick Campbell* of *Menzie*, } Cashiers, { Sal. 200 l.
Gavin Plummer, } { Sal. 150 l.
John Symmer, Accomptant, Sal. 150 l.

Commissioners of Trade, &c.

John Earl of *Sutherland*, }
David Earl of *Buchan*, } Salary 800 l. per Ann. each.
Patrick Earl of *Marchmont*, }
James Earl of *Bute*, }
Earl of *Hindford*, }
Earl of *Haddington*, }
Mr. *Charles Areskine*, Brother to the }
Earl of *Buchan*, } Salary 500 l. per Ann. each.
Mr. *John Haldane* of *Gleneagles*, }
Mr. *Charles Cockburn*, Advocate, }
Mr. *Neil Campbell*, Advocate, their Clerk, Salary 300 l. per Ann.

Of the Commissariot Courts.

The chief of these Courts is held at *Edinburgh*, and consists of four Judges, who determine Controversies about Wills, Ecclesiastical Benefices, Tithes, Divorces, &c. and to this Court there lies an Appeal from the other Commissaries in the several Parts of the Kingdom. The Commissaries of *Edinburgh* are, Sir *James Elphinstone* of *Logie*, Sir *James Smollet* of *Bonil*; *Andrew Majoribanks* of that ilk, Mr. *William Brody*, Advocate, each 70 l. per Ann. *William Nairn* of *Dunsinnan*, Principal Clerk, *Thomas Mercer* of *West-Binning*, his Deputy, Mr. *David Hope*, Fiscal.

Of the Sheriffs Courts.

In these Courts the Sheriff or his Deputy is Judge in Matters which concern Ejection, Intrusion, Damage, and lesser Debts, not exceeding the Value of 100 l. Scots. There lies an Appeal from these Courts to the Sovereign Courts of Judicature. They judge also in Thefts, Murders, and other capital Crimes, if the Criminal be brought before them in 24 Hours after the Crime committed; but if that Time elapse, the Cause is brought before the Justice-General, or Delegates appointed on purpose. Most of the Sheriffs were antiently Hereditary; that Office being confer'd upon Families for Eminent Service to the Publick, and being always profitable, it gave those Families a great Interest and Power in the several Shires; upon which account King *James VI.* and King *Charles I.* purchas'd most of 'em from the Proprietors; after which they were nam'd annually by the Sovereign.

The Principal Sheriffs of all the Shires in Scotland.

<i>Edinburgh,</i>	<i>William Marquiss of Lothian.</i>
<i>Haddington,</i>	<i>Thomas Earl of Haddington.</i>
<i>Berwick,</i>	<i>Patrick Earl of Marchmont.</i>
<i>Roxburgh,</i>	<i>Archibald Douglas of Cavers.</i>
<i>Selkirk,</i>	<i>John Murray of Philiphaugh.</i>
<i>Peebles,</i>	<i>William Earl of March.</i>
<i>Lanerk,</i>	<i>Charles Earl of Selkirk.</i>
<i>Dumfries,</i>	<i>Charles Duke of Queensberry.</i>
<i>Wigton,</i>	<i>Sir James Agnew Bar.</i>
<i>Air,</i>	<i>Hugh Earl of Loudon.</i>
<i>Dumbarton,</i>	<i>James Duke of Montrose.</i>
<i>Bute,</i>	<i>James Earl of Bute.</i>
<i>Renfrew,</i>	<i>Alexander Earl of Eglinton.</i>
<i>Stirling,</i>	<i>James Duke of Montrose.</i>
<i>Linlithgow,</i>	<i>Charles Earl of Hopton.</i>
<i>Perth,</i>	<i>John Duke of Athol.</i>
<i>Kincardin,</i>	<i>Mr. John Arbuthnot of Fordon.</i>

Aberdeen,

<i>Aberdeen,</i>	<i>John Earl of Rothes.</i>
<i>Inverness,</i>	<i>Brigadier Alexander Grant of that ilk.</i>
<i>Nairn,</i>	_____
<i>Cromarty,</i>	<i>George Earl of Cromarty.</i>
<i>Argyle,</i>	<i>John Duke of Argyle.</i>
<i>Fife,</i>	<i>John Earl of Rothes.</i>
<i>Forfar,</i>	<i>David Earl of Northesk.</i>
<i>Bamf,</i>	<i>James Earl of Finlater.</i>
<i>Kircudbright,</i>	<i>William Marquis of Annandale.</i>
<i>Sutherland,</i>	<i>John Earl of Sutherland.</i>
<i>Caithness,</i>	_____
<i>Elgin,</i>	<i>Alexander Dunbar of Bishopmiln.</i>
<i>Orkney,</i>	<i>James Earl of Morton.</i>
<i>Ross,</i>	<i>Hugh Ross of Kilravock.</i>
<i>Kinross,</i>	<i>Colonel _____ Hope.</i>
<i>Clackmannan,</i>	<i>Mr. William Dalrymple.</i>

Of the Courts of Regality.

There are many Regalities in the Kingdom, wherein the Lord of the Regality is Judge in Crimes that deserve Death, and may proceed upon Theft, Murder, or any other Crimes upon Citation; he generally appoints a Deputy, who is call'd Bayliff of the Regality.

Bayliffs of the Regalities.

<i>Aberbrothock,</i>	<i>David Earl of Airly.</i>
<i>Barthgate,</i>	<i>_____ Cochran of Balbachlaw.</i>
<i>Cunningham,</i>	<i>Alexander Earl of Eglinton.</i>
<i>Carrick,</i>	<i>John Earl of Cassils.</i>
<i>Dunfermling,</i>	<i>_____ Marquis of Tweddale.</i>
<i>Fife-Stuartry,</i>	<i>John Duke of Athol.</i>
<i>Kyle,</i>	<i>Hugh Earl of Loudon.</i>
<i>Lauderdale,</i>	<i>John Earl of Lauderdale.</i>
<i>Monteith,</i>	_____
<i>Musselburgh,</i>	<i>Dutcheffs of Buccleugh.</i>
<i>Pittenweem,</i>	<i>Sir John Anstruther.</i>
<i>Strathern,</i>	_____

Of Baron Courts.

Every one that holds a Barony of the Crown has the Power of holding a Court within his Barony; and anciently they judg'd and condemn'd Criminals to Death within their own Jurisdiction, being infeofft with a Power of Pit and Gallows.

Of the Boroughs of Scotland.

The Boroughs are of three sorts, *viz.* Royal Boroughs, Boroughs of Regality, or Boroughs of Barony.

The Royal Boroughs have the Privilege of sending Commissioners to Parliament, and of having yearly Conventions, wherein they make Laws to regulate Trade and other things relating to their Corporations. *Edinburgh* sends two Commissioners to the Convention, and each of the rest sends one. These Conventions are held in the chief Boroughs by turns, and at the end of one Convention they appoint the Time and Place for the next. The Government of those Boroughs is by a Provost or Mayor, four Bailiffs or Aldermen, a Dean of *Gild*, who is chief Judge among the Merchants, a Treasurer, and a Common Council, one half of them Merchants, the other half Tradesmen, all chosen annually. The Tradesmen have a Court of their own, consisting of the Deacons of every Trade, annually chosen; these Deacons chuse a President among themselves, whom they call Deacon-Convener, and he has Power of calling them together as Occasion requires.

The Boroughs of Regality are Market-Towns, where the Lords of the Regality hold their Courts, and name the chief Magistrates, leaving the Burghers to chuse the rest themselves. They are not much inferior to Royal Boroughs in other Privileges, but send no Commissioners to Parliament.

The Boroughs of Barony are Market-Towns, where the Lord of the Barony in which they are situated chuses their chief Magistrate, and leaves the rest to their own Choice.

C H A P. XIV.

Of the Military Government of Scotland.

IT appears by History that the *Scots* chang'd their Aristocratical Government into a Monarchy, chiefly for the same reason that the *Israelites* and others of the Antients did, which was, that they might have a King to go in and out before them, and fight their Battels: for this reason the Chiefs of their Tribes sent for *Fergus* to be their General against the *Britons* and *Picts*, and in regard of his Success, they settled their Crown upon him and his Posterity. It would seem, by the *Roman History*, that till the Time they invaded the Island, the *Scots* Kings were scarce known by any other Title but that of General. Thus *Tacitus* says of *Galgacus*, the King of the *Caledonians*, or antient *Scots*, who fought the *Romans* on the *Grampian Hills*, that he was *inter plures Duces*

generis

genere præstans, i. e. the noblest and highest born of all their Captains; who, as is evident from History, were then the *Philarchi*, as *Buchanan* calls them, or which is the same, the *Capitanei*, or Heads of Tribes, according to Bishop *Lesley*. And indeed it is no wonder that *Tacitus* should speak of *Galgacus* under that which was the chief and distinguishing Character of the *Scots* Kings for several Ages, viz. *Duces Belli*, their chief Business being to defend or enlarge their Dominions; yet it appears plain by the *Scots* Histories and Acts of Parliament, that their Kings were so far from having Peace and War at their own Disposal, that according to the Constitution they could do nothing in either without the Consent of the Estates: but since the Union of the Crowns, their Prerogative has been advanc'd in this as well as in other respects; so that Peace and War, and the naming of Military Officers, has been in the Crown, as it is in *England*, but with this Difference, that the Militia of *Scotland* is not subject to Lord Lieutenants or their Deputies, but all their Officers are nam'd by the Sovereign, as in the Standing-Army, a thing unknown in *Scotland* till within these last hundred Years: for before that time, all the Subjects were arm'd and disciplin'd, and commanded in War by the greater and lesser Barons, and the Commissioners of Boroughs, upon whom they immediately depended. And by the Constitution, the Nobility, Gentry and Boroughs were oblig'd to appear with their Men in Arms, and to continue in the Field six Weeks for the Defence of their Country, at their own Charge, which made a Standing-Army needless; for in case of a Defensive War, the several Parts of the Kingdom sent their Men to the Army by turns; and in case of an Offensive, every County and Borough sent such a Number, and they were maintain'd by such Methods as the King and Parliament thought fit. Our Kings for the most part commanded in Person, and upon occasion held Parliaments in their Camps, where the greater and lesser Barons, and Commissioners of Boroughs being present, they had the great Council at hand to give them Advice upon all urgent Occasions, and to dispense immediate Rewards or Punishments to those who deserv'd it; which being many times done in the Camp or Field, some of our Prerogative Authors have thence taken occasion to assert the Absolute Power of our Princes, not considering that those very Persons, who were the Members of Parliament, were also Commanders in the Army, and by consequence at hand to consult with.

In the Reign of King *Charles II.* a Militia was establish'd of 20000 Foot, and 2000 Horse, to be in readiness, with forty Days Provisions, as they should be call'd for by his Majesty, to march to any part of his Dominions against Foreign Invasion, or Intestate Rebellion; and by this Act the King was impower'd to name the Officers, to a Captain of Horse inclusive, and the naming of other inferior Officers was left to the Privy Council. By posterior Acts the King and Council were allow'd to appoint the Days of
Ren-

Rendezvouz, and other things relating to the Militia. The Pay of a Footman was six Pence a day, and of a Horseman eighteen Pence, and each Horse was to be of ten Pound Sterling Value. This was the first Militia of the sort that ever was settled in Scotland; for by the old Constitution, as has been mention'd already, all Men between sixty and sixteen were to be arm'd and disciplin'd, and to appear under their respective Leaders as Occasion should require: but when the Court came to pursue Measures and Designs that were ungrateful to the Country, they durst not trust the People either to be arm'd, to rendezvouz, or to allow them that Power of chusing their Commanders, which they had by the ancient Acts.

After the Revolution this Militia was laid aside by Act of Parliament, except in case of an Invasion, in consideration of a present Levy of 2707 Foot then granted to King *William* for the Defence of the Kingdom, with 1000 Men yearly for Recruits.

The Standing Forces of Scotland are as follows.

——— *Carpenter*, Lieutenant-General and Commander in Chief.

Regiments of Dragoons.

Earl of *Portmore's*.
Lieutenant General *Carpenter's*.
Colonel *Newton's*.
Colonel *Stanhope's*.

Regiments of Foot.

Brigadier *Morison's*.
Colonel *Mountague's*.
Colonel *Clayton's*.
Lord *Irwin's*.
Major General *Wightman's*.
Lieutenant General *Mackartney's*.
Lord *Shannon's*.
Colonel *Egerton's*.
Sir *Charles Hotham's*.
Brigadier *Grant's*.

Independent Companies.

Colonel *Campbel's* of *Finab*.
Colonel *Grant's*.
Lord *Lovat's*.

Muster-Master, Sir *William Gordon*.
Chief Engineer, Captain *Dury*.
Physician General, Dr. *Stuart*.
Surgeon Major, *George Preston*.

Edinburgh.

Edinburgh-Castle.

GEORGE Earl of Orkney, Constable, Governour, and Captain of it.

Brigadier General *George Preston*, Deputy-Governour.

Major *Francis Lindsay*, Lieutenant and Major.

Henry Mackenzie, Lieutenant.

James Smith,
James Pringle, } Ensigns.

James Campbel, Store-Keeper.

James Rob, Deputy Store-Keeper.

Mr. *Alexander Ker*, Chaplain.

John Knox, Surgeon.

Gabriel Griffin, Master-Gunner.

3 Under-Gunners.

A Gun-Smith.

4 Serjeants.

4 Corporals.

3 Drummers.

100 Centinels.

The Artillery Company, *John Slezer* Captain, 1 Lieutenant,
1 Bombardier, Clerk, Commissary, Corporal, 10 Gunners, and
6 Practitioners.

Stirling-Castle, *John* Earl of *Rothes*, Constable, the Honourable Sir *James Campbel* of *Ardkinglas*, Governour, 1 Lieutenant,
1 Ensign, 1 Store-Keeper, 2 Serjeants, 3 Corporals, 2 Drummers,
3 Gunners, and 60 Centinels.

Dumbarton-Castle, *William* Earl of *Glencairn*, Governour, 1 Lieutenant, 2 Serjeants, 2 Corporals, 1 Gunner, 1 Drummer, and 15 Centinels.

Blackness-Castle, Lord *John Hay*, Governour, Captain *Seton*, Deputy-Governour, 1 Lieutenant, 1 Serjeant, 1 Corporal, 1 Drummer, 1 Gunner, 1 Porter, and 15 Centinels.

The Guards on the same Foot with *England*.

The Lieutenants of the Militia of Scotland.

Charles Earl of *Hopton*, of the Shire of *Linlithgow*.

John Duke of *Roxburgh*, of *Roxburgh*.

Alexander Lord *Polwarth*, of *Berwick*.

Archibald Duke of *Douglas*, of *Angus*.

John Duke of *Athol*, of *Perth*.

John Earl of *Rothes*, of *Fife*, *Kinross* and *Aberdeen*.

James Earl of *Bute*, of *Bute*.

John Earl of *Stair*, of *Galloway*.

Thomas Earl of *Hadington*, of *East-Lothian*.

Charles Earl of *Selkirk*, of *Cliddisdale*.

John Duke of *Argyle*, of *Argyle* and *Dumbarton*.

Hugh Earl of *Loudon*, of *Air*.

Archibald Earl of *Islay*, of *Mid-Lothian*.

William

William Marquis of Annandale, of Dumfries, Peebles and Kircudbright.

David Earl of Buchan, of Sterling and Clacmannan.

Brigadier Alexander Grant, of Inverness and Bamf.

John Earl of Sutherland, of Sutherland, Caithness, Ross, Cromarty, Nairn, Murray, and Orkney.

William Lord Ross, of Rensfrew.

Sir Peter Frazer of Durris, of Merns.

Of the Admiralty of Scotland.

The Scots never abounded in Naval Force, nor seem to have affected it; otherwise a Nation of so long standing, having such Materials for building of Ships, and such Harbours for laying them up safe, could scarcely have been without a Competency of Ships of War. This must be in part ascrib'd to that same Humour which made them neglect walled Towns, according to that of our Historian and Poet:

Illa pharetratis est propria gloria Scotis, &c.

And a little lower,

Non fossa & muris patriam, sed Marte tueri.

Another Reason may be, That their Wars being for most part Defensive, and by Land, against the several People who inhabited the South Parts of the Island, they did not much apprehend the Necessity of the Naval Force: But that they did not altogether neglect it, is plain from their Acts of Parliament, and particularly the 140th Act of King James I. by which 'tis ordain'd, That all Barons and Lords, having Lands and Lordships near the Sea, on the West and North Parts, and especially against the Isles, should have Galleys, and maintain them according to their antient Tenure; and all the Lands which lay within six Miles of the Coast, should contribute to their Maintenance.

With these Galleys they defended their Coasts, and sometimes invaded their Enemies. But that they had other Ships of War, with which they were able formerly to look the English and others in the face, is evident from History: for in the Reign of King James III. a Squadron of the English Navy, which infested their Coasts, was defeated and taken by Andrew Wood of Largo, a noted Sea-Captain, in the Firth near Dumbur; and afterwards he defeated Sir Stephen Bull, with another English Squadron near the Mouth of the Tay, where he took him and his Ships. And in that same Reign, Andrew Barton, a Scots Merchant, having obtain'd Letters of Mart from his own Prince to make War with the Portuguese, who had kill'd his Father, and taken his Ship, and refus'd to make Satisfaction, tho' condemn'd

demn'd by the Admiralty of *Flanders*, in whose Dominions this Piracy happen'd: the said *Barton* did in a few Months make sufficient Reprisals upon them with his own Ships; but was treacherously, in the time of Peace, surpriz'd, at the Instigation of the *Portuguese*, by an *English* Squadron, under the Conduct of Admiral *Howard*, against whom, with a much less Force, he maintain'd a gallant Fight; but at last was kill'd, and his Ships taken.

The main Reason why the *Scots* neglected improving their Naval Force, while their Neighbours encreased and augmented theirs, seems to have been, that their Princes, when neighbouring Nations encreased their Naval Force, were either Minors, or engag'd in a War with *England*, or intestine Broils at home; as happen'd in the Reigns of *James III*, *IV*, and *V*. Queen *Mary*, and King *James VI*. during whose Reign, before and after his Succession to the Crown of *England*, the Reasons not only for the Neglect, but for the Decay of the Naval Force of *Scotland*, are so obvious, that 'tis needless to touch them.

The chief Court of Admiralty in *Scotland* sits for the most part at *Edinburgh*, and sometimes at *Leith*, the principal Port of the Kingdom; where they determine such Causes of Piracy, Prizes, &c. as are proper to their Cognizance. The Office of Lord High Admiral of *Scotland* has for the most part, since the Union of the Crowns, been in such Persons as had not their Residence in the Kingdom; particularly in the Family of *Lenox*, and in the late King *James*, when Duke of *York*. There are peculiar Jurisdictions of Admiralty Hereditary in some great Families; as the Duke of *Argyle*, who is Admiral of the Western Isles, &c. and the Earl of *Sutherland*, of the County of *Sutherland*, and some neighbouring Provinces; and the Earl of *Morton* is Steward Justiciary and Admiral of *Orkney*; and his Deputies are, his Brother, Mr. *Robert Douglass*, and Mr. *Stuart*.

Officers of the Admiralty.

Earl of *Rothes*, Lord Vice-Admiral of *Scotland*, and Agent for the Trade of *Scotland*, Sal. 200 l. per Ann.

Alexander Bayn of *Logie*, Secretary.

Mr. *James Graham*, Advocate, Judge of the Admiralty.

Mr. *John Elphinston* is Procurator Fiscal.

Daniel Hamilton, Clerk.

Alexander Gordon, Clerk Depute.

Of the Herald's Office.

THIS Office is of an old standing, and was constituted by King and Parliament, to give Coats of Arms to such Persons as merited this Distinction by their Service to the Country in the Army or elsewhere, and likewise to prevent the assuming of Arms

Arms by such who had no Title to them by Birth or Merit; they are also to take care of Distinctions betwixt the Arms of the Chiefs of Families and their Cadets, and to give additional Arms to such as acquire them by Merit. The Chief of those Heralds is call'd *Lion King of Arms*, because the Lion is the Royal Arms of *Scotland*; it is an Office of great Dignity, and he is solemnly crown'd at his Investiture; his Person is in a manner reckon'd sacred, of which Bishop *Lesley* gives a particular Instance in his History, viz. That the Lord *Drummond* was forfeited in 1515. for striking the *Lion*, and narrowly escaped the Loss of his Life and Dignity. *Lamneus*, *Speidel*, and some other Learned Men, say, That the *Scots* and *Picts* were the first who wore colour'd Shields. Some ascribe the Origin of Arms to *Jacob's* giving Marks and Distinction to his Sons when he blessed them, as to *Judah* a Lion, &c. Others ascribe the Invention to the *Germans*, and some give it to the *Romans*, as others do to the *Goths* and *Vandals*; but the digesting of it into an Art, is ascrib'd to the Emperors *Charlemain* and *Frederick Barbarossa*. Before the Union of the Crowns, the *Scots*, in Testimony of their Friendship to the *French*, did much imitate them in their Heraldry; but since that time they have imitated the *English*. The *Lion*, and his Brethren the Heralds, did formerly assist at the Creation of Noblemen and Knights, which used to be done in *Scotland* with great Solemnity, the Order of Knighthood being then much more esteem'd than at present, and seldom confer'd but on Persons of extraordinary Merit: their antient Orders of Knighthood were those of the Thistle, or *St. Andrew*, and * Banrents or Bannerets created under the Royal Standard for gallant Actions in the Field, and they were allow'd to bring a Company of Men to the Army under their own Banner. Knights Baronets were first instituted by King *James VI.* to encourage the Plantation of *Nova Scotia* in *America*. This Honour is Hereditary, and they are allow'd to wear about their Necks an Orange Tawny Silk Ribbon, to which is appended in the Scutcheon Argent, a Saltir Azure, with an Inscutcheon of the Arms of *Scotland*, an Imperial Crown above the Scutcheon, incircled with this Motto, *Fax mentis honesta Gloria*. Their Knights-Bachelors are the same with those of *England*.

* For a more particular Account of which, I refer my Reader to the next Page.

The Lord Lion and the rest of the Heralds and Pursuivants at Arms.

Sir *Alexander Areskine* of *Cambò*, Bar. *Lion King* at Arms.

Mr. *Harry Maul*, *Lion Deput.*

Mr. *Charles Areskine*, Clerk of Court.

Heralds.

Heralds.

- 1 Henry Frazer, *Rofs.*
- 2 James Barr, *Albany.*
- 3 Walter Melvill, *Rothsay.*
- 4 James Steel, *Ilay.*
- 5 David Deuchar, *Snowdown.*
- 6 Alex. Drummond, *Marchmont.*

Salary of the Heralds, 25 l.
per ann. each.

Pursuivants.

- 1 David Achmouty, *Dingwal.*
- 2 James Kirkwood, *Unicorn.*
- 3 Robert Brown, *Carrick.*
- 4 George Glafs, *Bute.*
- 5 Alexander Martin, *Ormond.*
- 6 John Mafon, *Kintyre.*

Salary of the Pursuivants,
16 l. 13 s. 4 d. per ann. each.

Of the Order of the Thistle in Scotland.

THE Order of the Thistle, by reason of its great Antiquity and memorable Institution, is upon all Occasions, according to the *Scots* Stile, called, *The most Antient and most Noble Order of the Thistle*, being founded, as all the *Scots* Historians assert, by *Achaius* the 65th King of *Scotland*, after a signal Victory obtain'd over the *Saxons*, *Anno* 819, and dedicated to *St. Andrew* the Patron, or Tutelar Saint of *Scotland*.

This Order came at length to shine forth in fuller Splendor in the Reign of King *James V.* who was himself a most splendid and magnificent Prince. He caus'd the Collar of the Order to be compos'd of two antient Badges or Symbols of the *Scots* and *Picts*, viz. The Thistle, and Sprigs of Rue; but about the time of the Reformation it fell into Defuetude, and was scarcely us'd by the then Knights, being so very zealous for the Reform'd Religion, that they left their Order where they laid down their Popery, and was never after reassum'd till the Reign of King *James VII.* who, for the better regulating of the Order in all its Proceedings, sign'd a Body of Statutes, and appointed the Knights Brethren to wear the *St. Andrew* upon a blue water'd Tabby Ribbon, and likewise nam'd the Royal Chappel at *Holy-rood-House* to be the Chappel of the Order: For which end it was put into excellent Repair, having a fine Organ, with the Sovereign and Knights Brethrens Stalls, and their respective Banners hung over them; which still continues to be the Chappel of the Order, tho' divested of all its beautiful Ornaments by the Fury of the Mob at the late Revolution.

Her late Majesty Queen *Anne.* of blessed Memory, was pleas'd to revive the said Order upon the 31st of *December*, 1703, and sign'd a Body of Statutes, in which the Colour of the Ribbon was chang'd from Blue to Green; all which Statutes our now Gracious and Glorious Sovereign King *GEORGE*, upon the 17th of *February*, 1714. was pleas'd to confirm, with four or five additional ones; amongst which, that of adding Rays of Glory to surround the whole Figure of the *St. Andrew*, which hangs at the

the Collar, is no small Demonstration of his Majesty's great Regard to, and most earnest Desire of adding to the Splendor and Magnificence of the said Order: And tho' hitherto from the time of the Reformation, both Elections and Installments have been dispens'd with, his Majesty is graciously pleas'd for the future, that Chapters of Election shall be held in his Royal Presence; to which end his Majesty has order'd the great Wardrobe to provide the Knights Brethren and Officers of the Order with such Mantles as the Statutes of the said Order appoint.

Here followeth a List of the present Knights Brethren and Officers of the said most Antient and most Noble Order, with the time of their Admittance.

John Duke of Athol, 7 February 170³/₄.
 William Marquiss of Annandale, 7 February, 170³/₄.
 James Earl of Finlater, then Earl of Seafield, 7 February 170³/₄.
 George Earl of Orkney, 7 February, 170³/₄.
 William Marquiss of Lothian, 30 October 1705.
 Charles Earl of Orrery, 30 October 1705.
 Hugh Earl of Loudon, 10 August 1706.
 John Earl of Stair, 25 March 1710.
 David Earl of Portmore, 17 January 171¹/₂.
 John Earl of Sutherland, 1716.
 William Lord Cadogan, 1716.

Sir David Nairn Knight, Secretary.
 Thomas Brand Esq; Usher.

Note, That according to the antient and primitive Institution, the said Order is to consist of thirteen Persons, to wit, the Sovereign and twelve Knights Brethren, in allusion to our blessed Saviour and his twelve Apostles,

C H A P. XV.

Of the Ecclesiastical Government of Scotland.

THE Government of the Church in this Kingdom is that which latter Ages call Presbyterian, because they allow of no Officer higher than a preaching Presbyter, who, with the Elders, or *Seniores Populi*, in lesser and larger Associations, administer the Government of the Church. The best of the Scots Historians have asserted this to have been their Primitive Form of Government when the Nation first turn'd Christian, which was about the

Chap. 15. Scotland, now North-Britain.

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the latter end of the first, or the beginning of the second Century. And tho what they said of their antient Ministers call'd *Cul-dees*, who were no other but Presbyters, that liv'd either in separate Cures, or in Colleges, has been ridicul'd by some learned Men out of their Zeal for Episcopacy, it is now made evident, beyond Contradiction, by Sir James Dalrymple, in his Collections concerning the *Scotish History*, that there were such in *Scotland* very early, and that they continu'd, without being totally subdu'd by the Popish Prelates, till the beginning of the fourteenth Century. And that the Church of *Scotland* was reform'd from Popery by Presbyters, without settling any Protestant Episcopacy instead of the Popish Bishops that were abolish'd, is evident from the Acts of Parliament and General Assemblies.

According to this Form of Government, the Kingdom is divided into thirteen Provincial Synods, viz.

Provincial Synods.	Presbyteries.	Parishes.
I. <i>Lothian and Tweeddale, containing,</i>	1 <i>Edinburgh</i>	31
	2 <i>Linlithgow</i>	19
	3 <i>Biggar</i>	12
	4 <i>Peebles</i>	13
	5 <i>Dalkeith</i>	16
	6 <i>Haddington</i>	16
	7 <i>Dumbar</i>	10 117
II. <i>Merse and Tiviotdale.</i>	1 <i>Dunfermline</i>	11
	2 <i>Chirnside</i>	14
	3 <i>Kelso</i>	10
	4 <i>Fedburg</i>	15
	5 <i>Selkirk</i>	11
	6 <i>Erfilton</i>	10 71
III. <i>Dumfries.</i>	1 <i>Middlebee</i>	11
	2 <i>Lochmaben</i>	15
	3 <i>Penpont</i>	9
	4 <i>Dumfries</i>	18 54
IV. <i>Galloway.</i>	1 <i>Kircudbright</i>	16
	2 <i>Wigton</i>	10
	3 <i>Stranraer</i>	11 37
V. <i>Glasgow and Aire.</i>	1 <i>Aire</i>	28
	2 <i>Irwin</i>	19
	3 <i>Paisley</i>	16
	4 <i>Hamilton</i>	15
	5 <i>Lanerk</i>	13
	6 <i>Glasgow</i>	19
	7 <i>Dumbarton</i>	17 127
N		VI. Ar-

The Present STATE of Part II.

VI. Argyle.	1	Dennoon	8	
	2	Campbelton	10	
	3	Inverary	8	
	4	Kilmoir	12	
	5	Skie	11	49
VII. Perth.	1	Dunkeld	20	
	2	Perth	21	
	3	Dumblane	12	
	4	Stirling	12	
	5	Auchterarder	15	80
VIII. Fife.	1	Dumfermling	20	
	2	Kirkaldy	10	
	3	Coupar	20	
	4	St. Andrews	23	73
IX. Angus and Mearns.	1	Meegle	14	
	2	Dundee	17	
	3	Forfar	10	
	4	Brechen	18	
	5	Aberbrothock	11	
	6	Merns or Fourdon	16	85
X. Aberdeen.	1	Kincardine	15	
	2	Aberdeen	21	
	3	Alford	16	
	4	Garioch	15	
	5	Deer	13	
	6	Turreff	10	
	7	Fordice	8	
	8	Ellen	8	106
XI. Murray.	1	Strathbogie	11	
	2	Elgin	13	
	3	Forreſs	10	
	4	Inverneſs	13	
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XIII.

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XIII.
Orkney.

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The lowest Ecclesiastical Court is the Kirk-Session, or Parochial Consistory, which consists of the Minister or Ministers, when more than one in a Parish, Elders and Deacons, with a Clerk and Beadle. The Elders Business is to assist the Minister, in visiting the Congregation upon occasion, to watch over the Morals of the People in his District, and to give them private Reproof in case of any Disorder; but if the Scandal be gross, or the Person obstinate, he is to lay the Matter before the Consistory or Session, who by their Beadle cite the Person accus'd to appear before them: they hear what he has to say in his own Defence, and either acquit or censure him, according as the Matter appears to them by Confession or Evidence; and if a Censure ensue, 'tis proportion'd to the Nature of the Offence or Scandal given by it; if it has given publick Offence, publick Acknowledgment of it is requir'd. The Elders are chosen from among the most substantial, knowing, and regular People. The Deacons are chosen in the same manner, their Office is to take care of the Poor, and to see that the Charity of the Congregation be rightly manag'd and duly apply'd; they are also consulted, but have no decisive Voice in Matters of Censure, &c. except they be also Elders, which sometimes happens in Country-Parishes, where there is not a sufficient Number of qualify'd Persons to have Elders and Deacons distinct. This Court are Judges of admitting to the Lord's Table, or debarring from it in their respective Parishes; the Communicants are examin'd before them as to their Knowledge and Conversation, and their Resolutions to renew and perform their Baptismal Covenant by coming to the Lord's Supper. From this Court there lies an Appeal to the Presbytery, if any Persons think themselves injur'd by their Censures; and sometimes the Minister and Elders do of themselves bring the Case of obstinate Offenders, or of such as by reason of their Quality either will not submit, or are improper to be censur'd by this Court, before the Presbytery. In Country-Parishes the Session generally sits the Lord's-Day after Sermons, but in Towns on other Days, as it suits best with their Convenience.

The Presbyters, as may be seen by the Scheme above, consist of such a Number of Ministers and Elders of neighbouring Parishes as can most conveniently meet together; in ordinary Cases one ruling Elder from each Congregation is enough. The Ministers and Elders, when met, chuse one of the Ministers to be *Præses*, or Chairman, for such time as they think fit; the Person so chosen is call'd Moderator, and his Business is to regulate their

Proceedings according to the general Rules of the Scripture, and the particular Constitutions of the Church, to take care that they proceed orderly in their Debates, and to collect their Suffrages when any thing comes to a Vote; and all their Proceedings are carefully writ down and register'd by their Clerk. Before this Court are try'd Appeals from Parochial Consistories or Kirk-Sessions, and they inspect into the Behaviour of the Ministers and Elders of their respective Bounds, whom they visit by Turns, and hear Complaints of either Ministers or People. They take care to supply the vacant Churches in their respective Districts, for whom they ordain Pastors, upon sufficient Trial of their Learning and of their other Qualifications; or admit them, if they have been ordain'd elsewhere, upon their producing Certificates from other Presbyters, &c. They also try and license young Men who offer themselves to Trial, or are by the Presbytery requir'd so to do, in order to their Entrance upon the Work of the Ministry, or becoming Probationers for it. They examine them as to their Knowledge in *Latin, Greek, Hebrew*, Divinity, Philosophy, Church-History, Chronology, and as to their Lives and Conversations, &c. and after having prescrib'd them suitable Exercises for the Trial on all those Heads, they approve or reject them as they see Cause; the Person always withdrawing while they pass their Censure upon his Performance, and is call'd afterwards to receive it from the Moderator. This Court does likewise judg of Causes for the greater Excommunication, before it be inflict'd on any Person within their Bounds, in order to bring them to a Sense of their Sin and Repentance; this Sentence is seldom pronounc'd, and never but for weighty Causes, but with great Solemnity and Awe, according to the general Rules of the Scripture, which makes it very much dreaded and respected. The Ministers preach by Turns at the Meeting of each Presbytery, which is once *per Month* at least; and this is found to be of very good Use to oblige the Ministers to keep a constant Exercise of their Learning and other Ministerial Abilities, wherein any Decay or Neglect would soon be observ'd and censur'd by such an Auditory. When they ordain a Minister, they generally make him undergo the same Trials that he underwent when admitted a Probationer; and if there be no valid Objection by the Presbytery or the People who gave him the Call, they proceed to Ordination, with Prayer and Imposition of Hands, after having ask'd him proper Questions concerning his Belief of the Scriptures, his having had recourse unto Jesus Christ for Salvation, out of a deep Sense of his own Sin; of his adhering to the Doctrine, Worship, Discipline and Government of the Church; and of his entring upon the Ministry, out of a sincere Design to serve God in the Gospel of his Son, and not for filthy Lucre.

The Provincial Synod consists of all the Ministers of the Province, with a ruling Elder from each Parish; they meet twice a year, chuse their own Moderator; their Business is to determine Ap-
peals

peals from the Presbyteries of their District, to enquire into the Behaviour of the several Presbyteries, and for that end inspect their Books ; they likewise censure such Scandals as particular Presbyters may not think proper for them to meddle with, because of the Quality of the Offender, &c. and they determine about the Transportation of Ministers from one Place to another within their own District, for the greater good of the Church. From this Court, which generally lasts about a Week, there lies an Appeal to the General Assembly.

This General Assembly is constituted of Ministers and Elders deputed from every Presbytery of the Nation ; the ruling Elders to this Assembly are many times Members of Parliament, and others of the greatest Quality. This Court gives a final Determination to all Appeals from inferiour Church-Judicatories, and make Acts and Constitutions for the whole Church. Their Moderator or *Præses* is chosen by themselves, and the Sovereign generally sends a Commissioner, who proposes what is thought proper on the part of the Crown, and takes care to prevent any thing that may displease the Government, but he has no Vote in the Assembly, nor is his Presence there necessary by the Constitution ; they are impower'd by Act of Parliament to meet at least once *per ann.* and there lies no Appeal from them. In all those Ecclesiastical Courts they begin and end with Prayer : They can inflict no temporal Punishment, but confine themselves altogether to Ecclesiastical Censures : They are a great Barrier to the establish'd Religion, and all the Members being elective, and the People represented as well as the Clergy, it is not easy, if those Courts be left to chuse their Members and act with Freedom, according to the Constitution, to bring in any Innovation into the Doctrine, Worship, Discipline, or Government of the Church of *Scotland* : and therefore such Princes as thought fit to attempt any thing of that nature, found it always necessary to invade or lay aside this Constitution ; but whenever the People recover'd their Liberty, they return'd to it.

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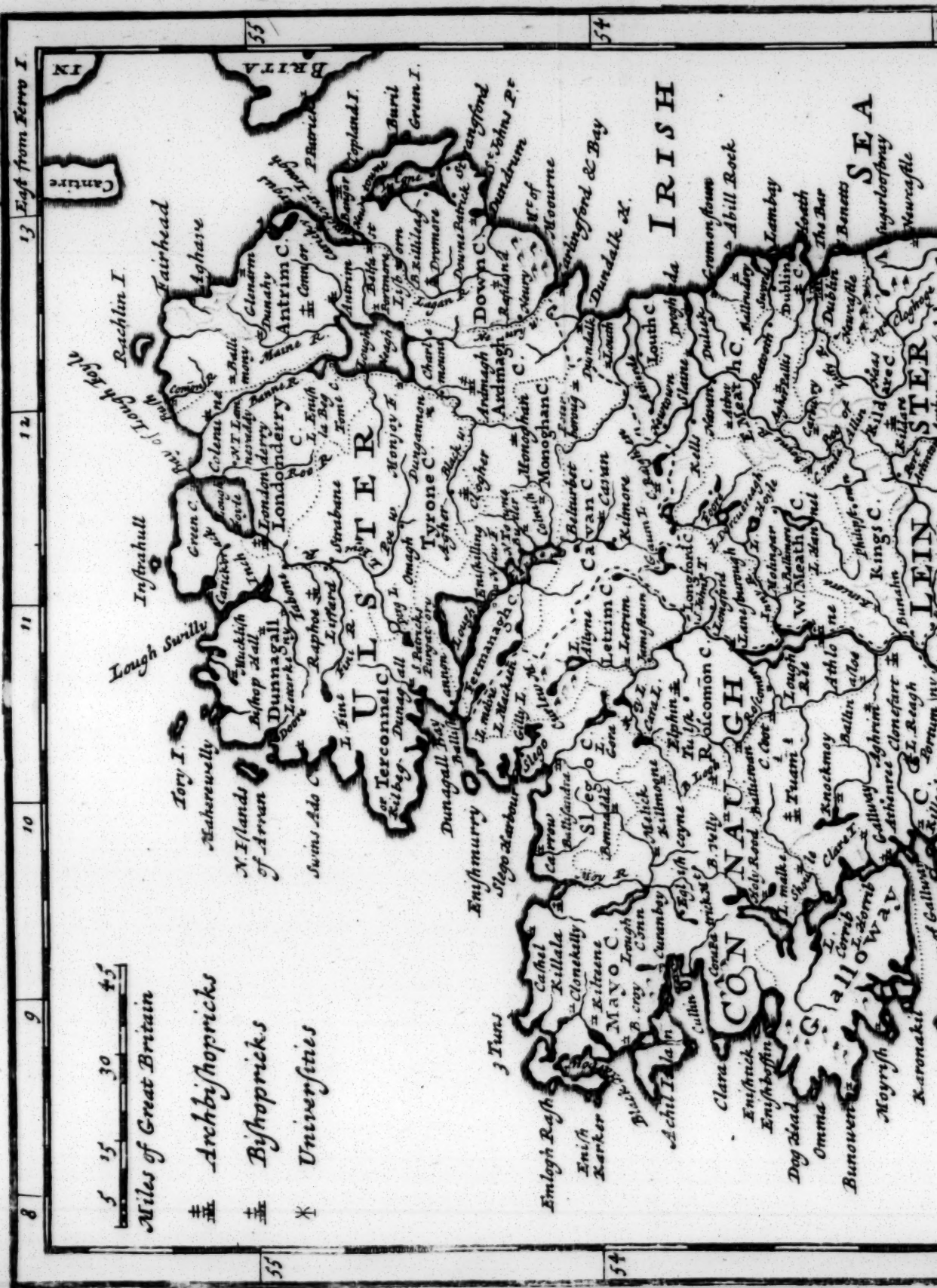
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IRELAND.

Divided into its
Provinces & Counties &c.

By
H. Moll Geographer.

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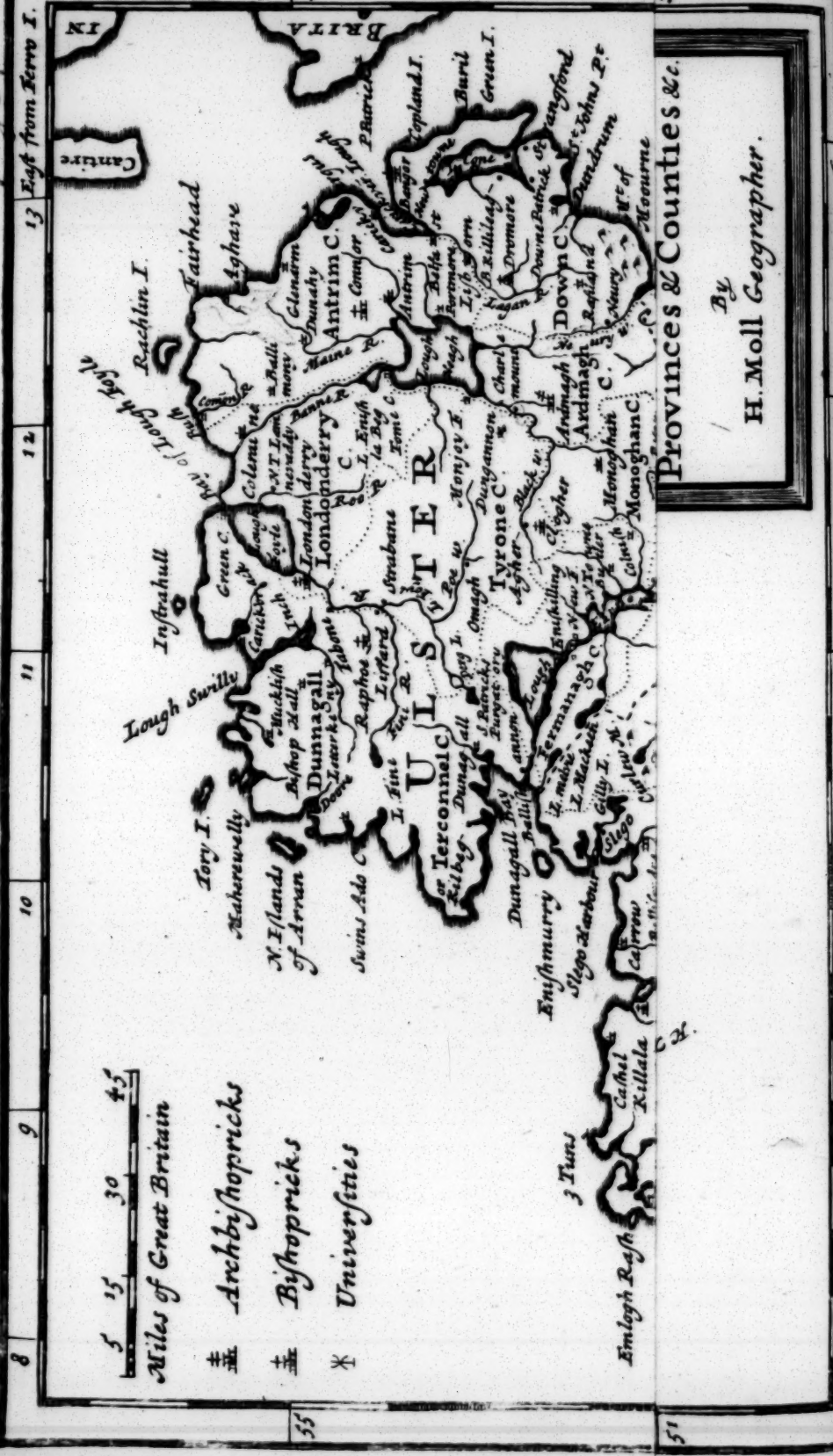
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The PRESENT
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PART. III.

CHAP. I.

*Of Ireland in General, as to its Name,
 Bounds, &c.*

IRELAND is called by the *Latins*, *Hibernia*; by *Names*.
Orpheus, *Aristotle*, *Strabo*, and others, *Ferna*; by *Mela*,
Juvenal and *Solinus*, *Juverna*; by *Ptolomy*, *Juernia*,
 and sometimes *Britannia Minor*; *Martian* names it,
Joyepnia, and *Vernia*; by others called *Bernia*; and *Plutarch*
 gives it the Name of *Ogygia*. The *Irish* Bards or Poets have
 mentioned the Names of *Tivolas*, *Toidanan* and *Banno*, as
 the most antient. In latter times it went by the Name of
Scotia and *Scotia Minor*, to distinguish it from the other
Scotland. It is called by the *Inhabitants* *Eryn*, and some-
 times *Gwydhill*; by the *Welsh*, *Yverdon* and *Ywerdhon*; and
 the

the People they call *Gwyddhelon*; by the *Germans*, *Irlandt*; by the *Italians*, *Irlanda*; and by the *French*, *Irlande*. The Name probably came from *Erinlandt*, which in *Irish* signifies a *Western-Land*; yet I must not omit the Etymology given by *Bochart*, who will have it called *Hibernia* from *Ibernae*, a *Phenician Word*, signifying the farthest Habitation; there being no Country known among the Antients which lay West of *Ireland*.

It is an Island subject to the Crown of *Britain*, being environed on all sides with the Ocean; it's bounded on the East with a violent and boisterous Sea, called the *Irish-Sea*, or *St. George's Channel*, which separates it from *England* and *Wales*, and on the North-East from *Scotland* or *North-Britain*; on the West with that vast Ocean called the *Atlantick*, which parts it from the main Continent of *America*; and on the North with the Northern Ocean, called the *Deucalionian Sea*; and on the South and South-West with that which is called the *Virginian Ocean*.

Tho *Ireland* is a distinct Island of it self, encompassed on every side with the Sea, yet it is not very far from some Parts of *Great-Britain*: in particular, it's but a short Cut from *Holy-Head* in the Isle of *Anglesea* in *Wales* to *Dublin*, and even much shorter than from the East Parts of *Wexford* to *St. David's*, which is computed to be forty five Miles. It's nigher still to *North-Britain*, for from *Cape-Red-Boy* in *Antrim*, to *Cantire* in the South part of that Country, it is but 15 Miles distance. But from the East part of the Country of *Down*, to *St. Bee's-Head* in *Cumberland*, it's 84 Miles. It's distant from *France*, lying North-West and South-East, 220 Miles, from *Spain* North and South 440, and from *New-France*, the nearest part of *America*, from which it lies exactly West, about 1440 Miles.

If we consider it in respect of heavenly Bodies, it is situated between the fifth Degree and 58th Minute; and the 10th Degree and 45th Minute of Longitude, that is from *London*: but reckoning from *Teneriffe*, it lies between the 8th and the 12th Degree, and 55 Minutes of Longitude, equal with the greatest part of *Galicia* and *Asturia* in *Spain*; and between the 31st Degree, and 15 Minutes of North-Latitude, equal with *Wales*, and the greatest part of *England*: by which we may see that it lies wholly under the 9th and 10th Climes, with a little of the 8th; so that the longest Day in the most Southern Parts is 16 Hours, and about 25 Minutes, and the longest Day in the most Northern is 17 Hours, and about 12 Minutes. It lies in one of the temperate Zones toward the Northern parts of it, about five Degrees from the middle: so that for its Situation it cannot be very intemperate either in Summer or Winter; neither indeed is it so.

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It's of an oblong Form, (nigh as long again as broad,) somewhat resembling an Egg, to which Shape many have likened it; but if we consider all the variety of Windings and Turnings, scarce any thing can be imagined to have a more irregular Make. It is an Island of the Third Rank for bigness, reckoned to be about half as large as *England*: In length from *Fairhead*, the Northern Point of *Antrim*, to *Missen-Head*, the South Point of *Cork*, about 285 Miles: Its breadth in the widest Place, from the East parts of *Down*, to the West parts of *May*, 160 Miles: From the East of *Wexford* in *Leinster*, to the West of *Kerry* in *Munster*, 152 Miles: But in the middle, from the East of *Dublin*, to the West of *Galloway*, 146 Miles: The whole Circuit, (reckoning all the Windings and Turnings) about 1400 Miles.

CHAP. II.

Of the Antiquity, Inhabitants, Air, Soil, &c. of Ireland.

IRELAND, if we may believe their Writers, is of very *Antiquity*. great Antiquity; who say it was inhabited by one *Casaria*, *Noah's* Niece, before the Flood: That about 300 Years after the Deluge, *Bartholamus*, a *Scythian*, came thither, and fought many famous Battles with Giants. That many Years after, *Nemethius*, a *Scythian*, also arrived, and was soon expelled by the Giants; that after this, *Dela*, with some *Grecians*, seized on this Isle; and soon after, *Gaothel* and *Scota* his Wife, (Daughter to *Pharaoh* King of *Egypt*) landed here, and called this Island *Scotia*, after his Wife's Name; and that this was about the time of the *Israelites* Departure out of *Egypt*. That some few Ages after, *Hiberus* and *Hermion*, Sons of *Milefius*, King of *Spain*, by the Permission of *Gurguntius*, King of the *Britains*, planted Colonies in *Ireland*, after it had been dispeopled by Pestilence: but these are mere Fables of the *Irish*. 'Tis certain the *Old and* antient Inhabitants were the *Irish*, being originally *Britains*, *present In-* according to the best Authors; for *Britain* being the highest *habitants*. Country to it, the People had a more speedy waftage hither. Further, the most antient Writers call this Island a *British* Island, and *Tacitus* gives us this Verdict of it, *Solum, Caelum-*
que,

que, Cultus & Ingenia hominum, haud multum a Britannia differunt. "The Soil and Air, the Habits and Disposition of the People, were not much unlike the Britons." They were a Rude and Barbarous People, of whose Actions we know but little; this Country not being so happy as ever to be conquered by the Romans, those great Masters of Learning and Civility. Towards the Decline of the Roman Empire, we find them called by the Name of Scots, (the reason thereof is uncertain :) they subdued the Hebrides or Western-Isles, and the neighbouring Picts and Caledonians, and gave the Name of Scotland to the Northern Parts of the British Continent; but not long after they left the Name of Scot, and returned to their first and more common Name of Irish, then being under the Government of several petty Princes.

These People at several times have been intermixed with Danes, Swedes and Normans, but at present they are only English and Irish. As for the English, there needs nothing to be said of them, nor the more civiliz'd sort of Irish, who are very conformable to the Customs and Laws of our Nation: But as for the Kernes, Rapparees, &c. (those wild Irish, who as yet have not been thoroughly civiliz'd) they are of a middle Stature, strong of Body, of an hotter and moister Nature than many other Nations, of wonderful soft Skins, and by reason of the Tenderness of their Muscles, they excel in Nimbleness and the Flexibility of all Parts of the Body; they are reckoned of a quick Wit, prodigal of their Lives, enduring Travel, Cold and Hunger, given to fleshly Lusts, light of Belief, kind and courteous to Strangers, constant in Love, impatient of Abuse and Injury, in Enmity implacable, and in all Affections most vehement and passionate. They love the Harp and Bagpipe, at the first of which many of them are very skilful.

Language. The Language is originally British, or at least a Dialect of it, but now very much degenerated from it, by reason of the Intermixture with Foreigners, from which it has received different Tinctures; but in the main it consists, according to a late Learned Author, of the British and old Cantabrian or Spanish Language, being that, I may say, of the Aborigines of Spain, before the Romans knew that Country, much more the Goths and Vandals, and Saracens; and perhaps was a Dialect of the old Celtick. But the Names of Waters, Isles, Mountains and Places, are still mostly British. As to their Names, the greatest Men have often the Letter (O) put before them, as O Neal, O Rorck, &c. some of the better sort also carry the Name of Mac, (which signifies Son) as Mac-Decan, Mac-Cannon, Mac-Carty, &c. but when they are baptized they commonly add some profane Name taken from some Event or other, and never give the Name of

of the Parent, or any of the Kindred then living, for they are persuaded that their Death is hasten'd thereby; but when the Father is dead, the Son commonly assumes his Name.

They feed very much upon Herbs and Roots, delight in Butter temper'd with Oatmeal; also in Milk, Whey, Beef-Broth, and Flesh oftentimes, without any Bread at all. As for their Corn, they lay it up for their Horses; when they are hunger-bitten in time of Dearth, they disdain not to eat raw Flesh, after they have pressed out the Blood thereof, and drink down very large Quantities of *Uisquebaugh* or *Aquavita* after it. They commonly wear little Woollen Jackets, Breeches close to their Thighs, and over them a Mantle or Shag-Rugg deeply fringed. They go for the most part bare-headed, wear their Hair long, and count it the greatest Ornament. The Women also make a great Esteem of their Hair, especially if it be of a golden Colour, and long.

Their Cows and Cattel are the chief Wealth they have; they count it no Infamy to commit Robberies, and when they go to rob, they make Prayers to God that they may meet with a Booty. They also suppose, that Violence and Murder are no ways displeasing to God, for if it were a Sin, he would not present them with that Opportunity; and they count it a Sin not to make use of a fair Opportunity. Moreover, they say, that this sort of Life was left to them, and that they only walk in their Fathers Steps; that it would be a Disgrace to their Nobility to forbear such Facts, and get their Living by Labour. They have great Whimfies and foolish Credulities, and at every third Word rap out an Oath, as by the *Trinity*, by *Christ*, by *St. Patrick*, by *St. Brigid*, by their Baptism, by their Godfather's-Head, and such like; and have no great regard in forswearing themselves.

Those that dwell in Towns seldom make any Contract *Marriages*. of Marriage with them in the Country; they pass their Promise, not for the present, but for the future, or else give Assent without Deliberation, so that a very little Difference parts them asunder. They are very much given to Incest, and nothing is so common as Divorces under pretence of Conscience.

Their Burials are singular enough, for when any one lies *Burials*. a dying, Women hired on purpose stand in Cross-ways, calling upon him with great Outcries, and abundance of ridiculous Expostulations, why he should depart from so many Advantages. After he is dead they keep a Mourning with loud Howling and clapping of Hands together. They follow the Corps with such a Peal of Outcries, that a Man would think the Quick, as well as the Dead, were past all

Recovery. Neither do they mourn less for those that are slain in Battle, or by Robbing, tho they affirm such to have an easier Death. They suppose that the Souls of the Deceased go into the Company of certain Men, famous in those Places; of whom they still retain strange Fables and Songs, as of Giants of great Renown, which they say they oftentimes see by Illusion.

Religion.

Their Religion is Popish, and attended with more Uncertainty and Superstition than usually in other Countries; for when they first see the Moon after the Change, they commonly bow the Knee, and say the Lord's Prayer, and then speak to the Moon with a loud Voice, *Leave us as whole and as sound as thou hast found us.* They used to look through the Shoulder-Blade-Bone of a Sheep, when the Flesh is clean taken from it, and if they see any dark or dusky Spot in it when they look through, they say that some Corps shall shortly be carried out of the House: somewhat like this is still retain'd by the *Cambro-Britains*, or *Welsh* Nation, who very probably were their Ancestors; for at the Reduction of *Wales* by King *Edward* the First, it was observ'd that many of their Laws and Customs were the same as the *Irish*. They pray for the Wolves, and wish them well, and then they are not afraid to be hurt by them. They count it unlawful to rub down or curry their Horses, or to gather Grass for their Fodder on *Saturdays*. They hang up the Feet and Legs of a dead Horse; yet, the very Hoofs are esteem'd as a hallowed and sacred Relick. They count her a wicked Woman, or a Witch, that cometh to fetch Fire from them on *May-Day*; neither will they give any Fire then, but unto a sick Body, and that also with a Curse.

Having said thus much of their Inhabitants, it is fit we should offer a few words concerning the Air they live in, as well as the Soil and Product of their County.

Air.

The Air is most mild and temperate, in respect of Heat and Cold, so that it is cooler in Summer, and warmer in Winter, than in *England*, but not so clear and pure as here; therefore not so good in Summer for ripening of Corn and Fruits, tho by the Skill and Industry of the *English* Planters, in draining and the like, it seems to be much mended. In the Winter it is more subject to Wind, Clouds and Rain, than Frost and Snow. It is so excessive moist, that many are sore troubled with Loosnesses and Rheums, more especially Strangers, who seldom escape those Distempers; for the stopping of which they drink *Ufquebaugh*.

Soil.

As for its Soil, it is of it self abundantly fruitful, but naturally rather fitter for Grass and Pasturage than Corn: in some places the Rankness of the Soil is so great, the Grass so long, and withal so sweet, that the Cattle in those places would soon graze to surfeit, if they were not sometimes hindered.

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hindred. Nay in some Places, as in the County of *Armagh*, the Ground is so rank and fertile, that the laying of any Soil or Compost upon it, doth abate its Fruitfulness, and proves the worst Husbandry that can be. It's in many Places incumbered with vast Bogs, and unwholesom Marshes, being full of great Lakes and Sands; and is also over-grown with many large Woods: But of late Years those Inconveniencies have been very much corrected by drying and draining up many of the Marshes, as aforesaid, and by cutting down several of the Woods.

But the Wonder of this Country is, that it breeds no venomous Creature, and that no such will live here, brought from any other Places; nor does the Wood of its Forests breed either Worms or Spiders, for thus we find her speaking of her self in the Poet:

*Ille ego sum Graiis glacialis Hibernia dicta,
Cui Deus & melior rerum nascentium Origo,
Jus commune dedit cum Creta, Altrice Tonantis,
Anguesne nostris diffundant sibila Mortis.*

I am that Island which in Times of Old
The *Greeks* did call *Hibernia* Icy cold;
Secured by God and Nature from this Fear,
Which Gift was given to *Creet*, *Jove's* Mother dear,
That poisonous Snakes should never be here bred,
Or dare to hiss, or hurtful Venom spread.

But tho *Ireland* is absolutely free from all venomous Creatures, as also from Worms and Spiders, and herein may be reckoned preferable to *Britain*, yet 'tis more subject to noxious and voracious Animals than the other; particularly Wolves, that still abound too much in this Country, whereas they have for many Ages past been quite destroy'd in all the Parts of the *British* Isles.

It produces a vast Number of goodly Flocks of Sheep, *Flocks*, which they shear twice a Year. Here are likewise excellent good Horses, call'd Hobbies, which have a particular soft and round Amble, setting one Leg before another very finely. As for Cattel, here are infinite Numbers, being indeed the principal Wealth of the Inhabitants. I cannot think it is true, that they will give no Milk if their Calves be not by them, or their Skins stuffed with Straw or Hay. For Bees they have such Number, that they are found not only in Hives, but also in the Bodies of Trees, and Holes of the Earth. You meet here with Foxes, Hares, Conies and the like Animals, in hunting of which our Gentry in *England* usually take more delight than those of *Ireland*. It has

Variety of all sorts of wild and tame Fowls; and vast quantities of Fish, especially Salmon and Herrings.

Product.

The principal Riches and Commodities of *Ireland* are Cattel, Hides, Tallow, Suet, and great store of Butter and Cheese, Wood, Salt, Honey, Wax, Furs, Hemp, Linen-Cloth, Pipe-staves, great quantities of Wool, of which they make Cloth and Friezes, with those Coarse Rugs, or Shag Mantles, which are vented into Foreign Countries: Variety of Fish and Fowl, and also several Metals, as Lead, Tin, and Iron; and in a word, there is nothing wanting, either for Pleasure or Profit, every thing being extraordinary cheap and plentiful; and of late Times the Industry of the Inhabitants has not been so much wanting; and by reason of the great Converse with the *English*, they are more civiliz'd than formerly: and if there were some Pains taken, not by Compulsion, but Instruction and good Example, the gentle Methods of Christianity, to bring them over to the true Religion, nothing humanly speaking could hinder it in a short time from becoming as flourishing a Country as any in Christendom. It's observ'd, their Animals are not so large as those of *England*, except Men, Women, and Grey-hounds.

C H A P. III.

Of some Curiosities in Ireland.

Fountains. **I**RELAND is very full every where of Springs and Fountains; for they are to be met with not only in the Mountainous and Hilly Parts, but even in the Flat and Champain Country, out of which the Water runs without any Noise or Bubbling; for those kind of Fountains which forcibly burst out of a Rock, or spout their Water on high, are very rarely to be found in this Kingdom.

Spaws and Holy-Wells. There were some Fountains discover'd in *Ireland* about threescore Years ago, and that not far from *Dublin*, whose Veins running through certain Minerals, yielded Medicinal Waters, and may be call'd Spaws: besides which, there are also a great number of other Fountains throughout the Land, call'd Holy-Wells by the Inhabitants, whose Water not differing from that of other Wells, either in Smell, Taste, or any other sensible Quality, yet is believed to be effectual for

for the curing of several Diseases; but in reality those Virtues are not to be found in the Springs themselves, but in the superstitious Fancies of the People, the which having been dedicated to some particular Saint, they expect the imaginary Virtue rather from their Power, than any natural Efficacy in the Water it self.

One of the *Irish* Islands, call'd *Lough-Dirg*, has been very *St. Patrick's* famous for some Ages upon the account of a superstitious trick's Belief, that the Suburbs of Purgatory were here, into which *Purgatory* those that had the Courage to enter, saw and suffer'd very strange and terrible Things: But about ninety Years ago the Fraud was detected, in the time that *Richard*, Earl of *Cork*, and *Adam Loftus*, Viscount *Ely*, and Lord Chancellor of *Ireland*, were Lords Justices; who enquiring very narrowly into the Truth of the whole Matter, they found that Hell to be nothing but a little Cell hew'd out of a Rock, without Holes or Windows, quite dark, and of so little Depth, that a tall Man might but just stand upright in it, and was capable of containing no more than five or six Persons. Now the Fryars residing here, made any one that came, and was to go in Pilgrimage to this Purgatory, to watch and fast excessively; which, together with their recounting to him before-hand the strange and horrible Apparitions and Faintoms he should meet with in that Purgatory, wrought so upon the poor Man's Imagination, that he came out of it much astonish'd, and would tell such unaccountable Stories as his delirious and weak Brain suggested to him. The Lords Justices remov'd the Fryars, and demolish'd the Cell, and so put an end to this Delusion, and fictitious Purgatory, believ'd by the Ignorant to have been obtain'd of God by *St. Patrick's* Prayers, to convince the Unbelievers of the Immortality of the Soul, and of the Torments of the Wicked in a Future State.

There is a wonderful Property ascribed to a *Lough*, call'd *Lough-Neaugh*, of turning Wood into Stones; to which some have added, that it turns the Wood also into Iron, which upon Enquiry was not found to be true, but the other generally believed: adding withal, that the Water has only this Virtue on the Sides, and not every where, but only in some few Places, especially about that part, where the River *Black-water* dischargeth it self into the *Lough*.

It is very common in *Ireland*, as well as in many Parts of *Britain*, to find whole Bodies of other Trees, as well as of *Hazel* in *Bogs*, and sometimes the very Nuts themselves in great Quantities retaining the Shape, but the Substance turned to Dirt: and such Trunks of Trees are not only found

found in wet Bogs, but even in the heathy ones, or red Bogs.

Mines.

There were no Mines discover'd in *Ireland*, till the Settlement of the *English* there in the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*; some have affirm'd, that there were Gold-Mines to be found in *Ireland*, but without any certain Demonstration of it. Iron-Mines are of three sorts there: first, the Bogmine, found in low Grounds, and near the Surface of the Earth; a harsh Metal, that ought to be mixed with some other Oar, of a yellowish Colour, and somewhat of a clayey Substance. The second is the Rock-Mine, of a hard and stony Substance, dark and rusty Colour, being the same as the very Rock out of which it is hewn; it is raised with little Trouble, is not quite so rich as the Bog-Mine, and yields but very brittle Iron. There are also those they call the Pin or White-Mine, of a middle Substance between the other two; it is dug in Lumps out of the Ground, and the Iron coming of this Oar is not so brittle as that of Rock-Mine, but tough, and in many places as good as *Spanish* Iron.

Silver and Lead.

There are some Silver and Leaden-Mines in *Ireland*, that do not at present turn to any considerable account.

Marble.

If the Free Stone of *England* exceeds that of *Ireland* in Goodness, *Ireland* has the Preheminence of the other upon the account of its Marble, which is found in many places of several sorts; the one is Red, streaked with White and other Colours, and which by a peculiar Name they call *Porphyry*; another is Black, very curiously streaked with White, and some all of one Colour: the first are found in small Quantities, especially the second; but there is plenty of the last in some places, but most about *Kilkenny*, where whole Streets are paved with it. When this Marble is dug out of the Ground, it looks greyish, but being polish'd, assumes a fine blueish Colour, inclining somewhat to black.

C H A P.

C H A P. IV.

Of the Division of Ireland into Four Provinces; and first of the Province of Connaught.

ENGLAND, as to the Ecclesiastical State of it, is divided only into Two Provinces, viz. *Canterbury* and *York*, of which there are Two Archbishops: but *Ireland* being divided into Four Provinces, and these again into so many Counties, we shall first treat of the Provinces in their Alphabetical Order. And first of *Connaught*.

The Province of *Connaugh*, or *Connaught*, sometimes *Con-Bounds*, *nah*, in *Latin* *Conacia*, and sometimes *Conachtia*, by the *Irish* *Connaughty* and *Connaughly*, and sometimes the County of *Clare*; is bounded on the East with the Province of *Leinster*, from which it is separated by the *Shannon*, on the West with the main Western Ocean, on the North and North-East with some part of the Ocean and the Province of *Ulster*, and on the South and East with *Munster*, from which it is parted by the *Shannon*. Its Form is long, and towards the North and South Ends narrow.

It is in length, from the North Parts of *Letrim* to Cape *Leane*, the most South Point in *Thomond*, one hundred and thirty Miles; in breadth, from the East Points of *Letrim*, to *Black-Harbour*, in the West Parts of *Mayo*, about eighty four Miles; and the Circumference may be about five hundred Miles. As for Rivers, here are few of considerable Note besides that great one of *Shannon*. The chief are, *May*, in the County of *Mayo*, which for a little way divides that County from *Slego*, and falls into the Ocean by *Mayo* and *Killala*. *Suck*, which divides *Roscommon* from *Gallway*, and falls into the *Shannon* not far off *Clonefert*. *Drofos*, a little River in the County of *Thomond*, falls into the *Shannon* a little East of *Clare*. *Gyll*, a small River in the County of *Gallway*, discharges it self into the Bay of *Gallway*.

This Province abounds with many convenient Bays and Creeks fit for Navigation: in some places it is fresh and fruit-

Fruitful-
ness.

fruitful, in some places dangerous, by reason of the many Bogs, and thick set with Woods (though of late much cleared of both) the Air not so clear as in some places, by reason of the vaporous and foggy Mists. The Soil sufficiently fruitful, were not the Inhabitants so lazy, producing abundance of Cattel, good store of Deer and Hawks, and plenty of Honey. It is the meanest of the four Provinces in general, and contains one Archbishoprick, viz. *Tuam*, five Bishopricks, and seven Market-Towns, eight Places of Commerce and Trade, twelve Places that return Parliament-Men, or Boroughs, twenty four Castles of old erection, besides Fortresses raised in the latter Troubles, and three hundred sixty six Parishes. The principal Town of the whole is *Gallway*.

The Province was, before the *English* Conquest of it, a Kingdom of it self: first conquer'd by several *English* Adventurers in the Reign of King *Henry* the Second; not long after so neglected by the *English*, that it was canton'd again among the *Irish* and degenerate *English*, till *Tir-Oen's* Rebellion, by whose Conquest the Province was also reduc'd to the *English* Government, but never so thorowly conquer'd as the rest till the last War: It is govern'd by a Principal Commissioner under the Lord Lieutenant.

Antient
Division.

It was antiently divided (that is, in *Ptolomy's* Time) among the *Gangani*, said to dwell about the Counties of *Thomond* and *Gallway*; the *Auteri*, in and about the County of *Mayo*; and the *Nagnati* in *Roscommon*, and the North Eastern Parts, after it became one Province: Here is to be noted, that *Thomond* was for a long time counted a part of *Munster*. It is at present divided into six Counties, viz. 1. *Letrim*, 2. *Slego*, 3. *Mayo*, 4. *Roscommon*, 5. *Gallway*, and, 6. *Thomond*, or *Clare* County. Of these, four border on the Sea, (besides *Letrim*) viz. *Slego*, *Mayo*, *Gallway*, and *Thomond*: *Roscommon* is a Midland County, so may also *Letrim* be counted; and these Counties are subdivided into fifty one Baronies.

C H A P. V.

Of the Province of Leinster.

TH E Province of *Leinster*, sometimes called *Lemster*, in *Bounds*. *Latin*, *Lagenia*, and in most antient Times *Lagen*; is called by the natural *Irish*, *Leighnigh* and *Leighningh*; and by the *Welsh*, *Lein*. It's bounded on the East with the *Irish* Ocean, or *St. George's Channel*, on the West with the Province of *Connaught*, from which it's separated by the *Shannon*, on the North with *Ulster*, on the South with the Ocean; and on the South-West with *Munster*, a little way parted by the *Shure*: In Form it may somewhat resemble a Triangle.

It's Length from the most North Parts of *East-Meath* to *Extent*. *Hooke-Tower*, the Southern Point in the County of *Wexford*, about 112 Miles; Breadth from the Town of *Wicklow* to the most West part of *King's-County*, about 70 Miles. The Circuit (reckoning the Windings and Turnings) may be about 360 Miles.

The chief Rivers are, the *Barrow*, which arises in *Queen's-Rivers*. *County*, running East, and then South, washes *Catherlagh* and *Lughlin*, then takes in the *Shure* nigh *Waterford*, and together with it falls into the Ocean. *Boyne*, which arises in *King's-County*, and runs towards the North-East, washes *Trim*, *Navan*, *Slaine* and *Drogheda*, and immediately after loses it self in the Ocean. It's famous for the Battle in 1690. *Liffe*, or *Lefly*, arising in the County of *Wicklow*, about 15 Miles from its Fall into the Sea, and takes a large Compass, and falls into the Sea at *Dublin*; and *Nuer* beginning in *Queen's-County*, washes *Kilkenny* and *Thomas-Town*, and falls into the River *Barrow*, a little above *Ross*. *Urrin* or *Slane*, beginning in *Wicklow*, washes *Ballinglass* and *Inishcorthy*, and falls into the Sea at *Wexford*. *Inny* in *King's-County*, falling into the *Shannon* at *Lough-Ree*.

This Province is very fertile and fruitful in Corn and *Fruitful*. Pasture Ground, and well watered with Rivers; the Air *ness*. clear and gentle, mixt with a temperate Disposition, yielding neither Extremity of Heat nor Cold. It is plentiful both in Fish and Flesh, and in other Victuals; as Butter, Cheese and Milk. The Commodities chiefly consist in Cattle, Sea-Fowl and Fish, and it breeds excellent good Horses. The Inhabitants come nearest the Civil Disposition of the *English*, from whom they are for the most part descended;

descended ; so that this is look'd upon to be the most considerable Province in *Ireland*.

Honours.

The late King *William III.* of Glorious Memory, having made Marshal *Schomberg* Duke and Peer of *England*, by the Title of Duke of *Schomberg*, and the said Duke preferring his youngest Son *Charles* before the elder at that time, he succeeded his Father in that Honour ; but before it devolved upon the present Duke, the same King had made him Duke of *Leinster* in that Kingdom.

In this Province is one Archbishoprick, *viz.* *Dublin*, and three Bishopricks, 16 Market-Towns, 47 Places of Commerce, and as many that return Parliament-Men, or Boroughs, 102 Castles, well fortified by the *English*, and 926 Parishes. The chief Place is *Dublin*, also the Capital of the Kingdom.

Conquest.

This Province was, before the *English* Conquest of it, divided into two Kingdoms, *viz.* *Leinster* and *Meath*, both under their own Kings, till a falling out happened between the King of *Meath*, and him of *Leinster*, which caused King *Henry* the Second of *England* to make a Conquest of it, *Leinster* has been inseparably annexed to *England* ever since, but *Meath* was granted in Fee-Farm to *Hugh Lacy*, a Noble *Englishman* : Since which it came wholly under the Kings of *England*, and now the Province of *Meath* is united to *Leinster*. It was antiently divided among the *Brigantes* inhabiting *Kilkenny*, *Catherlagh*, *King's* and *Queen's Counties* ; the *Menapii*, in and about *Wexford* ; the *Cauci*, in and about *Wicklow* ; and the *Blanii* or *Elbanii* in *Dublin*, *East-Meath*, and *West-Meath* ; afterwards divided into *Meath* and *Leinster*. *Meath* contains the Counties of *East-Meath*, *West-Meath*, and *Longford*.

Division.

It is now divided into 11 Counties, *viz.* 1. *Longford*. 2. *West-Meath*. 3. *East-Meath*. 4. *Dublin*. 5. *Wicklow*. 6. *Kildare*. 7. *King's-County*. 8. *Queen's-County*. 9. *Kilkenny*. 10. *Catherlagh*. And, 11. *Wexford*. Of these, Four border on the Sea, *viz.* *East-Meath*, *Dublin*, *Wicklow* and *Wexford* ; the Seven others are Midland Counties ; and these Counties are subdivided into ninety Baronies.

CHAP. VI.

Of the Province of Munster.

THE Province of *Munster*, many times call'd *Mounster*, is *Name.*
call'd by the *Latins* *Momonia*, and by the *Natural Irish*
Mown, and in common Construction of Speech *Wown*.

It is bounded on the East and South-East with the Province *Bounds.*
of *Leinster* (from which 'tis partly separated by the River *Shure*)
and the Ocean; on the West with the *Atlantick* or Western
Ocean; on the North with the Province of *Connaught*, from
which 'tis separated by the River *Shannon*; and on the South
and South-West by the *Virgivan* Ocean: The Form of it
is a kind of a long Square. The Length from *Waterford* *Extent.*
Haven to the Western Point in *Kerry*, not far from *Dingle*, about
135 Miles; Breadth from the North Parts of *Tipperary* to *Bal-*
timore in *Cork*, about 120 Miles; but from *Baltimore* to the
North Parts of *Kerry* (which is more natural) but 68 Miles.
The Circumference (by reason of the great Windings and Turn-
ings) is above 600 Miles.

The chief Rivers of this Province are, *Shure*, *Sewer*, or *Rivers.*
Shower, which begins at *Tipperary*, runs South, washes *Thurles*,
passes by *Cashel*, then runs East, and washes *Clonmel*, *Carrick*,
and *Waterford*; then it takes in the *Barrow*, with which it falls
into the Ocean. *Awdluffe* or *Avenmore*, which begins in *Ker-*
ry, runs East, and washes *Mallo* and *Lismore*, then runs South,
and falls into the Sea at *Youghall*. *Lee*, in the County of
Cork, runs East, washes *Cork*, and soon after falls into the Sea,
making several small Islands. *Bande*, likewise in *Cork*, runs
East, washes *Bandon-Bridg*, and falls into the Sea at *Kingale*.
Leane, in *Kerry*, runs West, and falls into *Dingle-Bay*. *Cashon*,
in *Kerry*, which falls into the *Shannon's* Mouth.

This Province abounds with many excellent Bays and *Fruitful-*
Havens, and many rich Towns; the Air mild and tempe-
rate, neither too hot, nor too cold: the Soil in some places
hilly, looking aloft with woody, wild and solitary Mountains;
yet the Valleys below garnished with Corn-Fields: all both
pleasant for the Sight, and fertile for Soil. The most gene-
ral Commodities are Corn, Cattle, Wood, Wool, and Fish;
of the last whereof it affords abundance of all sorts, especially
Herrings. It contains one Archbishoprick, and that is *Cas-*
hell, and five Bishopricks, seven Market Towns, twenty
five

five Places that return Parliament-Men, call'd Boroughs, sixty six Castles of old Erection, and eighty Parishes in the whole. The chief City of the whole is commonly reckoned *Waterford*, but *Limerick* at present deserves the Preheminence.

Particular History.

Old and new Division.

This Province, before the *English* Conquest of it, was a Kingdom of it self, and govern'd by its own King; it then contain'd some part of *Connaught* (that is, the County of *Thomond*;) since the *English* became Masters of it, it has kept close to the Crown, only the *Spaniards* in the Reign of *Queen Elizabeth* became Masters of a little of it, but were soon driven out. It is govern'd by a Lord President, who has one Assistant, two Learned Lawyers, and a Secretary, to keep it in Obedience; though the Office of President is disused. It was antiently divided among the *Ulterni* in *Tipperary*; the *Coriandi*, in *Limerick*, *Waterford*, and part of *Tipperary* and *Cork*; the *Luceni* in *Kerry*, the *Velibori* in *Desmond* and *Cork*; and the *Vodii* in some part of *Cork*; afterwards divided into *Deswown*, *Hierwown*, *Meanwown*, and *Urwown*. Of later Times it was divided into two Parts, viz. *West-Munster* and *South-Munster*, but now the Division of it stands thus; 1. *Tipperary*, 2. *Waterford*, 3. *Cork*, to which is join'd the County of *Desmond*, 4. *Limerick*, and, 5. *Kerry*: Of these, three border on the Sea, viz. *Waterford*, *Cork* and *Kerry*; *Tipperary* and *Limerick* are Midland Counties. These Counties are again divided into fifty two Baronies; of which in their proper places.

CHAP. VII.

Of the Province of Ulster.

THE Province of *Ulster*, call'd in *Latin*, *Ultonia*, and sometimes *Ulidia*; in *Irish*, *Cui Guilly*, or Province of *Guilly*; by the *Welsh*, *Ultrw*; and by the *English*, *Ulster*; is bounded on the East with *St. George's Channel*, on the West with the main *Atlantick*, or Northern Ocean, on the North with the *Deucalidonian*, or Western Ocean, on the South with the Province of *Leinster*, and on the South-West with the Province of *Connaught*: so it is encompass'd on three sides with the Sea, being almost of a round Form. In Length, from the most West Point in the County of *Dunnagal*, to the

the County of *Down*, is about one hundred and sixteen Miles. In Breadth, from *Fairhead*, the most North Point in *Antrim*, to the Borders of *Longford*, in the Province of *Leinster*, nigh a Hundred. The whole Circuit (counting all the Windings and Turnings) about four hundred and sixty Miles.

The chief Rivers of this Province are, the *Banne*, rising in *Rivers*, the County of *Down* in *Armagh*, which receives the River *Tanwagee*, and then passes through the great Lake *Neagh*, then divides the County of *Antrim* from that of *Londonderry*, then falls into the *Deucaledonian* Ocean a little below *Colerain*. The *Lough-Foyle*, which washes *St. John's Town* and *Londonderry*, then falls into the *Deucaledonian* Ocean, making a great Bay of the same Name. The *Swilly*, in the County of *Donnegal*, falling into the *Deucaledonian* Ocean, with a kind of Lake. *Lagen-Water* in *Down*, washing *Dromore*, *Lisburn*, and *Belfast*, falls into the Bay of *Carrickfergus*. *Newry-Water* parting *Down* from *Armagh*, falls into *Carlingford Bay*. *Main* in *Antrim*, &c.

This Country abounds with large Lakes, shaded with many Fruitful and thick Woods; the Soil is fruitful in Corn and Grass, but *nejs*. in some places a little barren: howbeit, fresh and green to see in every place, well furnish'd with Horses, Sheep and Oxen; and it affords great plenty of Timber and Fruit-Trees. The Waters are deep, and fit for Vessels, very well replenish'd with Fish; and as for Salmon, here are more in some Rivers of this Country, than in any other River in *Europe*. In this Province is one Archbishoprick, and six Bishopricks, ten Market-Towns, fourteen Towns of Commerce and Trade; thirty four Places that return Parliament-Men, or Boroughs, thirty Castles for the Defence of the Country, and two hundred and fourteen Parishes in the whole. The chief City of all is *Londonderry*.

This Province, before the *English* conquer'd it, was a Kingdom of it self, under its own Kings; first conquer'd by *John Courcy*, a valiant *Englishman*, in the Reign of King *Henry the Second* (I do not know whether *Almerick Courcy*, Lord *Kingsale*, is descended from this Family.) Soon after it was so neglected by the *English*, that it was canton'd into many Estates and Principalities by the *Natural Irish*. In this Estate it continu'd (the Kings of *England* having but little Profit of it) till *Tir-Owen's* Rebellion; the Conquest of whom brought this Province in full Subjection to the Kings of *England*, and has ever since continu'd so, but not without some considerable Disturbances. *Ulster* usually gives the Title of Earl to the second Son of the Crown of *England*, commonly created Duke of *York*.

It was antiently divided among the *Erdini*, in and about *Antient Fermanagh*; the *Venicnii*, in part of *Donnegal*; the *Roboguii*, *Antient Division*.
B in

in Londonderry, Antrim, and part of Tyrone; the Volantii, about Armagh; and the Darni, about Down, and the Western Parts. Afterwards by the English it was divided into three Counties, viz. Down, Louth and Antrim; but now into ten Counties, viz. 1. Antrim, 2. Londonderry, 3. Dunnagal, 4. Tyrone, 5. Armagh, 6. Fermanagh, 7. Cavan, 8. Monaghan, 9. Down, and 10. Louth. Of these, five border on the Sea, viz. Louth, Down, Antrim, Londonderry and Dunnagal. Tyrone, Armagh, Fermanagh, Monaghan and Cavan, are Midland Counties: of all which in due time and place.

CHAP. VIII.

A Particular Description of each County in the Province of Connaught, in Alphabetical Order; wherein notice is taken especially of the County and Market-Towns of such Places as send Members to Parliament, and of those whence Noblemen take their Titles.

I. The County of GALLWAY.

Tuam.

GALLWAY has on the East, part of King's-County and Tipperary (from which 'tis parted by the Shannon) and some of Roscommon, on the West the main Ocean, on the North and North-East Mayo and Roscommon, and on the South Thomond: Its Length 82 Miles, and Breadth 48. A County very fruitful to the Husbandman and no less profitable to the Shepherd. It is divided into seventeen Baronies, viz. Ballinananen, Rosse, Moycullin, Clare, Donnamore, Ballimore, Kellebane, Tiaquin, Kilconnel, Clon-Mac Owen, Loughbreagh, Kiltartan, and the Isles of Arran: In which are two Market-Towns, and three Boroughs. The County Town is Gallway. Chief Places are, Tuam or Toam, an Archbishop's See, seven Miles off the Borders of Mayo, once a famous City, but now reduc'd to a mere Village; however, 'tis dignity'd with a Title of Honour, the Right Honourable Richard Wenman, being

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Chap. 8. of IRELAND.

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Viscount *Tuam*. *Gallway* or *Gallive*, a Bishop's See, Market *Gallway*. and Borough, 17 Miles South of *Tuam*, a very strong, neat, and rich City, the third (by some counted the second) in all *Ireland*: It is built almost round, and in a manner Tower-like, of entire Stone: It is situated by the Fall of the Lake *Corbes* into the Sea, and by a large, safe and delicate Harbour, call'd the Bay of *Gallway*, capable of a vast Fleet of Ships; so well seated for Merchandize, that it has been look'd upon as the greatest Place of Trade in all *Ireland*; insomuch that a Foreign Merchant meeting an *Irishman*, ask'd him in what part of *Gallway Ireland* stood. The late King *William III.* was pleas'd to make *Henry de Massue*, otherwise better known by the Title of Marquis of *Rouvigny*, first Viscount, and afterwards Earl of *Gallway*. It stands 102 Miles West of *Dublin*. *Athenree*, or *Aterith*, a Borough-Town, nine Miles East of *Athenree*. *Gallway*, enclos'd with a Wall of great Circuit, but slenderly inhabited. *Edward Birmingham*, now I think become a Protestant, is Baron of *Athenree*. *Clonefart*, a decaying Town, *Clonefart*. 25 Miles East of *Athenree*, and two from the *Shannon*: It still keepeth the Title of a Bishop's See. *Portumny*, a small Place, *Portumny*. eight Miles almost South of *Clonefart* upon the *Shannon*, nigh *Lough-Derg*.

II. Of the County of LETRIM.

LETRIM, the most North-Eastern County of *Connaught*, has on the East and North-East *Cavan* and *Fermanagh* in *Ulster*, *Slego* and *Roscommon* on the West and South-West (where it is very small) the Ocean, with a little of *Dunnagal* in *Ulster*, and on the East and South *Longford* in *Leinster*; in Length 44 Miles, and Breadth 18. A County mounted with Hills full of rank Grass, feeding an infinite Number of Cattel. It is divided into five Baronies, viz. *Rosclogher*, *Drumhair*, *Carrigallen*, *Letrim* and *Mohil*. The chief Town is *Letrim*. Principal Places are *Letrim*, standing not far off the *Letrim*. River *Shannon*. It gives Name, and is reckon'd the chief of the County, but not else of Note at present, excepting that it gives the Title of Baron to the Right Honourable *Bennet*, Lord *Sherard* of *Letrim*. It stands 75 Miles North-West of *Dublin*. *Carrick-drumruss*, a small Borough-Town, nigh three Miles *Carrick*. North-West of *Letrim*, standing on the River *Shannon*, by the *drumruss*. Borders of *Roscommon*. *James-Town*, another Borough nigh *James*. four Miles South-East of *Carrick-drumruss*, on the same River *Town*. by the Borders of *Roscommon*.

III. Of the County of MAYO.

MAYO, or *Majo*, has on the East and North-East *Ref-*
common and *Slego*, on the West the main Western O-
 cean, bounded on the North by the same Ocean, and on the
 South with the County of *Gallway*: Its Length 58 Miles, and
 Breadth 44. A fertile County, abundantly rich in Cattel,
 Deer, Hawks, and plenty of Honey. It is divided into nine
 Baronies; *Tyrarwly*, *Erris*, *Burithoole*, *Gallen*, *Costello*, *Clone-*
morris, *Killmair*, *Cerrah* and *Morrisk*; in which there is but
 one Borough, and never a Market-Town. The chief Town
 is reckon'd *Mayo*. Principal Places are *Killala* or *Killaloo*, a
 small Town, which is a Bishop's See, standing by the Sea-side,
 or rather by a large Bay. *Mayo*, or *Moy*, about three Miles
 South-East of *Killala*, reckon'd the chief Town of the Coun-
 ty, but now much decay'd; once a Bishoprick, now join'd to
Tuam, and the Jurisdiction to *Killala*: it stands on the Mouth
 of the River *Moy*, on the Borders of *Slego*, about 115 Miles
 almost West of *Dublin*. *Mayo* gives the Honour of Viscount
 to the Right Honourable *Theobald Bourk* of *Mayo*, now be-
 come a Protestant. *Castlebar*, a small Borough Town standing
 on a little River, which falls into the *Lough-Conn*. *Shroule*,
 a little Town on the Borders of *Gallway*, 23 Miles South of
Castlebar.

Killala.

Mayo.

Castlebar.
Shroule.

IV. Of the County of ROSCOMMON.

ROSCOMMON has *Longford* and *East-Meath* on the
 East, and part of *King's-County* in *Leinster*, with part
 of *Letrim*, from which it is parted by the *Shannon*, on the
 West *Mayo* and *Gallway*, on the North and North-East *Slego*
 and *Letrim*, and on the South and South-East *Gallway* and
King's-County; its Length five and fifty Miles, and Breadth
 twenty eight: A County plain and fruitful, and with mean
 Husbandry yieldeth plenty of Corn. It is divided into six
 Baronies; viz. *Boyle*, *Ballintuber*, *Roscommon*, *Ballimore*, *Ath-*
lone and *Moyearne*; in which are two Market-Towns, and
 four Boroughs. The principal Town is *Athlone*, and the chief
 Places are *Boyle*, a little place by the Lake Key, nigh the Bor-
 ders of *Slego*, and remarkable for an old Abbey. *Elphin*, a
 Bishop's See, ten Miles South of *Boyle*, but of no great Note.
Tulsk, a small Borough Town, nigh three Miles South-West
 of *Elphin*. *Roscommon*, thirteen Miles North of *Tusk*, a Bo-
 rough, and Market-Town, which gives Name to this Coun-
 ty, and is but a poor Place, all the Houses being mean, and
 thatch'd;

Boyle.

Elphin.

Tulsk.
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thatch'd; however, it has many Years ago been rais'd to the Dignity of an Earldom in the Family of the *Dillons*, of which the Right Honourable *Robert Dillon* is the present Earl. *Athlone*, a Borough, a Market-Town, and once a Bishop's See, about fifteen Miles South-East of *Roscommon*: It is a Place of considerable Strength, the Key of *Connaught*, and the chief of these Parts, standing on the *Shannon*, on the Confines of *West-Meath* in *Leinster*, nigh *Lough-Ree*, and has a Castle, and a very beautiful Bridg of hewn Stone. King *William III.* made one of his *Dutch* Generals, *Godart Ginkle*, Earl of *Athlone*, which Honour is now enjoy'd by his eldest Son. It stands sixty Miles South-West of *Athlone*, on the River *Suck* by *Gallway*.

V. Of the County of SLEGO.

SLEGO has *Letrim* County on the East, on the West Part the County of *Mayo*; the Western Ocean lies to the North or North-West Part of it; and 'tis border'd on the South and South-West with *Roscommon* and *Mayo*. This County is five and thirty Miles in Length, and four and forty in Breadth: A very plentiful County for feeding and raising of Cattel. It is divided into six Boroughs, and these are distinguish'd by the Names of *Carbuy*, *Tiraghrill*, *Corran*, *Coolavan*, *Leney* and *Tyreragh*. There is a Place call'd *Castle-Castle-Connor* in this Barony, of which, as *Lake* it, her late Majesty *Connor* was pleas'd to create *Sir Christopher Wandsworth*, Baronet, a Viscount; in which Honour he is succeeded by his Son. There is but one Market-Town, and but one Borough in the County; of which *Slego* is the Capital. The chief Places are *Slego*, five Miles off the Borders of *Letrim*, on a Bay of the same Name, having a very commodious Harbour, and a strong Castle. It is the only Town of Note in the whole County, being a Borough and Market-Town: The Right Honourable *John Scudamore* is Lord Viscount *Scudamore* of *Slego*. It stands ninety five Miles almost North-East of *Dublin*. *Achonry*, seventeen Miles almost South of *Slego*, once a City and Bishop's See, now quite ruin'd, and the Bishoprick united to *Elphin* in *Roscommon*. *Castle-Connor*, seventeen Miles nigh West of *Achonry*, on the River *Moy*, by the Borders of *Mayo*.

VI. Of the County of THOMOND.

THOMOND, or Clare County, sometimes Twomond and Twowoun, or North-Munster (then part of Munster) has on the East and South the River *Shannon*, which parts it from *Tipperary*, *Limerick* and *Kerry* in *Munster*, on the West the Ocean, and on the North *Galloway*; in Length fifty five Miles, and Breadth thirty eight: A County of a very fruitful Soil, and commodious for Navigation. The Right Honourable *Henry O-brian* is Earl of *Thomond*, the second Earl of *Ireland*, and a Family of great Antiquity, as being descended from the Kings of *Connaught*, and advanc'd to the Honour of *Thomond* by *Henry VIII.* He married the Lady *Elizabeth Seymour*, eldest Daughter to his Grace the Duke of *Somerset*, in *June*, 1710. And was created Viscount *Tadcaster* in *England* in 1714.

It is divided into eight Baronies, viz. *Burrin*, *Inchiquin*, (which gives the Title of Earl to a Branch of the *O-brians*, of which *William O-brian* is now Earl) *Sullah*, *Bunratty-Ilands*, *Ibrichan*, *Clanderlay* and *Moyfarta*. In which are two Market-Towns, and but one Borough. The chief Town is *Killalow*. Principal Places are *Killalow* or *Labu*, a Market-Town, and Bishop's See, once a very considerable Place, but now decaying, though still counted the chief of the County: *Enis-Town*. It stands on the *Shannon*, bordering on *Tipperary*, ten Miles almost North of *Limerick*, almost ninety Miles South of *Enis-Town*, which gives Name to this County, therefore by some reckon'd the Head thereof: it stands nigh a Lake form'd by the River *Shannon*. *Daniel O-brian*, a Roman Catholick, and out-law'd, was Viscount *Clare*. This Lord was an Officer in the *French Service*, and mortally wounded at the Battel of *Ramillies* in 1706. He married the eldest Daughter of *Henry Bulkley Esq;* sometimes Master of the Household to King *Charles II.* and King *James II.* by whom he had Children, but whether Sons or Daughters, I know not. *Bunrotty* stands eleven Miles South-East of *Clare*, being a little Town situate by the River *Shannon*, and fortify'd with a Castle.

C H A P. IX.

A Particular Description of each County of the Province of Leinster, in Alphabetical Order ; wherein notice is taken, especially of the County and Market-Towns, of such as send Members to Parliament, and of those whence Noblemen take their Titles.

I. Of the County of C A T H E R L A G H.

CA T H E R L A G H, *Caterlagh, or Carlagh*, has *Wicklow* and *Wexford* on the East, and *Kilkenny* and some part of *Queen's County* on the West. *Kildare* lies to the North of it, and *Wexford* on the South and South-East. It is 28 Miles in length, and 18 broad. It is a County of a fertile Soil, and well shaded with Woods, being divided into five Baronies, known by the Name of *Ravilly, Catherlagh, Forth, Idrome*, and *St. Mullin*. It contains one Market-Town and two Boroughs. The chief is *Catherlagh, Caterlagh, or Coterlogh*, standing on *Catherthe Barrow*, in the Borders of *Queen's County*. This Place lately gave the Title of Viscount to the Noble Family of the *Ogles*, of which *William Ogle* was the last Viscount of *Catherlagh* : at present the Marquis of *Wharton* is also Marquis of *Catherlagh*.

It is a Market-Town, and a Borough, the Capital of the County, and is fortify'd with a Castle. It stands almost 38 Miles South-West of *Dublin*. *Loughlen, Laghlin, or Old Loughlin*, eight Miles almost South-West of *Catherlagh*, a Borough-Town of Note. *Loughlen, or Laghlin*, three Miles East of the other, on the River *Barrow*, once a considerable City, and Bishop's See, now reduc'd to a Village, and the Bishoprick united to *Fearns* and *Wexford*.

II. Of the County of DUBLIN.

DUBLIN, or *Divelin*, has on the East the *Irish Ocean*, or *St. George's Channel*, on the West and North-West *Kildare* and *East-Meath*, and on the South *Wicklow*. It is a small County, but twenty eight Miles long, and sixteen broad. A County very rich and fertile in Corn and Grass, but destitute of Woods, so that they have a kind of fat Turf or Coal here.

It is divided into six Baronies, viz. *Balrudery*, *Cross*, *Coo-leck*, *Castleknoch*, *Newcastle* and *Rathdowne*; in which is one Market-Town, and three Boroughs: the chief is *Dublin*.

Swords. Chief Places are *Swords*, a little Borough-Town nigh the Sea, eight Miles North of *Dublin*, a Place that lately gave the Title of Viscount to the Noble Family of the *Beaumonts*, but is now extinct. *Dublin*, or *Balacleigh*, of which more at *Newcastle*. large in another Place. *Newcastle*, a Borough-Town, eight Miles almost West of *Dublin*. Here also stands the City of *Glendelach*, once a Bishop's See, now ruin'd, and the Bishoprick united to *Dublin*.

III. Of the County of EAST-MEATH.

THE Ocean and *Dublin* are to the East of *East-Meath*, *Cavan* and *Louth* on the North and North-East, on the West *West-Meath*, on the South *Kildare*. Its Length thirty eight Miles, and Breadth as many. A County very rich, pleasant and populous. The Right Honourable *Chambers Brabazon* is the present Earl of *Meath*.

It is divided into eleven Baronies, viz. *Moyrgallon*, *Slane*, *Duleck*, *Skreene*, *Navan*, *Kells*, *Lune*, *Moysernagh*, *Deece*, *Ratoth* and *Dunboyne*. In which are two Market-Towns, and six Boroughs: The chief Town is *Trim*. The principal Places are, *Kells*, a Borough on a small River call'd *Black-Water*, which falls into the *Boyne* nigh *Navan*. The Right Honourable *Hugh Cholmondeley*, Earl of *Cholmondeley* in England, is Viscount *Kells* in the Kingdom of Ireland. *Slane*, a little Town on the *Boyne*, twelve Miles East of *Kells*, and seven West of *Drogheda*. I take his Name to be *Christopher Fleming*, and a Roman Catholick, that bears the Title of Lord *Slane*, but outlaw'd. *Duleck*, a Borough, seven Miles nigh East of *Slane*, and four South of *Drogheda*, on the River *Nenny*. *Richard Bellew*,

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Bellew, a Romanist, is Baron of this Place, by the Title of Lord *Bellew* of *Duleek* or *Duleck*. *Navan*, a small Borough on the River *Boyne*, ten Miles West of *Duleek*, and seven almost South-East of *Kells*. *Athboy* or *Aboy*, eight Miles South-West of *Navan*, a Borough and Market-Town, well inhabited, and of good Resort. *Trim*, six Miles almost South-East of *Athboy*, on the *Boyne*, a Borough and Market-Town of good Trade, reckon'd the Chief in the County. It stands twenty three Miles almost North-West of *Dublin*. *Ratooth*, a little Borough-Town, twelve Miles East of *Trim*, and as many North-West of *Dublin*.

IV. Of the County of KILDARE.

KILDARE has on the East *Dublin* and *Wicklow*, on the West *King's-County* and *Queen's-County*, on the North *East-Meath*, and on the South *Catherlagh*. Its Length thirty eight Miles, and Breadth twenty three. A County now rich and plentiful in all things; which is divided into eight Baronies, *Carbury*, *Ikeathy*, *Salt*, *Naas*, *Connel*, *Ophally*, *Noragh* and *Reban*, *Kileah* and *Mone*; in which are two Market-Towns, and three Boroughs, and the chief is *Kildare*. Principal Places are, *Carbury* or *Carbre*, toward the North-West part, a Market-Town, but much decay'd. I know not whether it be this *Carbury*, or the Barony of *Carbury* in the Province of *Munster*, that gives the Title of Earl to the Right Honourable *John Vaughan*, Baron of *Newcastle-Emlyn* in *Wales*. *Naas*, a Borough-Town, thirteen Miles South-East of *Carbury*, near the *Liffe*. *Kildare*, or *Kildar*, eleven Miles almost West of *Naas*; a considerable Place, the Chief of the County, a Market-Town, a Borough, and a Bishop's See, formerly much celebrated for the Holy Virgin *Brigid*. It stands twenty seven Miles South-West of *Dublin*. This is dignified with giving the Title to the first Earl of the Kingdom, who is *Fitz-Gerald*, of the Antient *Geraldine English* Race that helped to conquer *Ireland*. *Athy*, a Borough-Town, twelve Miles South of *Kildare*, on the *Barrow*, not far from the Borders of *Queen's-County*.

V. Of the County of KILKENNY.

KILKENNY has on the East *Catherlagh* and *Wexford*, *Tipperary* on the West, on the North *Queen's-County*, and on the South *Waterford*, from which it is parted by the *Shure*.
Its

Kilkenny. Its Length forty Miles, and Breadth twenty two. A County with Towns and Castles on every side, makes a fine shew, and in Plenty of all things gives place to none. If my Memory does not fail me overmuch, there is the following Saying of this part of the Country, at least of that near its Capital; That it has Water without Mud, Air without Fog, and Fire without Smoke.

It is divided into eleven Baronies, viz. *Fassadinig, Galmoy*, (which gives the Title of a Viscount to *Pierce Butler*, a Roman Catholick Lord, who is outlaw'd) *Cranagh, Kilkendylib, Shellilogher, Cowean, Kells, Knocktopher, Ida, Ibercon and Iverk*. In it there is one Market-Town, and eight Boroughs: the chief *Kilkenny*, a Marker-Town, and once a Bishoprick, in the middle of the County on the *Muer*; a large and strong City, the most populous, rich and well-traded Inland Town in *Ireland*: It consists of two Parts, the *Irish Town*, in which is the Cathedral, and the *English*, which was built since, and is now the Principal, the former being only a Suburb to it. It stands fifty six Miles South-West of *Dublin*. **Gowran.** *Gowran*, a Borough, eight Miles East of *Kilkenny*, nigh the Borders of *Catherlagh*, made famous for being erected into a Barony by King *William III.* in favour of that renown'd Hero, *John Lord Cuts*, who died in the Year 1707. at *Dublin* (after the Performance of many signal Actions) full of Fame and Glory. **Callen.** *Callen*, a Borough, fifteen Miles almost South-West of *Gowran*, on the *Callen*, the third Town of the County. **Kells.** a Town on the same River, six Miles West of *Callen*. **Thomas-Town.** a Borough, four Miles West of *Kells*, on the *Neur*; a walled Town, the second in the County. **Inish-teige.** a Borough on the same River, four Miles South-East of *Thomas-Town*, and the fourth in the County. **Knocktopher.** another Borough, seven Miles West of *Inish-teige*. Here is a little Borough call'd *St. Canice*, three Miles West of *Kilkenny*.

VI. Of KING'S-COUNTY.

KING'S-COUNTY, formerly call'd *Offaly*, has *Kildare* on the East, on the West the *Shannon* (which parts it from *Gallway*) and part of *Tipperary*, on the North *West-Meath*, and on the South and South-West *Tipperary* and *Queen's-County*. It is in length forty eight Miles, and in breadth fourteen; a County not so rich as some others, and divided into eleven Baronies, viz. *Warrenstown, Coolstown, Philipstown, Geshil*, (which gives the Title of a Baron of this Kingdom, to *William Lord Digby*)

Digby) *Kilcoursi*, *Billicowen*, *Balliboy*, *Carri-Castle*, *Eglisb*, *Bal-librit* and *Clenlisk*; in which is one Market-Town, and three Boroughs. The Capital is *Philipstown* or *Kingstown*, towards the Philips-North Parts, three Miles off the Borders of *West-Meath*, a Market-Town. Town and Borough, not remarkable for any thing but for being the Head of the County. It stands 38 Miles West of *Dublin*. *Bunalin* or *Bannabet*, a small Borough Town, twenty five Miles almost South-West of *Philipstown*, standing on the River *Shannon*, on the Borders of *Galloway*. *Bir*, another little Borough-Town, six Miles South of *Bunalin*, standing on the Borders of *Tipperary*, on a River than runs into the *Shannon*.

VII. The County LONGFORD.

LONGFORD (by some plac'd in *Connaught*) and the Longford. most North-Western County, has on the East and South *West-Meath*, on the North and North-West *Letrim* in *Connaught*, and *Cavan* in *Ulster*, and on the West the *Shannon*, which separates it from *Roscommon* in *Connaught*: Its Length twenty seven Miles, and Breadth sixteen. A small, but rich and pleasant County, divided into six Baronies; *Longford*, *Granard*, (now an Earldom, in the Person of *Arthur Forbes*) *Ardagh*, *Moydoe*, *Rathlin* and *Shrowle*; in which are two Market-Towns, and three Boroughs: The chief Town is *Longford*. The principal Places are, *St. John's-Town*, or *Ballanie*, a Borough-Town on the River *Camlin*, almost in the middle of Town. the County. *Longford*, on the same River, five Miles almost West of *St. John's-Town*, a Market Town, and a Borough, the chief of the County, but of no great Note, tho dignified with the Title of an Earldom, now in the Person of the Right Honourable *Ambrose Aungier*, Earl of *Longford*. It stands about fifty eight Miles almost West of *Dublin*. *Ardagh*, six Miles South-East of *Longford*, a little decay'd Market-Town. *Lanesborough*, almost twelve Miles West of *Ardagh*, a Borough-Town standing on the *Shannon*, which has a Bridge over it into *Roscommon*: The Right Honourable *James Lane* is Viscount *Lanesborough*.

VIII. Of QUEEN'S-COUNTY.

QUEEN'S-COUNTY, in *Irish*, *Lease*, has on the East *Kildare*, on the North and West *King's-County* with *Tipperary* in *Munster*, and on the South *Kilkenny*; it is in length 35 Miles,

Port-Arlington.
Mariburow.

Ballinekill.

Miles, and in breadth 32. A County full of Woods and Bogs. It is divided into seven Baronies, viz. *Portnebhinch*, *Stradbally*, *Balliadam*, *Slewmargie*, *Cullinah*, *Mariburow* and *Upper-Offory*; in which is one Market-Town, and three Boroughs: The chief Town is *Mariburow*. Chief Places are *Port-Arlington*, a small Borough-Town in the North Parts of this County, on the River *Barrow*, on the Borders of *King's-County*. *Mariburow* or *Queenstown*, ten Miles South of *Port-Arlington*: It is a Borough and a Market-Town, but not otherwise remarkable than for being the Head of the County. It stands seventy two Miles almost South-West of *Dublin*. *Ballinekill*, another Borough-Town, eight Miles South of *Mariburow*, and about a Mile from the Borders of *Kilkenny*.

IX. Of the County of WEST-MEATH.

Foore.

Molingar.

Ballimore.

Killbegan.

WEST-MEATH has on the East *East-Meath*, on the West the River *Shannon* (which parts it from *Roscommon* in *Connaught*) and *Longford*, on the North *Caval* in *Ulster*, and on the South *King's-County*: It is in length forty Miles, and in breadth twenty. A County which gives place to none in Fertility and Populousness. It is divided into eleven Baronies, viz. *Foore*, *Delyn*, *Moygoish*, *Corkerry*, *Molingal*, *Fabill*, *Furtullagh*, *Moycashell*, *Rathconraih*, *Kilkenny* and *Clunlona*; in which is one Market-Town, and three Boroughs: the chief Town is *Molingar*. Principal Places are *Foore*, a Borough-Town, two Miles off the Borders of *East-Meath*, of little Note. *Molingar* or *Mullengar*, thirteen Miles South of *Foore*, a Market and a Borough-Town, of considerable Note and Strength, not only the chief of this County, but of the whole Province of *Meath*: It stands forty Miles nigh West of *Dublin*. *Ballimore*, thirteen Miles West of *Molingar*, a small Town nigh the South part of *Longford*. *Killbegan*, ten Miles South-East of *Ballimore*, a little Borough-Town on the River *Brasmagh*, by the Borders of *King's-County*.

X. Of the County of WEXFORD.

WEXFORD or *Weesford*, in Irish *Laghlagarm*, has on the East the Ocean, on the West *Catherlagh* and *Kilkenny*, on the North *Wicklow*, and on the South and South-West the Ocean, and some of the County of *Waterford*, from which

which 'tis parted by *Waterford-Haven* ; its length forty seven Miles, and breadth twenty seven. A County fruitful in Corn and Grass, and divided into eight Baronies, *Gory*, *Scarewalsh*, *Bantry*, *Ballageen*, *Skelmaliere*, *Shelbourne* (which last Place gives the Title of Baron to the Right Honourable *Henry Petty*, Lord *Shelburne*) *Bargie* and *Fourth*. In which are two Market Towns, and eight Boroughs : The principal Town is *Wexford*, and the chief Places are *Fearnes*, or *Ferns*, towards the Northern Parts, a Town of no Note, but for being a Bishop's See. *Inishcorthy*, a Borough-Town, eight Miles high South of *Inishcor Fearnes*, on the *Urrin* or *Slany*. *Ross*, a Borough and Market thy. Town on the *Barrow*, fifteen Miles South-West of *Inishcorthy*, *Ross*. on the Borders of *Kilkenny*, once a famous City, now almost ruin'd. *Wexford* or *Weesford*, seventeen Miles East of *Ross*, a *Wexford*. Market Town and Borough ; it was once reckon'd the chief City in all *Ireland*, and was the first Colony of the *English*, still a fair and large Town, which has a very commodious Haven at the Mouth of the River *Urrin* or *Slany* : it stands about sixty two Miles South of *Dublin*, and gives the Title of an Earl to his Grace *Charles Talbot*, Duke of *Shrewsbury*. *Taghmon*, a little Borough-Town, seven Miles high West of *Taghmon*. *Wexford*. *Clamine*, a Borough-Town, five Miles South-West of *Taghmon*. *Banne* another, four Miles South of *Clamine*, *Banne*. by a convenient Bay of the same Name. *Duncannon*, high *Duncan*. five Miles West of *Banne*, a considerable Castle on *Water*. non. *ford-Haven*, so that no Ships can go to *Waterford* or *Ross* without leave. *Featherd*, a little Borough, two Miles from *Featherd*. *Duncannon*.

XI. Of the County of WICKLOW.

WICKLOW was for some time a part of the County of *Dublin* ; it has *St. George's Channel* at the East, *Kildare* and *Catherlagh* lies on the West of it, *Dublin* stands to the North, and *Wexford* is on the South of it ; the length of the County is thirty six Miles, and the breadth twenty eight. It's a County sufficiently fruitful, and divided into six Baronies, viz. *Rathdocen*, partly in *Dublin*, *Newcastle*, *Talletstone*, *Balinetur*, *Archlow*, and *Shelaly*. There are two Market-Towns and four Boroughs in this County ; *Wicklow* is the Principal. The chief Places are *Blessinton*, a small Borough on *Blessinton*. the *Liffe*, bordering on *Kildare* ; I take this to be the Place that gives the Title of Viscount *Blessinton* to the Right Honourable *Maragh Boyle*. *Balinglase*, another Borough here, *Balinglase*. about thirteen Miles from *Blessinton*, on the *Urrin* or *Slany*, by the Borders of *Catherlagh*. *Wicklow*, a Market Town or *Wicklow*. Borough

Arcklow.

Borough twenty two Miles East of *Baltinglass*, and the Capital of the County standing on the Sea-side, with a narrow Haven at the Mouth of the *Letrim*, over which stands a Rock instead of a Castle, surrounded with a strong Wall. It stands twenty four Miles almost South of *Dublin*. *Banister Maynard*, Lord *Maynard* in *England*, is Baron *Maynard* of this Place in *Ireland*. *Arcklow* is another Market-Town and a Borough, situate twelve Miles South of *Wicklow*, by the Sea-side, and once gave Name to a County, and now a Title to the Lord Duke of *Ormond*, who is Baron of this Place.

CHAP. X.

A particular Description of each County in the Province of Munster, in Alphabetical Order; wherein Notice is taken especially of the County and Market-Towns, of such Places as send Members to Parliament, and of those whence Noblemen have their Titles.

I. Of the County of CORK.

Bounds.

CORK, or *Coreach*, has on the East *Waterford*, with a little of *Tipperary*; on the West *Kerry*, with some of the Sea; on the North *Limerick*; and on the South and South-East the *Virginian Ocean*. It is (taking in *Desmond*, which is thirty Miles long and eight broad) the largest County of *Ireland*, being in length eighty six Miles, and in breadth fifty. A County said to be wild and woody, yet has many good Towns. It is divided into fifteen Baronies, viz. *Dunhallo*, *Orrery* and *Kilmore*, *Armory* or *Earmoy*, *Condon* or *Clongibbod*, *Kilnatallon*, *Imokilly*, *Barrimore*, *Barrets*, *Corke-lib*, *Kinalea*, *Kineatmeaky*, *Muskery*, and *Carbury*: *Desmond* contains the other two, viz. *Bantry* and *Bear*. In these are two Market-Towns and ten Boroughs; the chief Place is *Cork*.

Division.

Mallo.

Chief Places are *Charleville*, the most North-Town, a Borough on the Borders of *Limerick*. *Mallo*, a little Borough on

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on the River *Blackwater*, fourteen Miles South of *Charleville*. *Charleville*, a Borough on the Mouth of the River *Blackwater*, by ville. the Borders of *Waterford*, thirty Miles South-West of *Mallo*. *Youghill*. It is a rich and populous Town, well-walled round, in form somewhat long, and has a very commodious Haven, and well fenced Key. *Cloyne*, eight Miles nigh West of *Youghill*, a li- *Cloyne*. de Borough and Bishoprick, said to be united to *Cork*. *Balli-Ballicora*. *cora*, a small Borough four Miles West of *Cloyne*. *Cork*, thir- *Cork*. teen Miles West of *Ballicora*, a Market, Borough, and Bishop's See, the chief of this County: It is a neat, wealthy, and populous City, inhabited much by *English*, standing on the River *Lee*, where it has a commodious Haven. It is of good strength, enclos'd within a Circuit of Walls in form of an Egg, with the River flowing round about it, and running between, not passable thro but by Bridges, lying cut in length as it were in one direct broad Street, and the same having a Bridge over it. It stands an hundred twenty four Miles South-West of *Dublin*. *Richard Boyle*, Earl of *Burlington* in *England*, is Earl of *Cork*. *Kingsale*, twelve Miles South of *Cork*, a Bo- *Kingsale*. rough and Market-Town, nigh the Mouth of the River *Banne*. It is a populous and well-traded Town, the second in the County; it has an excellent Haven for Ships, and is fortify'd with old Walls. *Kingsale* gives the Title of Baron to the an-
cient Family of the *Courcys*. *Bandon-Bridg*, a Borough on *Bandon*-
the same River, eight Miles almost West of *Kingsale*. *Rosse*, bridg.
sixteen Miles South-West of *Bandon-Bridg*, on the Sea, and
a City and a Bishoprick, now united to *Cork*, and is a mere
Village. This Place gives the Title of Viscount to the noble
Family of *Parsons*. *Baltimore*, a Borough and commodious
Port, fourteen Miles nigh South-West of *Rosse*: The Right
Honourable — *Calvert* is Baron of *Baltimore*, and a Pro-
testant.

II. Of the County of KERRY.

KERRY, reckon'd a County Palatine, has *Limerick* and *Cork* on the East, and on the West the *Atlantick Ocean*, on the North the *Shannon*, which separates it from *Thomond*, and on the South *Desmond*, with part of the Ocean. Its length 60 Miles, and breadth 47. A County full of woody Mountains, and in many places good Corn-Fields. *Thomas Fitz-Maurice* is Baron of *Kerry* and *Lixnaw*; it is divided into eight Baronies, viz. *Iraghticoner*, *Clanmorris*, *Corkaguinie*, *Trughenackmy*, *Magunihie*, *Glanaroghty*, *Dunkeron* and *Ivreeagh*; in which is one Market-Town and three Boroughs.

Principal

Ardfeart.
Trally.

Dingle.

Castle-
main.

Principal Places are *Ardfeart*, a Borough Town nigh the Sea, also a Bishop's See, but a very poor one. *Trally*, a little Borough-Town about five Miles South-East of *Ardfeart*, and four from the Sea, a Place of no Note. *Dingle*, a Borough and a Market Town, thirty three Miles almost West of *Trally*, the chief Town of this County, and the most Western of Note in all *Ireland*; it stands very commodious for Navigation, upon a very large Bay of the same Name, an hundred sixty four Miles almost South-West of *Dublin*.

Castlemain is a Harbour in this County of *Kerry*, not much frequented, but was by *Charles II.* rais'd to the Honour of an Earldom, in the Person of *Roger Palmer*, created Earl of *Castlemain*; but he dying a few years ago without inheritable Issue, the Honour is now extinct.

III. Of the County of LIMERICK.

LIMERICK, or *Limerick*, has *Tipperary* on the East, on the West *Kerry*, on the North the *Shannon* (which parts it from *Thomond*) with a little of *Tipperary*, and on the South *Corc*; its length forty eight Miles, and breadth twenty seven; a fertile County, and well inhabited, but has few good Towns. The West-Parts are mountainous, and the rest plain, being divided into nine Baronies, viz. *Clonello*, *Kenry*, *Limerick*, *Owenybeg*, *Connaugh*, *Clanwilliam*, *Smale-County*, *Coshma*, and *Cashlea*, in which is *Limerick*.

Limerick.

Limerick, or *Lough-Meath*, a Market Town, a Borough, and Bishop's See, now the Metropolis of *Munster*: An elegant, rich and populous City, and of singular Strength, situated partly on an Island in the *Shannon*, counted two Towns; the Upper, wherein stands the Castle and the Cathedral, has two Gates open'd to it, and each of them a fair Bridg of Stone into it, with Bulwarks and little Drawbridges, the one leading to the West, the other to the East; unto which the lower Town joins, being strengthen'd with a Wall, a Castle, and a Fore-Gate at the entrance into it; it stands fifty Miles off the Sea, yet Ships of Burden can come up to the Walls: it's about ninety five Miles almost West of *Dublin*. It endur'd two sharp Sieges in 1690, and 91, and in the last was oblig'd to surrender to King *William* the Third. *Thomas Dungan*, a Roman Catholick, is Earl of this Place, but I believe not outlaw'd. *Askeaton*, a little Borough nigh the *Shannon*, thirteen Miles almost West of *Limerick*. *Athdora*, a small Town, eight Miles South-East of *Askeaton*, and nine South-West of *Limerick*, of old time fortify'd. *Killmalock*, sixteen Miles South

Killma-
lock.

South of *Limerick*, and a Borough-Town, both rich and populous, and enclos'd with a Wall. This Place gives the Title of Viscount to the Family of the *Sarsfields*, of which *Dominick Sarsfield*, a Roman Catholick Lord, now retains that Honour.

IV. Of the County of TIPPERARY.

TIPPERARY, or *Holy-Cross*, by the Irish *Thobruidearum Cuntae*, has on the East *Queen's County* and *Kilkenny*, on the West *Limerick* and the *Shannon*, parting it from *Gallway* and *Thomond*, on the North or North-East *King's County*, and on the South *Waterford*; its length fifty eight Miles, and breadth thirty six. The South Parts exceeding fertile, and well furnish'd with good Buildings. It is divided into fourteen Baronies, viz. *Lower-Ormond*, *Ormond-Arra*, *Owny*, *Ikerin*, which last Place gives the Title of a Viscount to *Pierce Butler*, Viscount *Ikerin*; *Ileagh*, *Eliogurty*, *Kilnalong*, *Kilnamana*, *Clonwilliam*, *Middlethira*. In this Barony lies the Town of *Cashel*, which gives the Title of Viscount to *Richard Lord Bulkeley*, of the Isle of *Anglesea* in *Wales*. *Slewwardagh*, *Comsey*, *Iffa* and *Offa*; in which are two Market Towns and five Boroughs: The Capital *Clonmel*.

Chief Places are *Thurles*, a Borough Town on the *Shure*, *Thurles*. six Miles from the Borders of *Kilkenny*. *Cashel* or *Cassel*, *Cashel*. twelve Miles from *Thurles*, nigh the *Shure*, a Borough and an Archbishoprick, but otherwise inconsiderable. *Fethard*, a little *Fethard*. Borough Town, eight Miles almost East of *Cashel*. *Tipperary* *Tipperary*. or *Holy-Cross*, a Borough-Town, seventeen Miles West of *Fethard*, gives Name to this County, and was once a very famous Place. *Emly* or *Awn*, about seven Miles West of *Tipperary*, *Emly*. near the Borders of *Limerick*, a Bishop's See, once a famous City, now much decay'd, but gives the Title of a Viscount to the Roman Catholick Branch of the *Fairfax's*, of which — *Fairfax* is now Viscount *Emly*. *Clonmell*, a Market- *Clonmell*. Town and Borough, twenty six Miles East of *Emly*, a rich Place of good strength, and stands upon the *Shure*, on the Borders of *Waterford*, about eighty two Miles South-West of *Dublin*. *Carick*. *Carick*, or *Carick-Mac-Griffen*, a Market Town on the same River, ten Miles East of *Clonmel*, situated on a Rock between the Limits of *Waterford* and *Kilkenny*.

V. Of the County of WATERFORD.

WATERFORD has on the East *Waterford-Haven*, which parts it from *Wexford* in *Leinster*; on the West *Cork*; on the North the River *Shure*, which parts it from *Tipperary*, and *Kilkenny* in *Leinster*; and on the South the Ocean: It is in length forty six Miles, and in breadth twenty four. A fine Country, as well for Pleasure as Riches. It is divided into six Baronies, viz. *Glaneherly*, *Opperthird*, *Middlethird*, *Desees*, *Coshmore*, and *Cosbrid*; in which is one Market Town, and four Boroughs: the chief Town is *Waterford*.

Water-
ford.

Chief Places are *Waterford*, call'd by the *Irish* *Phurtargie*, a Market, Borough, and Bishop's See, standing on the River *Shure*, on the Borders of *Kilkenny*. It is a very wealthy, well-traded, and populous City, the second for Bigness in this Kingdom, endow'd with many ample Privileges. The Streets are narrow, thrust close, and pent together; it stands in an unhealthful Air, but for Trade as conveniently seated as any Port in the World, having a most excellent Haven, tho a good distance from the Sea, yet Ships of the greatest Burden may easily ride at the Key: It stands seventy five Miles nigh South of *Dublin*. The Duke of *Shrewsbury* is Earl of this Place. *Dungarvan*, twenty Miles almost South-West of *Waterford*: it is a Borough-Town, seated on the Sea, well fortify'd with a Castle, and has a very commodious Road for Ships. *Lismore*, a Borough-Town, thirteen Miles West of *Dungarvan*, on the River *Blackwater*, once a Bishop's See, but now united to *Waterford*, and is in a decaying Condition. *Tallagh*, a Borough-Town, above five Miles South of *Lismore*, by the Borders of *Cork*.

Dungar-
van.
Lismore.

Tallagh.

C H A P.

C H A P. XI.

A Particular Description of the Province of Ulster, in Alphabetical Order ; wherein Notice is taken especially of the County and Market-Towns, of such Places as send Members to Parliament, and of those whence Noblemen have their Titles.

I. Of the County of ARMAGH.

AR M A G H, or *Ardmagh*, has on the East *Down*, partly separated by the River *Newry*, on the West *Tyrone* and *Monaghan*, on the North the *Lough Neagh*, and on the South *Louth* : It is in length thirty two Miles, and in breadth seventeen ; a County for rich and fertile Soil said to surpass any in Ireland. It is divided into five Baronies, viz. *Onealan*, *Towrany*, *Armagh*, *Fewes*, and *Orior*, in which is one Market Town, and two Boroughs : the chief Town is now *Charlemont*.

Principal Places are *Charlemont*, a Borough and strong *Charlemont* Fortrefs, now the chief of the County. It stands on a River call'd *Blackwater*, on the Borders of *Tyrone*, four Miles South-East of *Dungannon*. *Charlemont* gives the Title of Viscount to the Right Honourable *William Canfield*, and endur'd a Siege the last War. *Armagh*, or *Ardmagh*, about seven Miles South of *Charlemont*, once a very famous City, now a poor Place, scarce any thing remaining but a few small wasted Cottages, with the ruinous Walls of the Monastery, Prior's and Primate's Palace, yet is still an Archbishop's See, and the Metropolitan of all Ireland, and keeps the Name of a Borough and Market Town. *Tyan*, a small Place, seven Miles almost West of *Armagh*, on the Borders of *Tyrone* and *Monaghan*. *Mayre-Cast*, *Mayre-castle*, nineteen Miles South-East of *Armagh*, on the Borders of *Castle-Lough*, nigh five Miles North of *Dundalk*.

II. Of the County of ANTRIM.

ANTRIM is the most Northern County of all Ireland, having St. George's Channel on the East, Londonderry lies to the West of it, from which the River Banne parts it. The Deucaledonian Ocean lies to the North of it, and the County of Down on the South, or rather South-East.

The length of this County is forty six Miles, and the breadth twenty seven; a County of it self sufficiently fruitful: It gives the Title of Earl to the antient Family of the Mackdonnels, of which Alexander Mackdonnel is the present Earl, a Roman Catholick. It's divided into nine Baronies, and those are Ballie-Cary, Dunlace, Kilconway, Tome, Antrim, Glenarm, Carrickfergus, Belfast, and Killaltagh; in which is one Market Town and four Boroughs: The chief Town is Carrickfergus.

Dunlace.

Connor.

Antrim.

Carrickfergus.

Belfast.

Lisburn.

The principal Places are Dunlace-Castle, on the North Part of the Ocean, reputed a very strong Pile, situated on a Rock hanging over the Sea, and by a Ditch parted from the Land. Then Connor, standing twenty eight Miles South-East of Dunlace, a small Bishoprick united to Down, and not else of Note. Antrim, five Miles South of Connor, nigh the Lake Neagh: It's a Borough, but a very ordinary one, tho the County is denominated from it. Another Place is Carrickfergus, or Knockfergus, East of Antrim twelve Miles, and lying on a Bay of the same Name: It's a Borough and Market Town, a very rich and populous Place, the chief of the County; it has an excellent good Harbour, and is well strengthen'd with a Castle; it stands ninety Miles North of Dublin. Another Place is Belfast, eight Miles almost South of Carrickfergus, on the Mouth of Lagen-Water by Carrickfergus: It's a Borough, a thriving Town, every day improving. Lisburn, or Lisnagarvy, lies seven Miles South-West of Belfast, on the River Lagen-Water, by the Borders of Down. This Place gave the Title of Viscount to the Lord Loftus, who was mortally wounded before Limerick in 1691, and dying without Issue-Male, his Majesty King William III. was pleas'd to promote the Right Honourable John Vaughan of Trawscoed, in the County of Cardigan, to be Viscount of this Place.

III. Of

III. Of the County of CAVAN.

CAVAN, or *Cavon*, sometimes *East-Braeny*, has on the North-East *Monaghan*, on the West *Letrim* in *Connaught*, on the South *Longford*, *West-Meath*, and *East-Meath* in *Leinster*. It is in length 47 Miles, and in breadth 22; a County whose Inhabitants live in Piles and Forts rather than Towns. *Cavan* gives the Title of an Earl to the Family of the *Lamberts*, whereof *Richard Lambert* is the present Earl of *Cavan*. It is divided into several Baronies, viz. *Tullagha*, *Tullahonoho*, *Cavan*, *Tollagarvy*, *Clonchy*, *Castle Raghen*, and *Clonmoghan*. In which are 2 Boroughs, but never a Market-Town.

The chief Town is *Cavan*. Principal Places are *Belturbet*, *Belturbet*. a little Town on the end of *Lough Earne*, nigh the borders of *Fermanagh*, about 16 Miles South-East of *Eniskilling*. The Lord Viscount *Fermanagh* is Baron of *Belturbet*. *Cavan*, 7 Miles South of *Belturbet*, a Borough Town of no Note, but for being the Head of this County: It stands 55 Miles North-West of *Dublin*. *Kilmore*, a little Town about 3 Kilmore. Miles South-West of *Cavan*. It is a Bishop's See, but a very poor one. *Castle Raghen*, a Castle which gives Name to a Castle-Barony, 13 Miles South-East of *Kilmore* and *Cavan*, nigh the *Raghen*. borders of *East-Meath* in *Leinster*.

IV. Of the County of DOWN.

DOWN has on the East *St. George's Channel*; on the West *Armagh*, partly separated by the River *Neury*; on the North, or rather North-West, *Antrim*; and on the South *Carlingford Bay* (which parts it from *Louth*) and the Ocean. It is in length 44 Miles, and in breadth 30: A County very fertile, though in some Places incumbered with Woods and Bogs. It is divided into 8 Baronies, viz. *Ards*, *Castlereagh*, *Dufferin*, *Lekale*, *Kinlearty*, *Lower-Evagh*, *Upper-Evagh*, and *Mourane*. In which is one Market Town and six Boroughs. The chief Town is *Down*.

Principal Places are *Bangor*, a Borough Town on *Carick-Bangor*. *fergus Bay*, 7 Miles South-East of that Place. The Duke of *Schonberg* is Earl of *Bangor*. *Newtown*, 4 Miles nigh *New*. South of *Bangor*, a Borough Town on the North of the town. *Lough of Strangford*. *Hillsborough*, a Borough Town, 16 Hillsbo- Miles South-West of *Newtown*, and 3 from *Lisburn* in An-rough. *trim*. *Dromore*, 4 Miles nigh South of *Hillsborough*, a small Bishoprick. *Charles Fanshaw* is Lord *Fanshaw* of *Dromore*. *Kilileagh*, a little Borough 17 Miles East of *Dromore* on the

the Lough of *Strangford*. *Strangford*, 6 Miles South-East of *Kileleagh*, a little Town on the Mouth of a Lough of the same Name. — *Smyth* is Viscount *Strangford*. *Down* or *Down-Patrick*, a Borough and Head of this County, 6 Miles West of *Strangford*: It is a Bishoprick united to *Connor* in *Antrim*, and is one of the most antient Towns in Ireland, famous for the Bones of *St. Patrick*, *St. Bridget*, and *St. Columbus*. It stands 65 Miles almost North-East of *Dublin*. *Down* gives the Title of Viscount to the Noble Family of the *Dawneys*. *Neury*, 25 Miles South-West of *Down*, a Borough and Market-Town, and on the River *Neury*, by the borders of *Armagh*.

Down.

V. Of the County of DUNNEGAL.

DUNNEGAL, or *Tir-Connel*, and sometimes *Connallea*, has on the East *Londonderry* and *Tyrone*, on the West the main Western Ocean, on the North the *Deucaledonian* Ocean, and on the South *Fermanagh* and the Bay of *Dunne-gal*. It is in length 64 Miles, and in breadth 35; a County in a manner Champain, and full of Havens. It is divided into five Baronies, viz. *Enish Owen*, *Killmakrena*, *Raphoe* or *Lagen*, *Boylagh* or *Bannegh*, and *Tyrehugh*. In which is one Market-Town and five Boroughs; the chief Town is *Dunne-gal*, which gives the Title of an Earl to the Family of *Chichester*, of which the late Earl, named *Arthur*, after many Glorious Services perform'd in *Spain*, in Prosecution of the Rights of the House of *Austria*, was slain in defence of *Barcelona* in 1706.

Principal Places are *St. John's-Town*, a little Borough-Town on the River *Lough Foyle*, by the borders of *Tyrone*, nigh 6 Miles South-West of *Londonderry*. *Raphoe*, 8 Miles South of *St. John's-Town*, a poor forsaken Place, once a City and a Bishoprick, since joined to *Londonderry*. *Lifford*, a small Borough Town 5 Miles South-East of *Raphoe*, on the River *Lough Foyle*, by the borders of *Tyrone*. This is the Place, as I take it, which gives the Title of a Baron to the Right Honourable *William Fitzwilliams*, commonly called Lord *Fitzwilliams*; tho Count *Marton* had a Warrant for this Title in King *William's* Reign, but no Patent pass'd that I can learn, yet some for all that call him Earl of *Lifford*. *Dunne-gal*, 35 Miles South-West of *Lifford*, on a large Bay of the same Name, nigh the Mouth of the River *Eask*: It is a Borough, and a Market-Town, the Chief of the County, and stands an hundred Miles North-West of *Dublin*. *Kilbeg* or *Calebeg*, 12 Miles West of *Dunne-gal*, a Borough Town, affording a Haven, and a comnodious Harbour for Sailors.

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Ballishannon or *Bellishannon*, 12 Miles South-East of *Kilbeg*, *Ballishannon* and 8 South of *Donnegal*, having a good Haven, and stands on the borders of *Fermanagh*, near the Sea: *Ballishannon* gives the Title of Baron to the Right Honourable *Henry Folliot*, Lord *Folliot* of *Ballishannon*.

VI. Of the County of FERMANAGH.

FERMANAGH or *Farmanagh*, has on the East *Monaghan*, on the North-West *Dunnegal*, on the North and North-East *Tyrone*, on the South *Cavan*, and on the South-West *Letrim* in *Connaught*. It's in length 38 Miles, and in breadth 24; a County full of Woods and Bogs, being a third part fill'd with the *Lough-Earne*. Soon after her Majesty Queen *Anne's* Accession to the Throne, the Right Honourable Sir *John Verney* Bart. was created Baron *Verney* of *Belturbet*, and Viscount *Fermanagh*; he being the first *Irish* Peer of her making.

It is divided into eight Baronies, viz. *Lurge*, *Maghereboy*, *Terokenedy*, *Canawly*, *Maghere*, *Kienekelly*, *Knocknie* and *Coole*; in which is never a Market Town, and but one Borough; the chief Town is *Eniskilling*. Principal Places are *Tarmon*, a Castle of considerable Note on the North Part of the great Lake, on the borders of *Dunnegal*. *Balleck*, a Town 10 Miles almost West of *Tarmon*, by the Mouth of the Lake by the borders of *Dunnagal*, 3 Miles East of *Ballishannon*. *Tully-Tully-Castle*, 9 Miles almost East of *Balleck*, by the borders of the Lake. *Eniskilling*, or *Iniskilling*, 7 Miles South-East of *Tully-Eniskilling*, and 42 South of *Londonderry*. It is a Borough the only Place of Note in this Country, but small; yet of notable strength and fame in the last War, as you may find hereafter. It's situated on a little Island in the middle of the Lake, or rather between two Lakes, having two Forts, the one called the old Fort, the other the new Fort. It stands 78 Miles North-West of *Dublin*. *Crom-Castle* on the Lake, 12 Miles South-East of *Eniskilling*.

VII. Of the County of LONDONDERRY.

THE County of *Londonderry*, or of *Colerain*, sometimes called *Krine*, has *Antrim* on the East, from which 'tis parted by the River *Banne*, on the West lies *Dunnegal*; the *Deucaledonian* Ocean on the North, with some part of *Dunnegal*; and *Tyrone* is on the South and South-West part of it. The length of the County is 36 Miles, and the breadth

Colerain.

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breadth 30. It's a County that is somewhat Champain yet very fruitful. The Division is into five Baronies, and those are known by the Names of *Colerain*, *Loghisholm*, *Kenought*, *Tyrekeri*, and the Liberty of *Londonderry*; where-in there is one Market-Town and three Boroughs. The Capital is *Derry*. The Principal Places are *Colerain* on the River *Banne* by the Borders of *Antrim*, 4 Miles distant from the Sea, and 6 South of *Dunlace* Castle. It's a Borough and a considerable Place, once giving Name to this County. *Henry Hare* is Lord *Colerain*. *Lamnevady*, a little Borough 10 Miles almost West of *Colerain*, situate on a River called *Roe-Water*, nigh *Lough-Foyle*. *Londonderry*, sometimes named *Derry* or *Dory*, 14 Miles almost South-West of *Lamnevady* upon the River *Lough-Boyle*, nigh the Borders of *Donnegal*. It's a Market-Town, Borough, and a Bishop's See, made a *London* Colony in 1612. a Place of no great bigness, and of inconsiderable strength compared to modern Fortifications, yet of great Fame and Renown, as well for other Noble Resistances, as for the last most memorable Siege in 1689. It's now the most considerable City in *Ulster*, and has a very convenient Haven. It stands 108 Miles almost North-West of *Dublin*: *Robert Ridgway* is the present Earl of *Londonderry*. *Cumber* a small Town about 8 Miles South-East of *Londonderry*, by the borders of *Tyrone*. *Tome-Castle*, a Fortrefs almost 26 Miles East of *Cumber* on *Lough Neagh*.

VIII. Of the County of LOUTH.

Carling-
ford.

LOUTH, antiently *Luvva* and *Luda*, in *Irish* *Iriel*, has on the East *St. George's* Channel, on the West *Monaghan* and *East-Meath* in *Leinster*, on the North *Armagh* and *Carlingford* Bay, which parts it from *Down*, and on the South-East *Meath*, from which 'tis parted by the River *Boyne*: It is but 25 Miles long, and 13 broad; a County full of Forage, and sufficiently fruitful. *Louth* gives the Title of Baron to *Oliver Plunket*, a Roman Catholick, and outlaw'd. It is divided into four Baronies, viz. *Dundalk*, *Louth*, *Atherdee* and *Ferrand*, in which little compass are five Market-Towns and four Baronies.

The chief Town is *Drogheda*. Chief Places are *Carlingford*, nigh the Borders of *Down*, a Borough and Market-Town, a considerable Place of good Resort, standing on a commodious Bay of the same Name. The famous *Francis Count Taff*, a Roman Catholick, who in a manner all his Life was in the Imperial Service, upon the Decease of his Elder Brother, in King *William's* Reign, came to be Earl of *Carlingford*, and by

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by a particular Clause in the *English Act* of Parliament is exempted from Forfeiture; but I think he is since dead. *Dundalk*, 8 Miles South-West of *Carlingford*, a Borough, Market-Town and Bishoprick: It was formerly walled, but now dismantled. It has a very commodious Haven, and is remarkable for the quartering our Forces in the last War; also for giving the Title of a Baron to the Right Honourable *Richard Gorge*, Lord Gorge of *Dundalk*. *Louth*, 7 Miles South-West of *Dundalk*, a small Market-Town, not now remarkable for any thing but giving Name to the County, and Title of Baron to the *Plunkets*, a Roman Catholick Family as aforesaid. *Atherdee* or *Ardee*, a Borough and Market-Town 6 Miles South of *Louth*. *Drogheda*, or *Tredagh*, stands 12 Miles South-East of *Atherdee*, a Borough and Market-Town, the chief of this County; a Place very strong and well inhabited, with an excellent Harbour; it's situated on the *Boyne* on the Borders of *Leinster*, about seven Miles West of *Dublin*. This Place is dignified with giving a Title of Honour to *Henry Moor*, Earl of *Drogheda*, who was three several times one of the Lords Justices of *Ireland* in King *William's* Reign, and one of the seven Commissioners appointed by the Parliament of *England* to enquire into the Forfeited Estates in *Ireland*.

IX. Of the County of MONAGHAN.

MONAGHAN has on the East *Armagh*, on the West *Fermanagh*, on the North *Tyrone*, on the South *Cavan*, and on the South-East *Louth* and part of *East-Meath* in *Leinster*: It is in length 34 Miles, and in breadth 20. A County mounting aloft with Hills, and well cover'd with Woods. It is divided into five Baronies, viz. *Trough*, *Monaghan*, *Dartree*, *Cremone*, and *Farny Donaghmaine*: It has but one Borough, and never a Market-Town.

The chief Town is *Monaghan*, the rest are scarce worth naming. Chief Places are *Glasbogh*, a small Town not far off the Borders of *Armagh*. It is a Borough Town and the Chief of the County, but not else worth the Observation; only it must be remembred that the Right Honourable the Lord *Blaney* is Lord of *Monaghan*. It stands 60 Miles almost North-West of *Dublin*. For method sake I shall mention *Clonish*, a little Place 12 Miles South-West of *Monaghan*, on the Borders of *Fermanagh*. *Lislea*, a Castle 8 Miles South-East of *Clonish*, not far off the Borders of *Cavan*.

X. Of the County of TYRONE.

TYRONE or *Tir-Owen*, sometimes called *Tir-Eogain*, has *Lough-Neagh* and *Armagh* on the East, *Londonderry* lies on the North and North-West of it; *Monaghan* and *Fermanagh* to the South and South-West. The length of the County is 47 Miles, and breadth 33. This County, though rough and rugged, yet is sufficiently fruitful: It gives the Title of Earl to the antient Family of the *Powers*. The Division of it is into four Baronies, which are *Straban*, *Omagh*, *Cloghan* and *Dungannon*, in which are four Boroughs, but never a Market-Town: The Principal Town is *Dungannon*.

- Straban.** The Places of Note are *Straban*, a Borough Town and Castle, with the River *Lough-Foyle* by the Borders of *Dunne-gal*, 12 Miles South of *Londonderry*. It's remarkable for giving the Title of a Lord to *James Hamilton*, Viscount *Straban*, and Earl of *Abercorne* in the Kingdom of *Scotland*. *Omagh* or *Drammoragh*, a Borough-Town on the River *Roe-Water*, about 15 Miles almost South of *Straban*. *Montjoy* a strong Fortrefs 24 Miles East of *Omagh* on the *Lough-Neagh*, which gives Title of Honour to *William* Lord Viscount *Montjoy*, Lieutenant General in her late Majesty's Armies. *Dungannon*, about 6 Miles South-West of *Montjoy*, a Borough-Town, and reputed the Capital of the County, a Place of some strength situated upon a Hill, 4 Miles from *Charlemont* in *Armagh*. It stands 72 Miles almost North of *Dublin*. The Noble *Mark Trevor* Colonel of a Regiment in her late Majesty's Service in *Spain*, where he died some Years since, was Viscount of this Place, and I presume he has left a Son to succeed him in that Honour. *Brinburgh* a little Town on the Borders of *Armagh*, lying South of *Dungannon* about 6 Miles. *Agher* a small Borough West of *Brinburgh*, about 15 Miles and 9 almost South of *Omagh*. *Clogher*, nigh 3 Miles South of *Agher*, a Bishop's See, but a very slender one.

C H A P.

C H A P. XII.

*A New Description of the City of Dublin,
the Capital of Ireland.*

DUBLIN, the Capital City of Ireland, called *Dublinum* Name. in Latin, in Irish *Balacloy*, but *Eblana* by *Protony*, is situate in the Province of *Leinster*, in a County of the same Name, upon the River *Liffy*, which is a Noble River in this Kingdom, and makes a Capacious Haven here, at about 20 Miles distance from *Holy-Head* in *Wales*.

There are Hills to the South of it, Westward open Cham- Situation. pain Ground, and on the East the Sea at hand in sight; it was first built on Piles of Wood.

It is the largest and best built City of the three Kingdoms Extent. of England, Scotland, (*Great-Britain*) and Ireland, next to London, and still very improving. The Boundaries, or Liberties and Franchises of it, as they are rode and perambulated every third Year by the Lord Mayor and Corporations, which are in all four and twenty, stand thus. Beginning at the Custom-House, you go down *Essex-street*, *Temple-bar*, and to the end of *Lazars-Hill*, from thence a-cross the Strand to *Rings-End*, so on to the *Water-Mark*, where the Dart is thrown; from this last Place they go to the *Black Rock*, and so Westward to a Red House on the East-side of *Merrian*, where they pass through the Garden on the back of the House, and a-cross the Fields to *Simon's-Court*, and thence onwards a-cross the Fields to the Road of *Bray*; from *Bray* Southward to two little Cabbins on the South of it.

They steer next cross the Fields into the Road of *Clanskeagh*, opposite to a Mill on the River *Donnibbrook*, and along that Road to the Bridge of *Clanskeagh*, and through the Mill to *Causkeagh-lane*, and along the same to *Mill-Town* Road; then through *Roberts's* House and Garden a-cross the Fields to *Donnibbrook* Road, near a little Cabbins on the Right Hand thereof. By the last mentioned Road they move to the Sign of the *Currant-Tree* on the West-side of the said Road, and thence by the South-end of the House through the Garden, and a-cross the Fields by the back of *Leeson's* to the corner House at *St. Cavan's-Fort*, on the East-side thereof, and through

through the said House; thence by the West-side of *Cavan's-Port* to *Big-Butter-lane*, and so to *Bride-street*, along which they pass to *Ball-Alley*; thence to Counsellor *Swift's*, and through his House and Garden into *St. Patrick's-street*, and onwards to the Sign of *King William* and *Queen Mary* on the West-side the said Street. Then they pass through the back-side along the *Comb*, by the Water-Course to *Crooked-staff*, over whose Wall on the Left side they pass, between the Willow-Trees and along the Water-Course into the Road to *Dolphin's Barn*; and so by the Water-Course to the Malt-House at the West-end of *Dolphin's Barn*, including the said Malt-House and Garden Westward of it.

From thence they go Northwards cross the Fields, and through the Garden and Red-House at the North-end of *Cuttbroat-lane*; moving forwards to, and passing under the middlemost Arch under *Bow-Bridge*: From thence into the Hospital Fields, over the *Old Deer Park-Wall*, near the *Old Slaughter-house*. Their next way is through the Hospital-Fields, and a-cross the *Liffy-Strand* to the Round-Stone by the *Deer-Park-Wall*, and onwards over the *Deer-Park-Wall*, and through the Park to a corner of a Wall near the Dog-kennel on the North-side of it; from thence over the Wall Northward by the said Wall to the first half Round, or rising on the said Wall; thence Eastward through *Brownlow's-Field*, to several Gardens to *Stony-Batter* by *Addison's House*, on the South-end of it.

Having proceeded thus far, they pass through the Half-Moon on the East-side of *Stony-Batter* and Gardens of Colonel *Stanley's*, and through the said House to *Grange-Gorman-lane*, and so by the South-end of the Half-Moon on the East-side of *Grange Gorman-lane*, and through the Gardens into *Finglas Roads*; moving Northward to the Broad-Stone: their way next is through the Water-Course under the Stone, and through the Gardens into *Drum-Condra Road*, passing Southward to the little Cabbin, at a Well in the Garden on the East-side of the Road, and from thence through the Gardens to the Coach and Horses in *Bally-bough-lane*, along which Lane you go to *Bally-bough-bridge*, and cross the River on the West-side of the Bridge, and along the Strand-side to *Clautarf*, from thence to the Shades of *Clautarf*, so to the Hill of *Rahenny*; and farther Northward an hundred and thirty Pearches, to a little Brook which is at the end of the Liberties of the City of *Dublin*.

Number of Parishes. *Dublin* has a Cathedral of great Antiquity, Dedicated to *St. Patrick*, the Apostle of the *Irish Nation*, and built at several times, wherein there are a Dean, two Archdeacons, and two and twenty Prebendaries: there is also another

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ther fair Collegiate Church in this City, called *Christ-Church*, to which the Lord Lieutenant, Lord Deputy, or Lords Justices of this Kingdom, usually go in State to their Devotion. This City was built in 1012. and has about 13 Parochial Churches.

The Soil about *Dublin* is fruitful enough as to every thing *Fewel*. but Wood, so that they use Sea-Coal brought them from *Wales* and other Parts of *Great-Britain*, and Turf dug up in the adjacent Country for *Fewel*, of which there is no scarcity.

Dublin has a very strong Wall of rough Stone towards the South, fortify'd with Ramparts; it openeth at the six Gates, from whence there run out Suburbs, of great length: it resembles *London* very much, not only in the form of Building, which is very high, but in the Names of the Streets and other Places. Towards the East stands the King's-Castle on high, the usual Residence of the chief Governour, or Governours of the Kingdom. It was built by *Henry de Loundres*, a Bishop, in 1220. near which was a Palace Royal built by *Henry II.* King of *England*: The Castle is strongly fenced with Ditches and Towers, tho but of little Strength in comparison of the Modern Fortification, and the way of attacking Places, and consequently not tenable.

Here is a College for Students, which is an University *Trinity* of it self, founded by Queen *Elizabeth* in the Year 1591. *College*. This was attempted before by *Alexander Bicknar*, Archbishop of *Dublin*, who in 1320. obtained a Bull from the Pope for it, but the troublesome times that ensued, obstructed then the good Design. The College is Beautiful enough, and richly Endowed and Consecrated to the Name of the Holy Trinity. The first Stone of it was laid on the 13th of *March* the same Year, by *Thomas Smith*, then Mayor of *Dublin*; the Queen's Commission bears date the 30th of *March* 1592. and *Sir William Cecil Lord Burleigh*, Lord High Treasurer of *England*, was the first Chancellor of it; *Adam Loftus*, Archbishop of *Dublin*, the first Provost; *Lucas Challoner*, *William Daniel*, *James Fullerton*, and *James Hamilton*, the first Fellows; *Abel Walsh*, *James Usher* and *James Lee*, the first Scholars of the same. Upon the Address of the Commons of *Ireland* to the late King *William III.* his Majesty was pleased to give Three Thousand Pounds to *Trinity College* in this City, to enlarge it by some new Additional Buildings, which are since erected: the present Provost is *Dr. Pratt*.

The City of *Dublin*, in a grateful and perpetual Com-*Royal Sta-*memoration of their signal Deliverance from Popery, *Ar-rue*. bituary Power, and the worst Miseries they could sug-
gest

gest to themselves, in respect to their Religion, Lives and Estates, by the Conduct and Valour of *William III.* King of *England* of Glorious Memory, who went in Person into *Ireland* in 1690. for that purpose; on the first of *July* 1701, erected his Statue on Horseback in Brass, in the *Colledge - Green*, with this Inscription on the Marble Work.

Inscrip-
tion.

GULIELMO Tertio,
Magnæ Britannia, Franciæ & Hiberniæ, Regi:
Ob Religionem Conservatam,
Restitutas Leges,
Libertatem Assertam,
Cives Dublinenses hanc Statuam posuere.

It was begun Anno M. DCC. Sir *Anthony Piercy* being Lord Mayor.

Charles Forrest, } Esqs; Sheriffs.
James Barlow, }

It was finish'd Anno M. DCCI. Sir *Mark Ransford*, being Lord Mayor.

John Eccles, } Sheriffs.
Ralph Gore, }

It was open'd *July 1.* 1701. with very great Solemnity, being the Anniversary of the famous Victory at the *Boyne* in 1690.

The gentle Reader will pardon me, that I take notice in this Place, that the above-mentioned Sir *Anthony Piercy* was the Son of that Mr. *Piercy* the Trunk-maker, who in the Reign of King *Charles II.* sued for, and laid Claim to the Earldom of *Northumberland*. Sir *Anthony* I am informed is since dead, and left a very considerable Estate to his Son, which is since vastly augmented by his Marriage to a great Fortune.

Bridges.

Dublin, at the North-Gate, had a Bridg of hewn Stone, built by *John*, King of *England*. In the Year 1676. the Right Honourable *Arthur*, Earl of *Effex*, going over again Lord Lieutenant of *Ireland*, Sir *Humphrey Fervis* began to build *Effex* Bridg in the City, so called in Honour of that Excellent Person, whose Grandson is now Earl, and a Minor. In the beginning of King *James II.*'s Reign, the City of *Dublin*

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lin built *Ormond* and *Arran* Bridges (the former having been built of Timber two Years before by Sir *Humphrey Jervis*) in Honour of those two Great Persons Administration, the Duke of *Ormond* and his second Son the Earl of *Arran*, who had govern'd *Ireland* as Lord-Lieutenant and Lord-Deputy a great while.

Dublin, much after the same manner as *London*, being the Capital of the Kingdom, as it is the Residence of the Lord-Lieutenant, and other chief Magistrates, so is it likewise of their Courts of Justice, and of their Parliaments; where the Law is practis'd and pleaded in the same Form as with us, so that nothing need more to be said of this Particular.

It was in the Year 1683. that what they call the *Tholsel*, *Tholsel* or *Exchange* of *Dublin*, was built at the Charge of the City. It's a fair and handsome Piece of Architecture, for the publick Uses of the City, under which the Merchants keep their Exchange, and transact Business as they do at *London*.

This City in more antient times was govern'd by a Provost, but in the Reign of *Henry IV. An. 1409.* the Citizens had Liberty granted them to chuse every Year a Mayor and two Bailiffs, which last were in time changed to Sheriffs by *Edward IV. King Charles II. in 1660.* gave a Collar of SS's to the City of *Dublin*; but this Collar having been lost in King *James's* Time, that is, when he was in *Ireland*, and the Kingdom involved in a Civil War, and *Bartholomew Van Homrich, Esq;* one of the Commissioners of the Revenue, being Lord Mayor of the City in 1697. and a Person very serviceable to the Crown and City, he obtained another Collar of SS's a Royal Donative, for the chief Magistrate of it, to the value of near a Thousand Pounds: And that this City might not come Inferior in the Dignity of its Magistracy to any in the three Kingdoms, the same King *Charles* in 1665. was pleased to honour the Mayor thereof with the Title of Lord, *Sir Daniel Belingham* being the first that bore the Character; and there was 500 l. per Ann. allow'd by the Crown to support the Honour of the Lord Mayor.

The Tradesmen here, as in other Places, are divided into Companies, which are so many Corporations, and thus distinguished:

1. Mer-

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| 1. Merchants. | 14. Weavers. |
| 2. Taylors. | 15. Shearmen and Dyers. |
| 3. Smiths. | 16. Goldsmiths. |
| 4. Barber-Chirurgeons. | 17. Coopers. |
| 5. Bakers. | 18. Felt-makers. |
| 6. Butchers. | 19. Stationers, Cutlers and
Paint-Stainers. |
| 7. Carpenters. | 20. Bricklayers and Plaiſte-
rers. |
| 8. Shoemakers. | 21. Curriers. |
| 9. Sadlers. | 22. Hoſiers. |
| 10. Cooks. | 23. Brewers and Malſters. |
| 11. Tanners. | 24. Joiners and Wainſcoters. |
| 12. Tallow-Chandlers | |
| 13. Skinners and Glovers. | |

New

Workhouſe.

The Streets of the City of *Dublin*, for ſeveral Years paſt, having ſwarm'd with Crouds of miſerable Objects, whole Wants and Infirmities had been ſhamefully expoſed to publick View, to the Reproach of human Nature, and the Diſhonour of Religion, through the want of a due Proviſion for the Reception and Imploymment of Beggars, and other Poor of the City-Pariſhes; the Lord-Mayor, Sheriffs, and Citizens of *Dublin*, in the Year 1703, purchaſed Lands of Inheritance to the Value of One Hundred Pounds *per Ann.* beſides a Spacious and Convenient Piece of Ground at the Weſt-end of *St. James's-Street*, for erecting a Work-houſe, and thereupon made Application to the *Irish* Parliament then in being, to have the ſame ſettled for the Uſe of the Poor for ever; which being kindly received by the Parliament, ſeveral Additional Funds were ſettled by them, not only for imployming the Labour of ſuch Common Beggars as were fit for Service, but alſo for the Relief of thoſe, who by Age or Infirmity were unable to Work.

But in regard little or no Proviſion was made in the ſaid Act for the Building of that Workhouſe, it's to be feared this Charitable and Pious Deſign will neceſſarily fall, unleſs ſupported by the generous Contributions of well-diſpoſed Perſons, who have had ſo Bright and Eminent an Example before them, in her Grace, *Mary Dutcheſs of Ormond*, who has been pleas'd in a very particular manner to promote this Deſign, not only by her own Liberality, but by a ſingular and unwearied Application in exciting ſeveral of the Nobility and others of Quality in that Kingdom to the like Charity: of which Goodneſs and Benignity the City of *Dublin* was ſo very ſenſible, that the Lord-Mayor, Recorder, Court of Aldermen and Sheriffs, waited on her Grace to the Ground incloſed at the Weſt-end of *St. James's-ſtreet*, where her Grace laid the Foundation-ſtone of the ſaid City Work-houſe, and the Lord-Mayor, *Francis Stoyt* Eſq; invited her Grace

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to a splendid Entertainment, prepared by him on that occasion.

The Citizens of *Dublin*, in imitation of the Famous Hof-*Blue-Coat*pital of *Christ-Church, London*, founded so long ago as the *Hospital*. Year 1553. by the Pious King *Edward VI.* and since so much augmented and plentifully endow'd; took it into Consideration to build one in their City for Poor Children, by way of Voluntary Contribution, in 1688. which they happily effected: and the same is commonly call'd, *The Blue-Coat Boys Hospital*.

The Royal Hospital of *Kilmainham*, standing at the West-*Kilmain-*end of *Dublin*, was in 1685. built at the Charge of the Ar-*ham Hof-*my; the same being a very spacious, stately and commodious *pital*. Building for aged and maimed Soldiers, who are there maintain'd to the Number of between Four and Five Hundred. The Officers, with their respective Salaries allowed them, are these.

Master 400 l.
Physician 50 l.
Auditor and Register 50 l.
Paymaster 50 l.
Aid-Major 26 l.
Reader 20 l.
Chirurgion 50 l.
Chirurgion's Mate 20 l.
Providore 50 l.
Apothecary 20 l.
Butler 16 l.
Cook 16 l.
Under-Cook 8 l.
Feweller and Chamber-Keeper 16 l.
Clerk of the Chappel 3 l. 10 s.
Hall-Keeper 1 l.
Messenger 6 l.
Scullery-Man 12 l.
Scullery-Man's Assistant 8 l.
Two-Kitchen-Keeper 10 l.
Waterman 16 l. 18 s.

Four Porters, each 16 l. 10 s.
66 l.
Twelve Nurfses, each 6 l. 10 s.
78 l.
One Superannuated Nurse 2 l.
Slater 10 l.
Glazier 32 l.
Incident Expences 72 l.
Medicaments 50 l.
Clock-Keeper 2 l. 10 s.
Three Barbers 9 l.
Looker after the Garden 7 l.
Overseer of the Works and Buildings 10 l.
Late Treasurer's Annuity 30 l.
Eight decay'd Commission and Warrant Officers of the Army, each 10 l. per Annum and their Table, &c. 80 l.
494 Soldiers.

Ireland, above most other Countries, having from time to *Arsenal*. time been very liable to Domestick Troubles and Rebellions, as well as Foreign Invasions; her late Majesty, for the better Security of that her Kingdom, under the Administration of the Earl of *Wharton*, Lord Lieutenant, thought fit to order 31000 l. Sterling, to be apply'd for the building and furnishing an Arsenal near her Capital of *Dublin*, that so a sufficient

sufficient Provision of Arms and other Utensils of War be always ready to oppose all Attempts whatsoever against the Tranquillity of that Island.

C H A P. XIII.

Of the Islands of Ireland.

*Eastern
Islands.*

WE'll begin from the Bay of *Carrickfergus*, and from thence coasting along the Shore, first visit the Eastern Islands, thence proceed to the Southern, thence to the Western, and last to the Northern. In this Voyage, the first that present themselves to our View are the *Coplands*, two Islands perhaps so call'd from the Family of the *Coplands*, which formerly flourish'd in *Ulidia*.

Coplands.

Borry.

The next to these, on that side of the Kingdom, is the Isle of *Borry*, from whence we shall meet with no other worth observing in our coasting towards the Shore of *Dublin*; for those of *Loughlane*, and one or two small ones in the Haven of *Carlingford*, as likewise the Rocks here and there dispers'd in the Sea, are purposely omitted, as inconsiderable.

Holm-Patrick.

Holm-Patrick, or the Isle of *St. Patrick*, lies on the Coast of *Dublin*; the same is so call'd, at least traditionally, in memory of that Saint's Landing there in 432. from whence he pass'd over to the Continent to plant Christianity there.

Skerres.

Lambey.

The rocky Islands, call'd the *Skerres*, are next to these; and on the same Coast is *Lambey*, call'd *Limnus* by *Pliny*, and by *Protony*, *Limni*; where, as Tradition goes, *St. Nessan* was frequent in Watching, Fasting and Praying.

Dalkey.

Dalkey lies three Miles Southerly from hence, call'd by some *St. Benner's Island*; from whence coasting along the Shore, when you meet with those Lands, call'd the North, Middle, and South Grounds by Seamen, we come to *Legeri*, or the little Island belonging to the County of *Wexford*, perhaps the same as the *Edros* of *Pliny*; next to this are those call'd the *Saltes Islands*, which are thought likewise to belong to this Country.

Saltes.

*Southern
Islands.
Capel.*

We proceed now to the South-East and Southern Coasts of the Kingdom of *Ireland*, and the first little Island we meet with is that call'd *Capel*, three or four Miles distant from the Port of *Youghal*. Thus moving more to the South, we encounter

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ter *Cotton-Island*, *Defteren*, *Dacollan*, *Cray* and *Douhin*; with *Cotton-Isle*. others of lefs Note.

More to the West appears the Island call'd by Seamen *Cape Clare*, where *St. Kiaran* the Elder, Bishop of *Saiger*, as the *Clare*. Author of his *Life* relates, was born; and lower in the Bay of *Baltimore* are many other Islands, among which are *Inishfirican* and *Inishkirkan*, *Anghra*, the long Island, the Isle call'd the *Horfe*, and lower in the Bay of *Bantry* the Isle of *Whiddy*.

We fhall now turn to the South-West Part of the Coast of *Western* the Kingdom of *Ireland*, where at fome diftance in the Main *Islands*. appear three Islands, the greateft of which is call'd the *Cow*, *Cow, &c.* the fecond the *Bull*, the third the *Calf*.

Then in the Mouth of the River *Kilmar*, or *Kilmare*, there are alfo fome fmall Islands; but the Pearls are more memorable which are found in the Shells of this River, and on the neighbouring Coast.

In they Main alfo appear the three *Skeleges* or *Skellix*, being *Skeleges*. rocky Islands; in one of which there was formerly an Abbey, dedicated to *St. Michael* the Archangel, but afterwards tranflated to the Continent.

Next to thefe is the Island of *Valentia* or *Dariry*, which for *Valentia*. fome Miles over againft the Shore of *Kerry*, is divided with a fmall *Frith* from the Continent. The Right Honourable *John Annesley*, Earl of *Anglefea* in *England*, is Lord *Mountmorris*, Vifcount *Valentia* in the Kingdom of *Ireland*.

More to the North lie the *Blaskets*, with the adjacent *Blaskets*. Rocks; neither are we to forget *Inis-Cutte*, or *Inis-Cathaig*, tho within the Mouth of the River *Shannon*, heretofore an Epifcopal See.

The next Islands of Note are the three Islands of *Arran*, *Isles of* which lie at the Entrance of the Bay of *Gallway*, the biggeft *Arran*. whereof is call'd *Killenoy*, the next to it *Kiltronon*, and the third *Shere*; but others diftinguifh them by the Name of *Inifcer*, *Inif-mane*, and *Arran-more*: the laft of thefe is the chief of them, fignifying great *Arran*, and call'd likewise *Arn-nan-Emb*, or *Aran* of the Saints, from the Sepulchre of the Saints buried there. I fhall not mention the Fables related of thefe Islands, it is enough to obferve that they were raifed to the Dignity of an Earldom in 1661. in favour of *Richard*, fecond Son to the then *James* Duke of *Ormond*; but he dying without Ifsue Male feveral Years ago, the Honour was reviv'd by King *William III.* in the Perfon of *Charles Butler*, Brother to the late Duke of *Ormond*, who was created Lord *Butler* of *Wefton* in *England*, and Earl of *Arran* in *Ireland*, in 1693.

Inis-be-
find.

Black
Rock.
*Northern
Isles.*

*North
Arrans.*

Inis-Oen.

Strahal.

Ragblin.

Nine-
Maids.

There are many little Islands between the Isles of Arran and the Continent; but more to the North, among others of less Note, are *Ardillan*, *Ilanemraher*, *Inisharke*, the Island of *Coinnes*, and *Inis-be-find*, that is, the Island of the *White-Heifer*, where great Heaps of *Ambergrease* are sometimes found; on the same Coast appear *Inisturk* and *Cerey*, and between these and the Continent lie many little Islands in the Bay of *Barisfol*, and next the two *Achils* or *Akils*, the greater and the less; and that Rock more to the Westward, so well known to Seamen, call'd the *Black Rock*, and then *Inisker* and *Davilan*.

We are in the next and last place to visit the North-West and North Islands on the *Irish Coast*; and first those which are reckon'd part of *Tirconnel*, or rather of the County of *Donnegal*: and here, after some small Islands which lie at the Mouth of the River *Erm*, and the Ports of *Donnegal* and *Calaber*, we meet with those Isles call'd the *North Arrans*, to distinguish them from the other *Arrans* already mention'd; near unto which are the Rocks which Seamen call the *Staggs*; next you have *Cladagh* and *Torre*, more to the East, lying eight Miles from the Continent, and a pretty fertile Soil.

But *Inis-Oen*, or the Island of *Eugenius*, tho call'd an Island, is indeed a Peninsula, and join'd to the Continent by an Isthmus, the great Ornament of which is *London-Derry*.

The next are *Glossedy* and *Strahal*, on *Inis-Strahal*, being rocky Islands, frequented by *Torpoises* that betake themselves thither to sleep and breed.

Then you have the *Skerres*, and next to them *Ragblin*, which is part of the County of *Antrim*, distant a League from the Continent, and is call'd *Rionea* by *Pliny*, but the *Irish* Historians call it *Rocarn*, or *Reccrain*.

Between that and the Continent lie some small Islands, and more Southward nine rocky ones, call'd the *Nine-Maids*, not far from the Peninsula of *Magie*; and next to these, are *Coplands*, from whence we set sail, and where we now cast Anchor, and conclude this Chapter of the Islands of *Ireland*.

C H A P. XIV.

*Of the Lakes, Bays, Capes, Havens, Rivers,
and Mountains of Ireland.*

THE Principal Lakes of this Kingdom are *Lough-Erne, Lakes.* in the County of *Fermanagh* in *Ulster*, nigh thirty Miles *Lough-long*, and ten broad, bordered about with shady Woods, and *Erne*. full of inhabited Islands, some containing two or three hundred Acres of Land, having vast store of Trouts, Pikes, and Salmon. *Lough-Neagh*, or *Sidney*, between the Counties of *Neagh*. *Antrim* and *Tyrone*, twenty Miles long, and twelve broad, beset and shadow'd along with thick Woods and unpassable Bogs, yet extremely pleasant. *Lough-Ree*, made by the River *Shan-Ree*. *non*, between the Counties of *Roscommon*, *Longford*, and *West-Meath*, fifteen Miles long, and five broad. *Lough-Derg*, another made by the *Shannon*, between *Tipperary*, *Thomond* and *Gallway*, eighteen Miles long, and four broad. *Lough-Cerrib*, *Cerrib*. in the County of *Gallway*, having in it several Isles abounding with Pine-Trees. Besides these, there are *Lough-Conn*, *Conn*. in the County of *Mayo*; *Lough-Care* and *Lough-Cilly*, in the County of *Slego*; *Lough-Allyn*, in the County of *Letrim*; *Allyn*. *Dercuereagh*, *Lough-Hannel*, in *West-Meath*; with several others.

The most considerable Bays of this Country may be reckoned, first the Bay of *Gallway*, a very large and safe Harbour, capable of a vast Fleet of Ships, and defended on the West with the South Isles of *Arran*: It lies between the Counties of *Gallway* and *Thomond*. The next is *Dingle-Bay*, *Dingle*. a large and spacious Harbour in the County of *Kerry* in *Munster*. *Bantry-Bay*, in the County of *Cork* in *Munster*, full of Bantry. small Islands. *Donnegal-Bay*, lies between the Counties of *Donnegal*. *Donnegal*, *Slego* and *Letrim*, at the Entrance of *Lough-Erne*. That of *Londonderry* is a kind of a Lake between the Counties *Derry*. of *Donnegal* and *Londonderry*; call'd also by the Name of *Lough-Foyle*. *Carrickfergus-Bay* stands between the Counties *Carrick*. of *Antrim* and *Down*. *Carlingford-Bay* between the Counties *fergus*. of *Down* and *Louth*. That of *Dublin* in the County of *Dublin*. *Carlingford*. *Wex-ford*.

- Kingfale.** *Wexford-Bay* in the County of *Wexford*. *Kingfale-Bay* in the County of *Cork*; with many others of less Note.
- Capes.** *Ireland* has some considerable Promontories or Capes in it;
- Fairhead.** That call'd *Fairhead* in the County of *Antrim* is the most Northern Point of this Kingdom, and about seventeen Miles off
- St. John's.** *Scotland*. *St. John's Point* is a Cape in the County of *Down*,
- Old-Head.** about eight Miles South of *Down*. *Old-Head* is another Promontory, which stands about seven Miles South of *Kingfale*, in the County of *Cork*. *Missen-Head* is another in the most Southern Point of the same County. *Lean* is a very strong Point in the County of *Thomond*, at the Mouth of the *Shannon*. *St. John's Cape* lies in *Dunna-Gare*, about thirteen Miles West of the Town of that Name. *North-Cape* is in the Northern Parts of the same County; and that call'd *Dog-Head* in the Western Parts of *Galloway*.
- Havens.** The Havens of this Kingdom are numerous and commodious, and perhaps not to be match'd in any Country in the World, for the better Conveniency of Trade and Navigation, as well as Security, they standing bold to the Ocean; but we have not room to name and describe them here. Those of
- Waterford** most Note are *Waterford*, at the Mouth of the *Shure*; *Cork* at that of the *River Lee*; *Youghall* at the Mouth of the *Black-*
- Kingfale.** *Water*: but *Kingfale*, since the new Fort has been built there, in the Reign of King *Charles* the Second, chiefly under the Direction of *Roger Earl of Orrery*, seems to carry the Bell from all of them.
- Rivers.** Tho this Kingdom does not abound with many considerable Rivers, yet it has some very good ones; the largest of all is the *Shannon* or *Shennon*, that takes its Rise in the County of *Letrim*, in the Province of *Connaught*, which for the most part of the way is divided by it from *Leinster* and *Munster*; and it forms many Lakes: It runs by the Towns of *Letrim*, *James-Town*, *Lanesborough*, *Athlone*, *Clonefert*, *Killalow* and *Limerick*; and after a Course of two hundred Miles, about threescore of which 'tis navigable, it falls into the Western Ocean with a large Mouth, of about seven Miles in breadth. The other Rivers are, *Swift*, *Awiduff*, or *Black-Water*, *Balesul*, *Shure-woody*, *Barrow*, *Rolling Liffe*, *Pleasant Boyne*, *Spreading Lee*, &c. of which, and others of like Note, take this following Canto of the Marriage of the *Thames* and *Medway*, in the *Fairy-Queen* of the Renown'd *Spenser*.

*There was the Liffe, rolling down the Sea,
 The sandy Slane, the stony Aubrian,
 The spacious Shenin spreading like a Sea;
 The pleasant Boyne, the lofty fruitful Banne.
 First Awiduff, which of the Englishman
 Is call'd Black-Water, and the Liffar deep,
 Sad Trowis, that once his People over-ran,
 Strong Allo tumbling from Slewlogher steep,
 And Maullomine, whose Waves I whilom taught to weep.*

*There also was the wide embayed Mayre,
 The pleasant Bandon crown'd with many Wood,
 The spreading Lee, that like an Island far
 Incloseth Cork with his divided Flood;
 And hateful Oure, late stain'd with English Blood,
 With many more——*

The most memorable Mountains in this Kingdom are reckon'd to be *Knock-Patrick*, or *St. Patrick's-Hill*, in the West Part of the County of *Limerick*, mounted up to a mighty Height, and yielding a pleasant Prospect into the Sea, beholding afar off the River *Shannon* falling with a vast Mouth into the Ocean. Another is *Sliew-Bloemy* in *Queens-County*, with their rising Tops mounted up a wonderful Height, from whence arise the Rivers *Shure*, *Nuer* and *Barrow*. The Mountains of *Evagh* and *Mourne* are a Ridg of Hills not far off the Sea, in the County of *Down*, as *Sliew-Gallen* are certain Hills in the County of *Tyrone*, dividing it into two Parts. *Cirlew-Hills*, in the County of *Roscommon* in *Connaught*, are remarkable, as well as the *Gualty* Mountains in the County of *Tipperary*, nigh the Counties of *Limerick* and *Cork*; of which we shall say no more.

C H A P. XV.

Of the Ecclesiastical and Civil Government of Ireland.

Ecclesiastical Government.

THERE is very little to be said upon this Head, because the Government of *Ireland* in all things is so conformable to that of *England*, and rendred more and more so every day. The Popish Religion having for many Ages prevail'd there, as well as in other Parts of *Europe*, when the Happy Reformation begun to break forth in *England*, the Piety of our Princes put them, as in the former Kingdom, upon introducing the true Light of the Gospel in this their Kingdom also, where it was receiv'd by many with great Joy; but the Generality of the old *Irish* Natives were and have continu'd to be so tenacious of their Superstition, that nothing has been able to bring them off to this day. And here I hope I may be pardon'd, if I say that we have not yet taken any true Methods to compass it. The *Irish* Titular Archbishops, Bishops and Clergy, which they will retain, would signify very little, if the Protestant Incumbents, instead of turning Farmers and Feeders of Cattel, a Practice too common amongst them, would become Feeders of the Souls of Men. The Zeal of many worthy Persons amongst us in sending Missionaries to propagate the Gospel in *North-America* is very commendable, and I believe has met with good Success: Why might not the same Fruits be expected in *Ireland* among the ignorant Natives, were the same Industry and Zeal used to promote it? Had they but the Scriptures in their own Language, and Bibles put into their hands at easy or no Prices, and some Encouragement given them that are illiterate to learn to read; it is not to be doubted but with the Divine Blessing they would in time become sincere Protestants.

There is indeed a most useful and admirable Proposal now on foot in the Parliament of this Kingdom, tending to this pious and good End; and that is, the erecting of Free-Schools in every Parish, for instructing the Children of the old *Irish* Natives to read, to learn the *English* Language, and the Principles of the Protestant Religion: the most effectual way, with God's Blessing, to bring them off from their

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their Superstition and Idolatrous Worship, provided their Parents can by any means be induc'd to suffer them to be thus brought up and instructed.

But not to digress too far, the Ecclesiastical Government of *Four Arch-Ireland* is under four Archbishopricks; viz. *Armagh, Dublin, Cashel* and *Tuam*: the first is entitled Primate of all *Ireland*, the second Primate of *Ireland*, but the other two have no distinguish'd Character. There were under these once a great Number of poor Bishopricks (as they are generally now) but since the Reformation they have been reckon'd nineteen: Six under *Armagh*, viz. *Londonderry, Connor, Dromore, Clogher, Nineteen Kilmore* and *Dundalk*: Three under *Dublin*, viz. *Kilkenny, Kildare* and *Fearns*: Five under *Cashel*, viz. *Waterford, Lime-rick, Cork, Ardfeart* and *Emly*: And five under *Tuam*, viz. *Gallway, Athlone, Killala, Clomfort* and *Killalow*. These Bishopricks, tho they are not generally so good as those of *England*, yet the Livings of the Inferior Clergy in this Kingdom are more competent, and much more upon an Equality than the other. It is so also in *North-Britain*, and I believe more to be wish'd than expected that they were upon the same Basis in the South. As for the Doctrine and Discipline of the Church of *Ireland*, nothing more need to be said, but that they are almost in every thing conformable to that of *England*.

The Government of this Country is by a Vice-Roy, *Civil Government* (though he has not that Name) first call'd Keepers or War-vernment. dens of *Ireland*, afterwards Justices of *Ireland*, and now Lord Lieutenants and Deputies of *Ireland*. Their Authority is Large, Ample, and Royal; having Power to make War, to conclude Peace; to bestow all Magistracies and Offices, except a very few; to pardon all Crimes, unless they be some of High Treason; to dub Knights, &c. and truly there is not in all Christendom any other Vice-Roy that comes nigher the Majesty of a King for his Jurisdiction, Authority, Train, Fortune and Provision. There are assistant to him in Council the Lord Chancellor of the Realm, the Treasurer of the Kingdom, and others of the Earls, Bishops, Barons and Judges, which are of the Privy Council, formed much in the same manner as in *England*.

When any one entrench upon the Honourable Place of Governour, first the Letters Patents are publicly read; after that he takes a Solemn Oath, in a set Form of Words, before the Chancellor; then the Sword is deliver'd to him, which is to be borne before him; and then he is placed in a Chair of State, having standing by him the Chancellor of the Realm, those of the Privy Council, the Peers

Peers and Nobles of the Kingdom, with a King of Arms, a Serjeant at Arms, and other Officers of State.

Besides the Lord Lieutenant himself, in more remote Provinces there were formerly several inferior Governours to administer Justice; as a Principal Commissioner in *Connaught*, and a President in the Province of *Munster*, who had to assist them certain Gentlemen and Lawyers, who were directed by the Lord Lieutenant. As for the several Degrees of State, this Country has the very same as in *England*; as Dukes, Marquisses, Earls, Viscounts, Barons, Knights and Esquires.

Here are also the same Courts as in *England*; as the High Court of Parliament (which at the King of *England's* Pleasure is call'd by the Lord Lieutenant or Deputy, and by him dissolv'd) the Chancery, the King's Bench, the Common Pleas, and the Exchequer; likewise four Terms in the Year. Here are also Justices of Assizes, *Nisi Prius*, and Oyer and Terminer, and Justices of the Peace in every County. Also the King hath his Serjeant at Law, his Attorney, Solicitor, &c. As for the Common Laws, *Ireland* is govern'd by the same with *England*.

Strength.

The Strength of this Nation consists partly in the Situation, being environ'd with difficult and dangerous Seas; and partly in the several Fortifications and Castles built by the *English* since they became Masters of it. Their Forces have never been reckon'd very numerous till of late, and then they have either been so ill disciplin'd, or of such cowardly Dispositions (especially in their own Country) that an Enemy of no very great Power (were it not for their strong Places and Fastnesses) might easily tame them.

Arms.

The Arms of this Kingdom are, Azure, an Harp or stringed Argent; which Arms King *James* the First (to shew himself absolute King of *Ireland*) caused to be marshalled with the Royal Arms of *Great Britain*, and have ever since been set upon our Coins.

They have no College of Arms erected on purpose in this Kingdom; but they have Officers of Arms, and they are only two, and upon occasion meet at *Ulster's* House in *Dublin*; viz. ——— *Hawkins* Esq; *Ulster* King of Arms, ——— Esq; *Athlone* Pursivant.

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C H A P. XVI.

A Compendious History of Ireland.

IRELAND, as well as most other Nations, having for many Ages been govern'd by several Petty Kings, it cannot be expected, nay, 'tis impossible to give a distinct Account of them. Some good Authors have indeed been at the pains to give us a Catalogue of the Kings of Ireland from *Legeirius*, the Son of *Neal*, who was slain in 463. till the coming of *Henry the Second* (by whom this Island was made subject to the Crown of *England*) in 1167. or thereabouts. But a great part of the History being not only confused, but fabulous, and a pretty common Practice to find the Petty Kings of particular Provinces call'd Kings of Ireland, we shall not amuse the Reader with so much as a Catalogue of the Names of those Princes, but come to the particular Vicissitudes and Changes this Nation underwent by the Invasions and Conquests of other People.

This Country was first conquered, or rather invaded (set- *First Con-* aside *Egfrid*, the King of *Northumberland's* destroying quest of several Places with Fire and Sword in 693.) by some of the Ireland by *English Saxon* Monarchs, particularly by King *Edgar*, who made the Saxons. themselves Masters of *Dublin* and several other considerable Places; which is manifest by the Charter of the same King *Edgar*, of *Oswald's* Law, for depriving of married Priests, and introducing Monks, dated at *Gloucester* in 966. But being in a short time after much pressed by the *Danes* at home, the *English* were content to quit all their Acquisitions here, being scarce in a condition to defend their own from that roving and piratical Nation; so that the *Irish* soon recover'd their former Liberties, and were governed again by their own Princes.

The next Invasion and Conquest of this Kingdom was *Second In-* made by the *Danes*, *Swedes* and *Normans*, going under the vasion and general Name of *Norwegians*: They scowred along the Conquest Coast by way of Piracy, and first infested the *Irish* in the by the Nor- Year 795. but more particularly the Isle of *Recream*. Three wegians, Years after the *Normans* harassed *Ulster* and the *Hebrides*: 795.

They

They destroy'd *Roscommon*, and the adjacent Country, in the Year 807.

Turgesius, 835. They receiv'd an Overthrow or two by the *Scots* in *Ireland* about 812. but *Turgesius* in 835. coming with a great Navy and potent Army into *Ireland*, destroy'd almost all *Connaught*, together with some part of *Leinster* and *Meath*; and about three Years after a great part of *Ulster* was subdu'd by these Infidels, who treated the Christians with great Cruelty. It was this *Turgesius* who erected those many round Works and Fortifications, commonly call'd *Danes Rathes*, which are to be seen to this day in several parts of *Ireland*. The Norwegians in 845. plunder'd and burnt *Clonmacnors*, *Clonford*, *Loghram* and *Tirdaglass*; but *Turgesius* (says *Giraldus Cambrensis*) falling in Love with the Daughter of *Melachlin*, King of *Meath*, he found a way by a Stratagem to kill him, and all the Norwegians that attended him. By this means they rooted out almost all the rest of these Foreigners for the present.

Amlavus, 863. But *Amlavus*, or *Amaleus* in 863. coming with a great Power into *Ireland*, not long after the Death of *Turgesius*, a sharp and almost continual War was waged between them for many Years together, with various Success; wherein the Dukes of *Dublin* had a great share, and much signalized themselves.

Sitricus, 1014. About the beginning of the Year 1014. *Brian Boro* treated with most of the *Irish* Petty Kings, to unite all their Forces with him, and endeavour to expel the *Danes*, as the Publick Enemies of the Kingdom; against whom *Sitricus* having made all the Preparations and Alliances he could, there was a bloody Battel fought between them on the 23d of *April*, at a Place call'd *Contarf*, near *Dublin*, wherein Authors vary about the Success of the Victory; all agree *Brian* was here mortally wounded, and that his Son *Murchard*, and his Grandson *Ardeval*, with many others of Quality, besides seven thousand, others say eleven thousand Soldiers lost their Lives in this bloody Action; wherein the *Danes* also suffer'd extremely, and with the Relicks of their Army retired to *Dublin*: soon after which *Melachlin*, King of *Meath*, who out of Enmity to *Brian* sided with *Sitricus*, was by the Populace proclaim'd King of *Ireland*.

Many other Bickerings and Adventures fell out between the *Irish* and these Northern Nations, for above a Century of Years onwards, though there did not appear quite such Animosities between them since the latter became Christians: But at length it came to the turn of the *English* to become Masters of this noble Island; which for the most part, though with many Alterations and Vicissitudes, remain subject to them to this day.

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For *Dermont* King of *Leinster* having committed a Rape up-Conquer'd on the Wife of *O-Rork*, King of *Bresinia*, was forc'd at last to by the fly into *England*, and passing from thence to *Henry II.* then English, in *Aquitain*, he offer'd to submit himself and his Kingdom to 1167. that Prince, upon condition he would assist him to recover it. *Henry II.* The King having agreed to his Request, this brought *Richard Strongbow*, Earl of *Strigul* or *Pembroke*, with *Fitz-Stevens* and *Strong-* the *Fitzgeralds*, to engage in the Conquest. *Wexford* was soon bow. surrendred, *Dublin* taken, and *Strongbow* going over in Person, master'd *Waterford*. They had comparatively but a handful of Men. *Strongbow* by his Compact of Marriage with *Dermont's* Daughter, had a mind to be King of *Ireland*, had not his Sovereign *Henry* controul'd it, who however granted him the Province of *Leinster* : and the Synod of the Clergy assembled at *Cashel* confirm'd the Kingdom of *Ireland* to King *Henry II.* in 1172. which had afterwards the Pope's Sanction and Approbation. *Roderick Connor*, who stil'd himself King of *Ireland*, made considerable Opposition, but at length submitted ; and *Henry*, in a Parliament held at *Windfor*, after his Return out of *Ireland*, granted unto *Roderick* his Liege-Man King of *Connaught*, so long as he had faithfully serv'd him, that he should be King under him, and do him Service as his Man ; and that he should hold his Land as well in War as in Peace, as he held it before our Lord the King went into *Ireland*, paying Tribute, &c. *Roderick* revolts again, but was defeated by *John Courcy*, who conquer'd a great part of *Ulster* for the English.

King *Henry* about 1177, made his Son *John*, afterwards Earl of King of *England*, King of *Ireland*, in a Parliament held at *Morton Oxford* : he went into *Ireland* in 1185, and his Retinue being King. rude to the *Irish*, they revolted, but were soon quell'd again. Kingdom *John* Earl of *Morton's* Title was but precarious ; when his el-assum'd by der Brother *Richard I.* came to be King of *England*, he as-Richard I. sum'd the Dominion of that Kingdom, and so did the Kings 1190. his Successors all along, governing the same usually by Lords Justices, unless they were there at any time in Person, as King *John* was once, after he had obtain'd the Crown of *England*. In the Reign of *Edward I.* when that Prince was engag'd against the *Scots*, one *Doneval Onewal* rose up in Arms, and stil'd himself King of *Ulster*, and by Right of Inheritance the undoubted Heir of all *Ireland* ; but he was soon subdued.

Richard II. going over in Person into *Ireland* with an Ar-Richard II. my, design'd to reduce all things into a compleat Order and in *Ireland*. Conformity to the Regulations of *England*, which in his Absence being invaded by *Henry* Duke of *Lancaster*, he soon return'd and was dethron'd. *Henry IV.* ascending the Throne in his Place, for some time govern'd *Ireland* by his Son *Thomas*,

Thomas of Lancaster, afterwards Duke of *Clarence*, by the Title of Lord Lieutenant. *Henry V's Wars and Conquests in France* gave him but little Opportunity to attend the Affairs of *Ireland*, and the Civil War that succeeded between his Successor and the House of *York* still less.

Edward IV. being fix'd on the Throne, made his Brother *George*, Duke of *Clarence*, Lord Lieutenant for Life; who constituting *Thomas Earl of Desmond* his Lord Deputy, this Great Man, with the Earl of *Kildare*, and *Edward Plunket*, were, in a Parliament held in 1467, by *John Tiptoft*, Earl of *Worcester*, then Lord Deputy, attainted of High Treason, for corresponding with the King's Enemies, and *Desmond* beheaded; but *Kildare* was pardon'd, and afterwards made Lord Deputy to the Duke of *Clarence*.

Kildare continu'd in this Office till the Reign of *Henry the Seventh*, he being Deputy in *Richard the Third's* time to *John de la Pole*, Earl of *Lincoln*, Lord Lieutenant. King *Henry* confirm'd him in his Office, during which *Lambert Simnel* arrives in *Ireland*, and setting up for the Crown, was first anointed at *Dublin*; but afterwards passing into *England*, his Army was routed, and himself made a Prisoner: upon the News whereof the *Irish* Rebels throwing down their Arms, *Kildare* and the chief Persons in that Kingdom came over Messengers to the King to mediate in their behalf, and they obtain'd their Pardon.

Dismal Year 1491. The Year 1491. was call'd the dismal Year in *Ireland*, by reason of the continual Rains that fell all the Summer and Autumn, which caus'd great Scarcity of Corn throughout the Kingdom; and in the next they were put into a new Ferment in *Ireland*, by the Arrival of *Perkin Warbeck*, another Pretender to the Crown. The King having some Suspicion of *Kildare*, puts him out of his Place of Lord Deputy; and Sir *Edward Poyning* soon after being made Deputy, this was he that, amongst others, in 1494, procur'd that memorable Law to be enacted, call'd *Poyning's Law*; by which the publick Statutes in *England* were to be receiv'd also in *Ireland*. About the same time also it was enacted, that for the future no Parliament should be call'd in *Ireland*, without transfixing or yielding Reasons and Acts to be made for calling the same under the Great Seal of *Ireland*, to the King and Council, with an Approbation of the said Acts, together with the King's Leave, under the Great Seal of *England*, to summon a Parliament.

Kildare, tho declar'd a Traitor, came not only off, but in 1496. was constituted Lord Lieutenant. The Murrain and Pestilence were not the only things that infested *Ireland* during his Lieutenantcy; but the *Clanrickards* and *Thomonds* making a League against the *English*, the Earl, after due Preparations,

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parations, together with the *English* Lords, gave them Battle, and put them to flight, with the loss of two thousand Men, without so much as one *Englishman* wounded in the Battle.

The Earl of *Kildare* dying about the latter end of the Reign of King *Henry VII.* he was succeeded by his Son *Gerald* in the Honour, and also the Place of Lord Deputy, who perform'd several notable Expeditions against the *Irish* Rebels; but his Enemies having accus'd him to *Henry VIII.* of divers Crimes and Misdemeanors, tho the Earl clear'd himself of them all, the Earl of *Surry* was appointed to be Lord Lieutenant, and to go with a well appointed Army into *Ireland*; which made *O-Neal*, then in Arms, bethink himself of a timely Submission, tho he had an Army of four thousand Horse and twelve thousand Foot. *Surry* likewise routed the Forces of the *Oberns*, held a Parliament, and after having perform'd many other Exploits, finding no Money coming to supply the wants of his Army, he desir'd to be recall'd, and *Peter Butler*, Earl of *Ormond*, was made Lord Deputy; who having held it about three years, and the Quarrel between him and *Kildare* being at length made up by Commissioners from *England*, the latter was constituted Deputy in 1524. 1504.

But Cardinal *Wolfey* being his Grand Enemy, he was recall'd to *England*, articled against and condemned; but the King pardon'd him, and after some years restor'd him to his Honours and Deputyship: But the Earl in 1534. being commanded to go over for *England*, and upon his Arrival committed to the Tower; a young Son of his, scarce one and twenty years of Age, being substituted in the Government by his Father, his Enemies had the Artifice, by their Lyes and other Machinations, to stir him up to an open Rebellion, which after various Traverses of warlike Actions, terminated in the Destruction of the whole *Giraldine* Race; only a Boy of thirteen years of Age was stole away by his careful Nurse, by which means the Family was preserv'd, and the Honour of *Kildare* remains in his Posterity to the present time, they being the antientest and first Earls of *Ireland*. All the Giraldine Race save one destroy'd.

The Lieutenantcy of the Duke of *Richmond*, Natural Son of *Henry* the Eighth, determining by his Death in 1536. the Lord Deputy *Grey* had many and uncommon Difficulties to encounter with, from the Rebellions of *O-Neal* and *O-Connel*; and tho this noble Lord behav'd himself with Conduct, Constancy, and Courage, during his Administration, his Enemies prevail'd at last so far, that he was in 1541. condemn'd for High Treason, and beheaded on Tower-hill. Divers Monasteries were before this dissolv'd after the *English* Mode. In *Ireland* there was a Parliament held at *Dublin* in the thirty third year of *Henry's* Reign, by the Lord Deputy *Sr. Leger*, wherein Lord Deputy Grey. 1541.

R. Henry
VIII. de-
clared
King of
Ireland,
1547.

wherein he was declar'd King of *Ireland*, and *Ireland* a Kingdom; whereas before the Kings of *England* stiled themselves Lords of *Ireland* only.

The turbulent Spirits of the *Irish* would not let them rest in the Reign of *Edward* the Sixth, but when they were not at variance with the *English*, they quarrell'd among themselves: And the Reformation of Religion introduc'd by that Prince into *Ireland*, by no means contributed to the Peace of the Kingdom. *Queen Mary*, *Edward's* Successor, endeavour'd to restore all Things to their former State of Religion, which he had alter'd, tho some *English* Protestants fled into *Ireland* at the same time, where they found more Security than at home. The *Scots* also in those times began to settle in the *North*, and had some Blows both with the *English* and *Irish*.

1563.
O-Neal's
Rebellion.

Queen Elizabeth having restor'd the Reformation in this Kingdom, for that and other Reasons, had her Reign more perplex'd with Rebellions than any of her Predecessors: for *Shane O-Neal*, in 1563. notwithstanding he was pardon'd for his Defection before, rose up in Arms again, burnt the Cathedral of *Armagh*, and laid Siege to *Dundalk*, but without any Success. After two Years *Sir Henry Sydley*, Lord Deputy, march'd against him, broke his Forces in Battle; so that making his Escape to the *Scots*, whom he had also injur'd, he was assassinated in cold Blood, and soon after attainted in Parliament, and the Title of *O-Neal* quite abolish'd.

Spaniards
in Ireland,
1579.

Things after this continu'd in a tolerable State of Tranquillity till the Year 1579, when the Earl of *Desmond* having not sufficient Power himself, invited the *Spaniards* to invade that Kingdom, where they began to possess themselves of several Places; but they were at length quite beaten out, and the Earl himself being reduc'd to great straits, liv'd some time upon stealing of Cattle; but the Governor of *Castle-Mauge*, upon Complaint made to him, sent out a Party, follow'd the Track of the Beasts, and having beset a Wood, one *Kelly* an *Irishman*, who headed them, upon spying a Light in it by Night, went in, and finding only an old Man by the Fire in the Cabbin, he gave him two Wounds, tho he cry'd, *Save me, I am the Earl of Desmond*; but he dispatch'd him, which for the present put an end to the Rebellion, and drove the Arch-Rebel *Baltinglass* to such Despair, that he retir'd into *Spain*, and there gave way to Fate soon after.

Desmond
murder'd.

Tyrone's
Rebellion.

Some Years after this the *Burks* began to be troublesome; but this was nothing to the Rebellion fomented and headed by *Hugh O-Neal* Earl of *Tyrone*, who after many Evasions, subtle and disloyal Practices, in 1595, took up Arms openly; he su'd for Pardon, and had it granted him more than once.

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He gave a Check to the *English* nigh *Black-Water*, but he could not carry that Fort: He brought the Earl of *Essex* in 1597. to condescend to a Treaty with him: He had the Address in 1601. to bring the *Spaniards* over to his Assistance, who took and garison'd *Kingsale*. This cruel War lasted eight Years, till *Kingsale* was taken in Anno 1603. and the *Spaniards* totally expelled; upon which *Tirone* submitted, and was brought into *England* by the Lord Lieutenant to King *James I.*

That Prince pardon'd him, and having pass'd an Act of *Oblivion*, remov'd the *Irish* from the Woods, Bogs and Mountains, and order'd that they should pay their Landlords certain Rents, instead of their former Arbitrary Taxations; which gave them Encouragement to repair their Houses, and manure their Land, to the great Increase both of the Publick and Private Revenue: then the whole Kingdom was divided into Countres, and Judges Itinerant were appointed to go into Circuits; so that the People, being sensible of the Benefit and Security they enjoy'd by the *English* Laws, began to send their Children to School to learn the *English* Tongue, and to live peaceably in their respective Habitations. The Northern Part of the Kingdom began to be well peopled with *Scots*, and in 1612. *Derry* was made a *London-Colony*, some of the Companies of that great City bearing the Charge of it; and one Colonel *Dockwra*, an old experienc'd *English* Commander, was sent to govern and take care of them.

Things continued in a pretty peaceable Posture in *Ireland* till the dreadful Year 1641. when, by a general Conspiracy of the old *Irish* Natives, all the *English* were utterly to be destroy'd and rooted out. The Design was to be put in Execution on the 23d of *October*, upon which not only the *Irish* Castle of *Dublin*, the chief Magazine of the Kingdom, but all the other Forts and Magazines were to be surprized; *Dublin* was happily preserved but the very Night before that Fatal Day, by the Discovery made by *Owen O Connelly*, of *Irish* Extract, but a Protestant, who learned the Design of one *Hugh Mac-Mahon*: But the General Massacre and Calamity could not be prevented; many Thousand of poor innocent People, and they in a manner all *English*, had their Throats cut. The Rebels possess'd themselves of all *Ulster*; but *Derry*, *Colerain* and *Inniskilling* would not yield. The *Irish*, because of the Number of *Scots* in these Parts, did not care to meddle with them; the unhappy Civil War that broke out in *England* not long after, preventing such powerful Succours to be sent into *Ireland*, as might have crush'd this Cockatrice in the Shell: so that the War here was more or less kept on foot, till some time after the Overthrow of the Monarchy; when the Parliament, who thereupon govern'd all, thought

fit in 1649. to send a well-provided Army of *English* into *Ireland*, under the Command of Lieutenant General *Cromwell*, to call those Profligates to an account for so much innocent Blood as had been spilt by them.

1649. This indeed he did with a Vengeance, for besieging *Drogheda*, he took it by Storm, and put all to the Sword; and from thence pursuing his Conquest, the whole Kingdom was upon the matter in less than a Year's time reduc'd to the Obedience of the *English* by him, and the Generals *Ireton* and *Ludlow*, who succeeded him in the Command. Here was an Opportunity to have extirpated the whole *Irish* Race, but Mercy was shewn in time; however the *English* Soldiery and others hereby got great Possessions in *Ireland*, by which the *English* Hands and Interest were strengthened, and the *Irish* reduc'd to a low Estate of Fortune and Subjection.

1650. King *Charles II.* upon the Restoration, shew'd them some Favour, set up a Court of Claims, and the Estates of some of those that had been Loyal were restor'd to them; but in the main, very many of them, by the Act of Settlement, were debarr'd in a great measure of their antient Patrimony, and the *Cromwellian* Soldiery and others confirm'd in their Possessions. However, that Prince governing them with much Clemency, and off and on for fifteen Years of his Reign, by their Countryman the Duke of *Ormond*, and his Sons the Earls of *Offory* and *Arran*, they had no Handle to rise up in Arms during his Reign.

1685. It is incredible how uppish this Nation presently was upon the Accession of King *James II.* to the Throne, and not without Reason, since he was pleas'd soon to gratify them with all the Liberty they could well desire; and *Tyrconnel*, a Lord-Deputy of their own Religion and Country, modelled all things as fast as he could for the Restoration of Popery, and restor'd his Countrymen to their Forfeited Estates again. The Abdication of King *James* in 1688, put a Damp upon them, but his Arrival from *France* in *Ireland*, in the beginning of 1689, reviv'd their Spirits to that degree, that they proceeded with so much Confidence and Forwardness, as if all was their own: Their Parliament repeal'd the Act of Settlement, and attainted what Gentlemen they pleas'd, the easier to come to their Estates; but all their Efforts, notwithstanding the Numerousness of their Army, strengthened with the *French* Auxiliaries, and the Weakness of the *English* Interest in 1689, could not reduce *Inniskilling* and *Derry*. The Forces belonging to the first were very successful, and gave the *Irish* several Overthrows; and the latter made so long and obstinate a Defence, that it was at length happily reliev'd from *England*; and the *English* Army soon after landing in the North of *Ireland*, under Duke *Schemberg*, took *Car-*
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Chap. 16. of IRELAND.

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rickferous, and made a stand at *Dundalk*, while the *Inniskillingers* defeated a Body of *Irish* near *Sligo*, as *Woosley* did afterwards another near *Cavan*.

The Castle of *Charlemont* was surrender'd to *Schomberg* in 1690, before King *William* landed in *Ireland*, who gave a most fatal Overthrow to the *Irish* Army at the *Boyne*; upon which *Drogheda* surrender'd, and before the End of the Campaign all Places of moment in the Kingdom were recover'd out of the Hands of the *Irish*, but *Athlone*, *Gallway* and *Limerick*.

The first of these was taken by Storm in the beginning of the Campaign of 1691, by General *Ginkle*: the Battle of *Agrim*, that not long after ensued, determined the Fate of *Ireland*; for the Success of it brought *Gallway* to surrender, and *Limerick*, after a brisk Siege, was given up; and all other Forts and Castles, held yet by the *Irish*, were included in the Capitulation of it. Since this time all proper Methods have been used to put the Remains of that Nation from being ever in a Capacity to make another Revolt; and a very effectual Course has been, an Act pass'd towards the latter end of King *William's* Reign, to divide the Estates of the *Roman* Catholics amongst all their Children, except any become Protestants, who in such cases are to inherit the whole: so that if this Law were put in due Execution, there would be scarce a Man in the Compass of fifty Years that could have a Fortune above that of a Peasant, and consequently no body be in a Condition to encourage, abet, and carry on another Revolution. But the Parliament of this Kingdom finding the Defectiveness of this Act, did in 1709, under the Administration, and by the hearty Concurrence of *Thomas* Earl of *Wharton*, Lord Lieutenant, bring in another Bill to amend this Act, to prevent the farther Growth of Popery; which being passed into a Law, it is hoped hath effectually done the Work.

Having entertain'd the Reader with a compendious Account of the Civil Government of *Ireland*, it will not be improper in this Place to give a List of those who had the chief Administration in that Kingdom, from the Conquest of it by the *English* in the Reign of *Henry II.* Anno 1168, to the present Time.

1172, **H**UGH de Lacy, Robert Fitz-Stephens, Maurice Fitz-Gerald, and Robert de Bruce, Governours.

1173, Richard Strongbow, and Raymond le Gros, Lord Wardens.

1175, Raymond le Gros, Lord Procurator General.

1179, William Fitz-Andelm, John de Courcy, Governours.

1179, Hugh de Lacy, L.P.G.

1180, John de Lacy, and Richard Peck, Governours.

1181, Hugh de Lacy, and Robert of Shrewsbury, Governours.

1184, Philip de Winchester, Governor.

Earl John, Son to King Henry II. Lord of Ireland.

1185, John de Courcy, Earl of Ulster, Governor.

1190, Hugh de Lacy the Younger, and John de Courcy, Governors.

1191, William Marshal, and William Pette, L. J.

1197, Hamo de Valis, L. J.

1199, Myler Fitz-Henry, King John's Son, Governor.

1200, Hugh de Lacy, L. J.

1208, John Gray, Bishop of Norwich, L. J.

1210, King John.

1210, John Gray, Bishop of Norwich, L. J.

1213, Henry Launders, Archbishop of Dublin, L. J.

1215, Geoffrey March, with Sir Edmond Butler, L. J.

1219, Henry Launder, and Maurice Fitz-Gerald, L. J.

1224, William Marshal, L. J.

1225, Geoffrey Marsh, L. J.

1227, Richard Bourk, L. J.

1232, Maurice Fitz-Gerald, L. J.

1245, John Fitz-Geoffery, L. J.

1247, Theobald Butler, Lord Carrick, and John Coggan, L. J.

1257, Geoffrey Alan de la Zouch, L. J.

1258, Stephen Longford, L. J.

1260, William Dean, L. J.

1261, Richard de Repulla, alias Roches, L. J.

1267, Sir David Barry, L. J.

1268, Robert de Ufford, L. J.

1269, Richard de Exon, L. J.

1270, Sir James Audley, L. J.

1272, Maurice Fitz-Maurice, L. J.

1272, Sir Jeoffery de Genevil, L. J.

1276, Sir Robert de Ufford, L. J.

1279, Stephen Fulborn, Bishop of Waterford, L. J.

1280, Sir Robert de Ufford, L. J.

1282, Stephen Fulborn, Archbishop of Tuam, L. J.

1288, John Samsford, Archbishop of Dublin.

1291, William Vesey, L. J.

1293, Will. de la Hay, L. J.

William Dodingale, L. J.

1295, Thomas Fitz-Morris, L. J.

1295, William Wogan, L. J.

1308, Sir Will. Bourk, L. W.

Pierce Gaveston, L. J.

1310, John Wogan, L. J.

1312, Sir Edm. Butler, L. J.

1314, Theobald de Verdo, L. J.

1314, Sir Edmund Butler, Earl of Carrick, L. J.

1317, Sir Roger Mortimer, L. J. but the Lord Birmingham General.

1318, William Archbishop of Cashel, Lord Chancellor of Ireland, L. J.

1318,

1318, *Alexander Bignor*,
Archbishop of Dublin, L. J.

1319, *Roger Mortimer* again,
L. J.

1320, *Thomas Fitz-John*,
Earl of Kildare, L. J.

1321, *John Birmingham*,
Lord Athenree, and *Ralph de*
Gorges, L. J.

1323, *Sir John Darcy*, L. J.

1326, *Thomas Fitz-John*,
Earl of Kildare, L. J.

Roger Outlaw, Prior of *Kil-*
mainham, L. J.

1326, *Sir John Darcy*, L. J.
and *Roger Outlaw*, his Deputy.

1331, *Sir Anthony Lacy*, L. J.

1331, *William Bourk*, Earl
of *Ulster*, L. J.

1332, *Sir R. Mortimer*, L. J.

1334, *Sir John Darcy*, L. J.
and *Thomas Bourk*, Lieutenant
to him.

1337, *Sir John Carlton*, Bi-
shop of *Hereford*, L. J.

1340, *Roger Outlaw*, Prior
of *Kilmainham*, L. J.

1341, *Sir John Morris*, L. J.

1344, *Sir Ralph Ufford*, L. J.

1346, *Roger Lord Darcy*, L. J.

1346, *Sir John Morris*, L. J.

1348, *Sir Walter Berming-*
ham, L. J.

1348, *John Archer*, Prior of
Kilmainham, L. J.

1349, *Sir Walter Berming-*
ham, L. J.

1349, *Sir Tho. Rooksby*, L. J.

1350, *Maurice Fitz-Thomas*,
Earl of *Desmond*, L. J.

1356, *Sir Tho. Rooksby*, L. J.

1357, *Almerick de St. A-*
mand, L. J.

1359, *James Butler*, Earl of
Ormond, L. J.

1360, *Maurice Fitz-Thomas*,
Earl of *Kildare*, L. J.

1361, *Lionel Earl of Ulster*,

Third Son to *Edward III.* and
afterwards Duke of *Clarence*,
L. L. he staid till 1365.

1365, *Sir Thomas Dale*, L. J.

1367, *Gerald Fitz-Morrice*,
Earl of *Desmond*, L. J.

1369, *Will. de Windsor*, L. J.

1372, *Sir Robert Ashton*, L. J.

1374, *Maurice Fitz-Thomas*,
Earl of *Kildare*, L. J.

1376, *James Butler*, Earl of
Ormond, L. J.

1378, *John Bromwick*, L. J.

1379, *Edmund Mortimer*,
Earl of *March*, L. L.

1380, *Roger Mortimer*, Earl
of *March* and *Ulster*, L. L.

1382, *Philip Courtney*, the
King's Cousin, L. L. but the
Lord *Birmingham* General.

1384, *Robert de Vere*, Earl
of *Oxford*, L. L.

1385, *Sir John Stanley*, L. J.

1386, *Alexander Bishop* of
Meath, L. J.

1389, *Sir John Stanley*, L. J.

1392, *James Earl* of *Or-*
mond, L. J.

1394, *William Scroope*, L. J.

1394, *K. Rich. II.* in Person.

1395, *Roger Mortimer*, Earl
of *March* and *Ulster*, L. J.

1398, *Roger Gray*, L. J.

1399, *K. R. II.* the 2d time.

1402, *Alexander*, Bishop of
Meath, his Deputy.

1404, *Stephen Scroop*, D.

1405, *Gerard*, Earl of *Kil-*
dare, L. J.

1408, *Thomas Butler*, Prior
of *Kilmainham*, D.

1410, *Thomas Butler* again.

1411, The same again.

1412, *John Talbot*, Lord
Furnival, L. J.

1416, *Thomas Earl* of *Lan-*
caster, L. L. and *Stephen*
Scroop, D.

1419, *Richard Talbot*, Archbishop of *Dublin*, L. J.

1420, *John Duke of Bedford*, L. L. *James Butler*, Earl of *Ormond*, D.

1423, *Edward E. of March and Ulster*, L. L.

1425, *John Lord Talbot*, D.

1426, *James Butler*, Earl of *Ormond*, D.

1427, *Sir John Gray*, L. J.

1428, *Edward Dantsey*, Bp of *Meath*, Deputy; and the same Year *Sir John Sutton*, Lord *Dudley*, L. L.

1429, *Sir Thomas Strange*, D.

1432, *Sir Thomas Stanley*, L. L. *Sir Christ. Plunket*, D.

1435, *Sir T. Stanley* returns.

1436, *Richard Talbot*, Archbishop of *Dublin*, D.

1438, *Lionel L. Wells*, L. L.

1440, *Richard Talbot*, Archbishop of *Dublin*, D.

The same Year *James Earl of Ormond*, D. and *Lionel Lord Wells* returns.

1441, *Ja. E. of Ormond*, D.

1442, *William Wells*, D. to *Lionel Lord Wells*.

1443, *James Earl of Ormond*, L. L.

1446, *John Earl of Shrewsbury*, L. L.

1447, *Richard Talbot*, Archbishop of *Dublin*, L. Chan. D.

1449, *Richard Duke of York*, L. L.

1450, *James Earl of Ormond and Wiltshire*, Lord Treasurer of *England*, L. D. to the Duke of *York*.

1452, *Bar. of Delvin*, Dep.

1456, *Thomas Fitz-Maurice*, Earl of *Kildare*, D.

1459, *Richard Duke of York*, L. L. here in Person.

1459, *Thomas Fitz-Maurice*, Earl of *Kildare*, D.

1460, *Sir Rowland Fitz-Eustace* D.

1460, *George D. of Clarence*, L. L. for Life.

1463, *Thomas Earl of Desmond*, D.

1467, *John Tiptoft*, Earl of *Kildare*, L. D.

1475, *Bishop of Meath*, D.

Thomas Earl of Kildare, D.

Sir Rowland Fitz-Eustace, D.

William Sherwood Esq; D.

1478, *Henry Lord Gray*, L. D.

Gerald Earl of Kildare, L. J.

1478, *Sir Rob. Preston*, L. D.

1479, *Richard Duke of York*, L. L.

1479, *Gerald Earl of Kildare*, D.

1483, *Prince Edward*, Son to *Richard III.* L. L.

1483, *Gerald Earl of Kildare*, D.

1484, *John de la Pole*, Earl of *Lincoln*, L. L.

1485, *Gerald Earl of Kildare*, L. D. to *John de la Pole*, Earl of *Lincoln*.

1490, *Jasper Duke of Bedford*, L. L.

1492, *Walter Fitz-Simmons*, Archbishop of *Dublin*, L. D.

1494, *Sir Ed. Poynings*, L. D.

1495, *Henry Dean*, Chancellor of *Ireland*, L. J.

1496, *Gerald Earl of Kildare*, L. L.

1501, *Henry Duke of York*, after King *Henry VIII.* L. L.

Earl of *Kildare*, L. D.

1503, *Walter Fitz-Simmons*, Archbishop of *Dublin*, L. D.

1504, *Gerald Earl of Kildare*, L. L.

1513, *Gerald*, the Son of *Gerald late E. of Kildare*, L. J.

1515, *Lord Viscount Gormanstown*, L. J.

1519,

1519,

Maurice,

1520,

of *Surry*.

1522,

Ormond.

1524,

dare, L.

1526,

of *Liex*

gent, Bar.

1528,

Ormond.

1530,

L. L. *Sir*

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Chap. 16. of IRELAND.

71

- 1519, Sir Thomas Fitz-Maurice, L. J.
- 1520, Thomas Howard, E. of Surry, L. L.
- 1522, Pierce Butler, Earl of Ormond and Ossory, L. D.
- 1524, Gerald, Earl of Kildare, L. D.
- 1526, Thomas Fitz-gerald of Liexslip, L. D. Rich. Nugent, Baron of Delvin, L. J.
- 1528, Pierce Butler, Earl of Ormond and Ossory, L. D.
- 1530, Henry, D. of Richmond, L. L. Sir Will. Skeffington, L. D.
- 1532, Gerald, Earl of Kildare, L. D.
- 1534, Thomas, Son to the Earl of Kildare, L. D. Sir William Skeffington, L. D.
- 1535, Leonard Lord Gray, Lord Viscount Graney in Ireland, L. D.
- 1539, Sir Ant. St. Leger, L. D.
- 1540, Sir William Brereton, Baron of Laglin in Ireland, L. J.
- 1543, Sir W. Brabazon, L. J.
- 1544, Sir A. St. Leger, L. D.
- 1546, Sir William Brabazon a second time, L. J.
- 1547, Sir A. St. Leger, L. D.
- 1548, Sir E. Belingham, L. D.
- 1549, Sir Francis Bryan, Marshal of Ireland, and Sir William Brabazon, L. J.
- 1550, Sir Anthony St. Leger a fourth time L. D.
- 1551, Sir James Crofts, L. D.
- 1552, Sir Thomas Cusack, and Sir Gerald Aylmer, L. J.
- 1553, Sir Anthony St. Leger, the fifth time L. D.
- 1556, Thomas Ratcliff, Viscount Fitzwalter, L. D.
- 1557, Hugh Corwin, ABp of Dublin, and Sir H. Sidney, L. J.
- 1558, Thomas Earl of Sussex, L. L. Sir Henry Sidney his Deputy.
- 1559, Sir William Fitz-Williams, L. J.
- 1561, Thomas Earl of Sussex returned L. L.
- 1561, Sir William Fitz-Williams, L. J.
- 1562, Thomas Earl of Sussex, L. L.
- 1565, Sir Nich. Arnold, L. J.
- 1565, Sir Hen. Sidney, L. D.
- 1567, Dr. Weston, Lord Chancellor, and Sir William Fitz-Williams, L. D.
- 1568, Sir Hen. Sidney, L. D.
- 1571, Sir William Fitz-Williams, L. D.
- 1575, Sir Hen. Sidney, L. D.
- 1578, Sir Will. Drury, L. J.
- 1579, Sir William Pelham, L. J.
- 1580, Arthur, Ld Gray, L. D.
- 1582, Adam Loftus, Archbishop of Dublin, and Lord Chancellor, with Henry Wallop, Treasurer of Ireland, L. J.
- 1584, Sir John Perrot, L. D.
- 1588, Sir William Fitz-Williams, L. D.
- 1594, Sir Will. Russel, L. D.
- 1597, Thomas, Lord Borroughs, L. D.
- 1597, Adam Loftus, Lord Chancellor, and Sir Robert Gardiner, L. J.
- 1589, Robert Earl of Essex, L. D.
- 1599, Sir Adam Loftus, Ld Chancellor, and Sir George Cary, Ld Treasurer, L. J.
- 1599, Sir C. Blunt, Lord Mountjoy, L. J.
- 1603, Sir George Cary, L. D.
- 1604, Sir Arthur Chichester, L. D.
- 1613, Thomas Jones, ABp of Dublin, Ld Chancellor, and Sir Richard Wingfield, L. J.
- 1614, Sir Arthur Chichester, Lord of Belfast, L. D.

1615, *Thomas Jones*, Lord Chancellor, and *Sir John Denham* Chief Justice of the King's Bench, L. J.

1616, *Sir Oliver St. John*, L. D. and *Richard Wingfield*, Lord Viscount Powers-Court, L. J.

1622, *Sir Adam Loftus*, Viscount Ely, Lord Chancellor, and *Richard Wingfield*, Lord Viscount Powers-Court, L. J.

1625, *Henry Cary*, Lord Viscount Falkland, L. D.

1629, *Sir Adam Loftus*, Viscount Ely, Lord Chancellor, and *Sir Richard Boyle*, Lord Treasurer, L. J.

1633, *Thomas*, Lord Viscount Wentworth, L. D.

1636, *Sir Adam Loftus*, Viscount Ely, Lord Chancellor, and *Sir Christoph. Wandesford*, Master of the Rolls, L. J.

Thomas, Lord Viscount Wentworth, L. D.

1639, *Robert Lord Dillon* of *Kilkenny-West*, and *Sir Christopher Wandesford*, L. J.

Thomas, Lord Viscount Wentworth, Earl of Strafford, L. L.

1640, *Sir Christopher Wandesford*, Master of the Rolls, L. D.

1640, *Robert Lord Dillon*, and *Sir William Parsons*, Master of the Court of Wards, L. J.

1641, *Sir William Parsons*, and *Sir John Borlace*, Master of the Ordnance, L. J.

1643, *Sir John Borlace*, and *Sir Henry Tichborn*, L. J.

1647, *June 19th*, the Lord Lieutenant deliver'd up the Government to *Arthur Annesly*, Esq; *Sir Robert King*, and *Sir Robert Meredith*, Kts. Col. *John Moor*, and Col. *Michael Jones*, Commissioners.

1649, *Ulrick Bourk*, Marquis of *Clanrikard*, L. D.

1649, *Oliver Cromwell*, L. L.

1650, *Hen. Ireton* Esq; L. D.

1654, *Charles Fleetwood*, Esq; L. D.

1657, *Hen. Cromwell*, Esq; L. D.

1660, *Sir Maurice Eustace*, Lord Chancellor, *Roger Boyle*, E. of Orrery, and *Char. Coote*, E. of Montrath, L. J.

1661, *Sir Maurice Eustace*, Lord Chancellor, and *Roger Earl of Orrery*, L. D.

1662, *James*, D. M. and E. of Ormond, L. L.

1664, *Thomas*, Earl of Ossory, L. D.

1665, *James D. of Ormond* returns from England, L. L.

1668, *Thomas*, Earl of Ossory, L. D.

1669, *John*, Ld Roberts, L. L.

1670, *John*, Lord Berkley, L. L.

1671, *Michael Boyle*, Lord ABp of Dublin, Lord Chancellor, and *Sir Arthur Forbes*, Marshal-General, L. J.

1672, *Arthur*, Earl of Essex, L. L.

1675, *Michael Boyle*, ABp of Dublin, and *Sir Art. Forbes*, Marshal General, L. J.

1676, *Arthur* Earl of Essex returns L. L.

1677, *James*, Duke of Ormond, L. L.

1682, *Richard*, Earl of Arran, L. D.

1683, *James*, Duke of Ormond, L. L.

1685, *Henry*, Earl of Clarendon, L. L.

1687, *Richard*, Earl of Tyrconnel, L. D.

1690, *Henry*, Lord Sidney, and *Thomas*, new Lord Coningsby, L. J.

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L. L.

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1692, Henry, Lord Sidney, L. L.

1693, Sir Charles Porter, Lord Chancellor, and Sir Cyril Wych, L. J.

1693, Henry, Lord Capel, Sir Cyril Wych, and William Duncombe, Esq; L. J.

1695, Hen. Lord Capel, L. D.

1696, Sir Charles Porter, Lord Chancellor, L. J.

1696, Sir Charles Porter, Ld Chancellor, Charles Earl of Montrath, and Henry Earl of Drogheda, L. J.

1697, Charles Marquiss of Winchester, and Henry Earl of Galway, L. J.

1699, Henry Earl of Galway, and Narcissus March ABp of Dublin, L. J.

1699, Earl of Berkley, and Earl of Galway, L. J.

1701, Narcissus ABp of Dublin, Henry Earl of Drogheda, and Hugh Earl of Mount-Alexander, L. J.

1701, Laurence, Earl of Rochester, L. L.

1702, Narcissus ArchBp of Dublin, and Henry Earl of Drogheda, L. J.

1702, Hugh E. of Mount-Alexander, Thomas Earl, and Thomas Keightly, Esq; L. J.

1703, James, Duke of Ormond, L. L.

1705, Duke of Ormond.

1705, Sir Richard Cocks, Ld Chancellor, John Lord Cuts, L. J.

1707, Thomas, E. of Pembroke and Montgomery, L. L.

1707, Dr. Narcissus Marsh, ABp of Armagh, and Lord Primate of all Ireland, Rich. Freeman Esq; Lord Chancellor.

1709, Thomas, Earl of Wharton, L. L.

1710, Rich. Freeman, Esq; Lord Chancellor, Lieutenant-General Ingoldsby.

1710, Thomas, E. of Wharton, L. L.

1710, Rich. Freeman, Esq; Lord Chancellor, Lieutenant-General Ingoldsby, L. J.

Ibid. The Lord Primate, Lieutenant-General Ingoldsby.

1710, James Duke of Ormond, appointed L. L.

1711, Upon the Decease of the Lord Chancellor Freeman, Sir Constantine Phipps being appointed to succeed him, he, upon his Arrival at Dublin, was upon the Resignation of the Lord Primate, constituted by Patent, together with Lieutenant-General Ingoldsby, L. J.

1712, Sir Constant. Phipps, Lord Chancellor, Dr. John Vesey, Archbishop of Tuam, and Primate of Ulster, in the room of General Ingoldsby deceased, L. J.

1713, Charles, Duke of Shrewsbury, L. L.

1714, Dr. Thomas Lindsey, Archbishop of Armagh, Sir Constantine Phipps, Ld Chancellor, and Dr. Vesey, Archbishop of Tuam, L. J.

1714, Dr. William King, Archbishop of Dublin, Dr. John Vesey, Archbishop of Tuam, and Robert Fitz-Gerald, Earl of Kildare, L. J.

1714, Charles, Earl of Sunderland, L. L.

1715, Charles, D. of Grafton, and Henry Earl of Galway, L. J.

1716, Charles, Ld Viscount Townshend, L. L.

A List of the Privy Council of IRELAND.

Allan, Lord Brodrick, Lord Chancellor.

W illiam, Lord Archbishop of Dublin.	John, Lord Percevall.
John, Lord Archbishop of Tuam.	Henry, Lord Farrard.
John, Lord Bp of Meath.	Robert, Lord Moleworth.
Robert, Earl of Kildare.	Gustavus, Lord Stackallen.
Henry, Earl of Thomond.	Theophilus, Lord Newtoun.
Chaworth, Earl of Meath.	Francis Robartes Esq;
William, Earl of Inchiquin.	Sir Thomas Southwell.
James, Earl of Barrimore.	Sir John Stanley Bar.
Charles, Earl of Montrath.	Sir William St. Quintin.
Arthur, Earl of Anglesea.	Sir Gustavus Hume.
Hugh, Earl of Mountalexander.	Sir Ralph Gore.
Henry, Earl of Galway.	Sir Edward Craston.
James, Earl of Abercorn.	William Whitshed Esq;
Henry, Lord Carlton.	Joseph Dean Esq; deceased.
Thomas Fitz-William, Lord Viscount Merion.	Thomas Keightley Esq;
Moragh, Lord Viscount Blefington.	Thomas Earl Esq; Lieutenant General of the Forces in Ireland.
William, Lord Viscount Mountjoy.	Thomas Brodrick Esq;
Christopher, Lord Viscount Castlecomer.	Edward Southwell Esq;
John, Lord Bp of Dromore.	Francis Gwin Esq;
Henry, Lord Santry.	George Doddington Esq;
Thomas, Lord Coningsby.	Joseph Addison Esq;
William, Lord Berkley.	William Conolly Esq;
Henry, Lord Shelburne.	Oliver St. George Esq;
Charles, Lord Tirawley.	Lieutenant General Thomas Meredith.
Heneage, Lord Guernsey, since sworn.	Major General Frederick Hamilton.
	John Allen Esq;
	Benjamin Parry Esq;
	Charles Fane Esq;

Clerk of the Council, and Secretary to the Lords Justices,
 ——— Burghill Esq;

A LIST of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal of Ireland.

Note, Those marked thus * are under Age, and those marked thus † are Papists.

ALLAN Brodrick, *Baron Brodrick of Middleton, Lord Chancellor.*

ARCHBISHOPS 4.

Dr. Thomas Lyndsey, *Lord Archbishop of Ardmagh, Primate of all Ireland.*

Dr. William King, *Lord Archbishop of Dublin, Primate of Ireland.*

Dr. William Palliser, *Lord Archbishop of Cashel.*

Dr. John Vesey, *Lord Archbishop of Tuam.*

Charles Boyle *Earl of Cork, Lord Treasurer.*

DUKES 1.

Meinhardt Schombergh *Duke of Leinster.*

MARQUISSES 1.

* Philip Wharton, *Marquiss of Catherlogh.*

EARLS 25.

Robert Fitz-Gerald *Earl of Kildare.*

Henry Obryen *Earl of Thomond.*

† Richard Bourk *E. of Clanrickard.*

† Alexander Macdonnell *E. of Antrim.*

† Henry Nugent *E. of Westmeath.*

* Robert Dillon *E. of Roscommon.*

Basil Fielding *E. of Desmond.*

Chaworth Brabazon *E. of Meath.*

James Barry *E. of Barrimore.*

Arthur Chichester *E. of Donnegal.*

Richard Lambert *E. of Cavan.*

William Obryen *E. of Inchiquin.*

Lionel Boyle *E. of Orrery.*

Charles Coote *E. of Montrath.*

* Henry Moore *E. of Drogheda.*

Charles Talbot *E. of Waterford and Wexford.*

Hugh Montgomery *E. of Mount-Alexander.*

† Roger Palmer *E. of Castlemain.*

† Nicholas Taaf *E. of Carlingford.*

Arthur Forbes *E. of Granard.*

Richard Coote *E. of Bellomont.*

Godart Ginkle *E. of Athlone.*

Charles Butler *E. of Arran.*

Henry de Massue *E. of Gallway.*

VISCOUNTS 43.

- † Richard Butler *Viscount*
Mountgarret.
George Villers *V. Grandison.*
Arthur Annesley *V. Valentia.*
Henry Dillon *V. Costellogal-*
len.
† John Netterville *V. Dowth.*
Arthur Loftus *V. Loftus of*
Ely.
Thomas Beaumont *V. Swords.*
Robert Needham *V. Killmurry.*
Bourk *V. Mayo.*
George Saunderson *V. Castle-*
town.
John Scudamore *V. Sligoe, dead.*
Richard Lumley *V. Waterford.*
Endymion Smith *V. Strandford.*
Wenman *V. Tuam.*
† Molineux *V. Marybo-*
rough.
† Fairfax *V. Emeley.*
Thomas Butler *V. Ikerine.*
Richard Fitz-Williams *V. Me-*
riem.
Brian Cockain *V. Cullen.*
Tracy *V. Rathcoole.*
† Francis Smith *V. Carrington*
of Barrefore.
Richard Bulkley *V. Cashel.*
† Nicholas Barnwall *V. Kingf-*
land.
Richard Boyle *V. Shannon.*
Clotworthy Skeffington *V. Mas-*
seren.
Hugh Cholmondley *V. Kells.*
Francis Fanshaw *V. Dromore.*
John Berkley *V. Fitz-Harding*
of Beerhaven.
William Caulfield *V. Charle-*
mont.
Folliot Wingfield *V. Powers-*
court.
Morrogh Boyle *V. Blessinton.*
James Lane *V. Lanesborough.*
Henry Dawney *V. Downe.*
Richard Parsons *V. Rosse.*
William Stewart *V. Mountjoy.*

Vaughan *V. Lisburne.*Thomas Windefor *V. Winde-*
*for.*Sir Scroop How *V. How.*James Hamilton *V. Strabane.*Sir John Verney *V. Fermanagh.*Arthur St. Leger *V. Downraile.*Paul Davis *V. Mount-Cashel.*Sir Christopher Wandesford *V.*
Castlecomer.

BISHOPS 13.

Dr. John Evans, *Lord Bishop*
*of Meath.*Dr. Welbore Ellis, *Ld Bp of*
*Kildare.*Dr. Simon Digby, *Ld Bp of*
*Elphin.*Dr. Bartholomew Vigors, *Ld*
*Bp of Ferns and Leighlin.*Dr. William Fitz-Gerald, *Ld*
*Bishop of Clonfert.*Dr. William Loyd, *Ld Bp of*
*Killala and Achonree.*Dr. John Hartstongue, *Ld Bp*
*of Derry.*Dr. St. George Ash, *Ld Bp of*
*Clogher.*Dr. Thomas Smith, *Ld Bp of*
*Limerick.*Dr. Edward Smith, *Ld Bp of*
*Downe and Connor.*Dr. Charles Crowe, *Ld Bp of*
*Cloyne.*Dr. Thomas Mills, *Ld Bp of*
*Waterford and Lisimore.*Dr. Peter Browne, *Ld Bp of*
*Cork and Rosse.*Dr. John Sterne, *Ld Bp of*
*Dromore.*Sir Thomas Vesey, *Ld Bp of*
*Offory.*Dr. Edward Synge, *Ld Bp of*
*Raphoe.*Dr. Nicholas Forster, *Ld Bp*
*of Killaloe.*Dr. Timothy Goodwin, *Ld Bp*
of Killmore and Ardagh.

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BARONS 38.

Edward Bermingham *Baron of Athenree.*

Almericus Coursey *B. of Kinsale.*

Thomas Fitz-Morris *B. of Kerry and Lixnaw.*

Thomas St. Laurence *B. of Howth.*

† Barnaby Fitz-Patrick *B. of Upper-Ossory.*

† Thomas Butler *B. of Cahir.*

Henry Folliot *B. of Ballyshan-non.*

Banastre Maynard *B. of Wicklow.*

Richard Gorges *B. of Dundalk.*

William Digby *B. of Geshill.*

William Fitz-Williams *B. of Lifford.*

Cadwallader Blaney *B. Blaney of Monaghan.*

Herbert *B. of Castle-Island.*

John Calvert *B. of Baltimore.*

Henry Hare *B. of Colrairie.*

Benner Sherrard *B. of Letrim.*

Francis Hawley *B. of Dunamore.*

Hildebrand Allington *B. of Killard.*

John King *B. of Kingston.*

Henry Barry *B. of Santry.*

Arthur Annesley *B. of Altham.*

* John Bellew *B. of Duleek.*

Thomas Coningesby *B. Coningesby of Clanbrazill.*

Henry Petry *B. of Shelburne.*

Sir Charles O'Hara *B. of Tyrerawley.*

Michael Bourk *B. Bourk of Dunkellin.*

Francis Conway *B. of Conway and Killultagh.*

George Cholmondely *B. of Newborough.*

Alan Brodrick *B. Brodrick of Middleton.*

Sir George St. George *B. St.*

George of Hatley *B. St. George.*

Sir Arthur Cole *B. of Ranelagh.*

Sir John Percival *B. Percival of Burton.*

Richard Fitz-Patrick *B. of Gowran.*

George Evans *B. of Carbery.*

Sir Henry Titchborne *B. Farrard of Beaulieu.*

Gustavus Hamilton *B. Hamilton of Stackallen.*

Theophilus Butler *B. Butler of Newtown Butler.*

John Moore *B. Moore of Tullamoore.*

A LIST of the Knights, Citizens, and Burgesſes of the Preſent Parliament of Ireland; begun and held at Dublin, on Saturday the 12th of November, 1715. before his Grace Charles Duke of Grafton, and his Excellency Henry Earl of Gallway, Lord Juſtices General, and General-Governors of Ireland.

Note, Thoſe Perſons of the Houſe of Commons that have this Mark [†] were not Members in the preceding Parliament.

County of ARMAGH 6.

William Brownloe, *Eſq*;
† William Richardſon, *Eſq*;

Borough of Armagh.

Samuel Dopping, *Eſq*;
† Silveſter Croſs, *Eſq*;
Borough of Charlemont.
James Caulfield, *Eſq*;
† Humphry May, *Eſq*;

County of ANTRIM 10.

The Right Honourable John Skeffington, *Eſq*;
Clotworthy Upton, *Eſq*;
Borough of Liſburne.
† Edmund Francis Stafford, *Eſq*;
Brent Spencer, *Eſq*;
Borough of Belſaſt.
† The Hon. Capel Moore, *Eſq*;
† George Mac-Cartney, *Eſq*;
By another Indenture.
† The Honourable John Echingham Chicheſter, *Eſq*;
† George Mac-Cartney, *Eſq*;

Borough of Antrim.

† John Mac-Mullan, *Eſq*;
Hugh Henry, *Eſq*;
Borough of Randalſtown.
Robert Dixon, *Eſq*;
James Stevenſon, *Eſq*;

County and Town of CARRICKFERGUS 2.

† Alexander Dallway, *Eſq*;
† Archibald Edmonſtone, *Eſq*;

County of CATHERLOGH 6.

Francis Harriſon, *Eſq*;
Thomas Burdett, *Eſq*;
Borough of Catherlogh.
† Richard Wolfely, *Eſq*;
Walter Weldon, *Eſq*;
Borough of Old Laughlin.
John Beauchamp, *Eſq*;
St. Leger Gilbert, *Eſq*;

County of CAVAN 6.

† Brockhill Newburgh, *Eſq*;
† Mervin Pratt, *Eſq*;

Borough

Borough of *Cavan*.

Theophilus Clements, *Esq*;

† Thomas Nesbitt, *Esq*;

Borough of *Belturbet*.

Brinsley Butler, *Esq*;

† Charles Delafaye, *Esq*;

County of CLARE 4.

Francis Gore, *Esq*;

† John Ivers, *Esq*;

Borough of *Ennis*.

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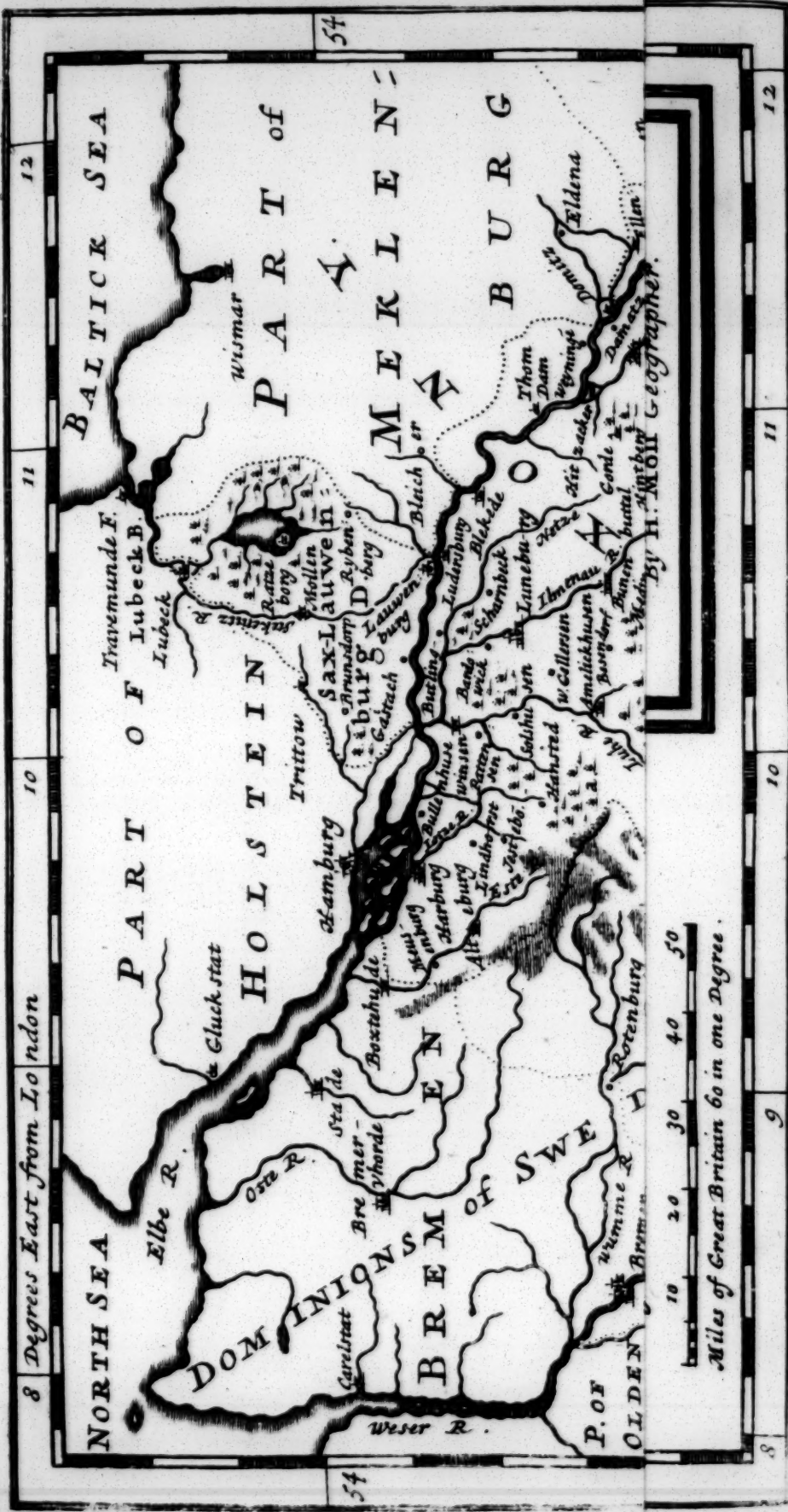
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THE
PRESENT STATE
Of His MAJESTY'S
DOMINIONS
IN
GERMANY.

CONTAINING

An Exact Description of the Same, and a
New Map of them All.



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Majesty King G E O R G E ' S
D O M I N I O N S
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G E R M A N Y.

THE *Atlas Historique* informs us, That they consist of, 1. The Dutchy of *Calenberg*, in which lies the City of *Hannover*, its Capital.

2. Of the Principality of *Grubenhagen*.

3. Of the Dutchy of *Lunenbourg-Zell*, as Successor to his Uncle and Father-in-Law *George William*.

4. Of the County of *Diepholtz*.

5. Of the County of *Hoy*.

6. Of the County of *Danneberg*.

7. Of the Dutchy of *Sax-Lawenburg*, in conjunction with the Prince of *Wolfembüttel*, a Branch of the same Family of *Brunswick*.

His Majesty has also Pretensions, first, to be chief Treasurer of the Empire.

Secondly, To be chief Standard-Bearer of the Empire, which is controverted by the Family of *Wirtemberg*.

Thirdly, On the County of *Staden*, against the Archbishop of *Bremen* formerly, now against the King of *Sweden*.

Fourthly, Upon the County of *Poitou* in *France*, by Donation from *Richard* of *England*, to *Otho* I. of *Brunswick*, in 1190.

Fifthly, On the Succession of *Maud* Dutcheſs of *Lombardy* in *Italy*.

Sixthly, On the Dominions which formerly belonged to *Henry* the *Lion*, Duke of *Brunswick*, who married *Maud* of *England*.

Seventhly, Upon the County of *Eicksfelt*, possessed by the Elector of *Mentz*.

Eighthly, On the County of *Regenstein*, possessed by the King of *Prussia*.

Ninthly, On the Principality of *Taranto* in the Kingdom of *Naples*, by a Treaty made in 1337.

Tenthly, Upon the Bishoprick of *Hildesheim*, and *Hoxtar*, which has been the Subject of several Controversies, and is now possessed by the Elector of *Cologne*, as Administrator, by a Treaty made at *Brunswick* in 1653.

The Protestants in that Bishoprick being oppressed by the Elector of *Cologne*, his present Majesty, when Elector, was obliged to put some Troops into the Capital City, to make the Papists keep to the Treaty of *Westphalia* on the Head of Religion. This was complained of to the *German* Dyer, upon which the Elector published a Manifesto, to justify his Proceedings, and proved that they were according to the Agreement made with the Elector of *Cologne* in 1643. and other later Conventions; so that the Papists were at last obliged to redress the Grievances of the Protestants, and the Elector withdrew his Troops.

'Tis also to be observ'd, that the Bishoprick of *Osnabrug* is, by the Treaty of *Westphalia*, to be alternately conferred upon Protestants and Papists, and that the Chapter is obliged, when it comes to a Protestant's Turn, to elect one of the younger Sons of his Majesty's Family to be their Bishop, or in case there be none such, they are to chuse the Reigning Prince; and in case the Family should fail, they are to chuse a Prince of the House of *Brunswick Wolfenbuttel*. His Majesty's Brother, Duke *Ernest*, is now Bishop of that Place.

The *German* Dominions, possess'd by his Majesty at present, lie betwixt the Lat. $51\frac{1}{2}$ and $54\frac{1}{3}$, including *Sax-Lawenburg*, and between Long. 8. from the Meridian of *London* to Long. 12.

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The Breadth and the Length of these Dominions are both unequal, because they are indented by those of *Holstein*, *Bremen* and *Mecklenburg*, on the N. N. W. and N. E. by those of *Hesse Cassel* and part of *Thuringen* on the S. and by the Dominions of *Prussia* on the E. and part of *Westphalia* on the W. and by the Bishoprick of *Hildesheim* and the Dutchy of *Brunswick Wolfembuttel*, which lie inclosed betwixt the Dutchy of *Brunswick Lunenburg*, on the S. Zell on the N. and the County of *Schawenbergh* on the W. The Dominions being thus limited, are above 150 Miles, where longest, from the County of *Diepholtz* on the W. to the farthest part of *Danneberg* on the E. and 175 where broadest, from the Borders of *Hesse Cassel* on the S. to the farthest part of *Sax-Lawenburg* on the N.

His Majesty's German Dominions and Titles being so many, and various, his Coat of Arms is the same; and not being easy to be separated from those of the Branch of *Wolfembuttel*, are blazon'd together by the *Atlas Historique* as follows:

Gules, two Leopards Or langued, for <i>Brunswick</i> —————	1	2
Gules, a Horse Argent, for Lower Saxony ———	2	2
Or, a Lion Azure strow'd with Harts Gules, for <i>Lunenburg</i> —————	3	3
Azure, a Lion Argent crown'd, for <i>Eberstein</i> —	3	4
Gules, a Lion Or with a Border Campone, Argent and Azure, for <i>Homburg</i> —————	5	5
Azure, a Lion Argent, for <i>Diepholtz</i> ———	6	7
Argent, an Eagle Gules, for <i>Diepholtz</i> ———	7	8
A Scutcheon Argent, for the Electoral Dignity —	8	
Gules, a Lion Argent, for <i>Lauterburg</i> ———	9	9
Or, three Fesses Gules, for <i>Lauterburg</i> ———	10	10
Argent, an Hart Sable, for <i>Chettenburg</i> ———	11	11
Quartered in the first and fourth, Or two Bears Feet in Pale, in the second Cut in the upper Part Or and Gules, and in the lower Part <i>Gironée</i> Argent and Azure, for <i>Hoye and Bruckhausen</i> —————	12	6
Checkee, Argent and Gules, for <i>Honstein</i> ———	13	14
Argent, a Branch of Deers Horns Gules, for <i>Reinstein</i> —————	14	12
Argent, a Branch of Deers Horns Sable, for <i>Blankenberg</i> —————	15	13
The Helmets.		
Or, a Peacock's Tail with Branches of Deers Horns on the sides, for <i>Honstein Lauterburg</i> ———	1	4

Or, two Bears Feet, for Hoyer	2	2
Or, a Beam Argent with a Horfe across it Argent, for Brunswick	3	1
Or, two Horns Argent charg'd with six red Ensigns, for Bruckhausen	4	3
Or, two Bufflers Horns with two Branches of Deers Horns on the sides, for Reinstein Blackenstein	5	5

We come next to give a particular Geographical Description of his Majesty's Dominions in *Germany*; and shall begin in the North with

I. The Dutchy of *Sax-Lawenburg*: it lies on the North and South Banks of the *Elbe*, between *Holstein* on the West, and the North part of *Mecklenburg* on the East, and *Lunenbourg* on the South. It was subject to its own Duke, of the antient Family of the Dukes of *Saxony*, and belonged to that Dutchy, till about 1260, when *John* the youngest Son of *Albert* Duke of *Saxony*, had it for his Share, and his Successors called themselves Dukes of *Angria* and *Westphalia*; but Duke *Erick*, missing of his Pretensions to the Electorate after the Death of *Albert*, added the Name of *Sax* to keep up his Pretensions. *Julius Francis*, their last Duke, dying without Heirs Male in 1689, the Claims of the Elector of *Saxony*, the Prince of *Anhalt*, and the Duke of *Lunenbourg-Zell*, to it are not yet determined; but the latter seized it, and it is still in the Possession of the House of *Hannover*.

The Places of most Note in this Dutchy are, 1. *Lawenburg*, the chief Town, in Long. 10. 38. Lat. 53. 18. on the Conflux of the *Stekenitz* and *Elbe*. It has a strong Castle built on a Hill over against the Fortrefs of *Ertemberg*, on the other side the River. 'Tis a small, but populous and trading Town. 'Tis said to be built by *Henry the Lion*, Duke of *Saxony*, and from him called *Leoburgum*; but being much damaged by War, it was rebuilt and enlarged by *Bernard* of *Anhalt*. It lies about 35 Miles South-East from *Hamburg*, and 15 North-East from *Lunenbourg*.

2. *Mollen*, famous only for the Quarrels it has occasion'd betwixt the Dukes of *Sax-Lawenberg* and the Town of *Lubeck*.

3. *Wittenberg*, a pretty little Town, with a Castle on the *Elbe*.

4. *Ratzeburg*, on a Lake of that Name, 17 Miles N. of *Lawenburg*, and about 10 N. of *Lubeck*. It was made a Bishop's See under the Archbishop of *Bremen* by *Henry the Lion*, and continued so till by the Treaty of *Munster* it was seculariz'd and given to the Duke of *Mecklenburg*, but the

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the Castle and Town to the Duke of *Lawenburg*. The Duke of *Lunenburg* seiz'd and fortify'd it in 1689, and the King of *Denmark* took it in 1693, and demolish'd the Fortifications before he restor'd it. 'Tis the chief Town of a small Principality of the same Name, and embrac'd *Lutheranism* in 1566. Also the Dukes of *Lawenburg* were antiently buried here. Part of the Dutchy of *Bremen* is subject to this Country, with the Towns of *Frankenhausen*, *Saxenhausen*, and some others on the *Elbe*. The Elector of *Saxony* quitted his Pretensions to the Dutchy and this Town, to the House of *Lunenburg* in 1697, and they began to re-fortify the Place in 1700. The Authority of the Emperor *Leopold*, and of the late King *William*, contributed to the quiet Possession of this Family, as having the best Pretensions both by antient and modern Titles and Agreements.

II. The Dutchy of *LUNENBURG* has the Dutchy of *Mecklenburg* and the Dominions of *Brandenburg* on the East, the County of *Hoye*, with the Dutchies of *Bremen* and *Verden* on the West, the Territories of *Lubeck* and *Hamburg*, and the Dutchy of *Sax-Lawenburg* on the North, the Dutchy of *Brunswick*, the Bishoprick of *Hildesheim*, and the Dutchy of *Calenberg* on the South; so that it makes up the largest part of his Majesty's *German* Dominions, and is not mix'd with any other. The greatest Length from East to West is about 170 *English* Miles, and the greatest Breadth from South to North above 70.

The Country abounds with Woods and Forests, which afford good Fir, Oak and Elm, that they sell to the *Hamburgers* and *Dutch*, with all sorts of Deer, wild Swine, and other Venison; and a great part of it consists of vast Heaths and Wastes, the largest of which lies West of the City of *Lunenburg*, in the way to *Harburg*, and is desert for several Leagues; yet in the barren Parts the Inhabitants keep Bees, and make a great Profit of their Honey and Wax.

The Inhabitants are reckon'd by the other *Germans* to be most rustical, both in Habit and Language, of any in the Empire; but whatever they were formerly, it will not appear to be so now, especially as to their Clothing. The *Cherusci*, part of whom inhabited this Country, contributed much to the Defeat of *Varus* and the *Roman* Legions. The present Inhabitants are also accounted good Soldiers, being bred in a cold Climate, with a spare Diet. They have store of good Fish in their Lakes, Pools and Rivers, and breed great number of Pheasants.

The chief Places of Note in this Dutchy are, 1. *Lunenburg* the Metropolis: It lies in Long. 10. 20. from

the Meridian of *London*, and in Lat. 53. 37. almost 14 *English* Miles South West of *Lawenburg*, and 28 South East of *Harburg*, 43 North of *Zell*, 61 North of *Brunswick*, and 69 North East from *Hannover*.

Some ascribe the Foundation of this City to *Julius Caesar*, but this is rejected as fabulous. It is mention'd in the Reign of the Emperor *Henry II.* and afterwards as the greatest City belonging to *Otho* Duke of *Saxony*, about the Year 1073. *Henry the Lion* is said to have been the first who fortify'd it in 1189, it being formerly defended only by a Castle built in 1076, on the Mountain of *Calkberg*, which lies near it.

It was formerly an Imperial City, but now subject to its own Prince. 'Tis of an oblong Form, about two *English* Miles in compass, the Streets broad, and most of the Houses well built. The Duke's Palace stands over against the Town-House, which is a very neat Structure.

There's also a fine University here, which was formerly a Monastery; and there's a stately Bridge over the River *Elminaw*, which is here navigable. The chief Trade of the City is in Salt made from Salt Springs, which rise within the Walls. The Salt-Houses are fenced in, and continually guarded, as being the main Support of the City, a considerable part of the Duke's Revenue, and affording constant Employment for great Numbers of Poor. It is reckon'd the best for Colour and Taste of any in *Germany*, and therefore exported in great Quantities.

2. *Bardowick*, about four *English* Miles North West from *Lunenbourg* upon the same River. 'Tis now only a Village, but formerly a strong and populous City. Some reckon it to have been the first in *Saxony*, and built 990 Years before our Saviour. It had nine Churches, of which the Cathedral only is left. Over the Gate there are some barbarous *Latin* Verses in an old *Gothick* Character, which alledg it was built 235 Years before *Rome*, and that it was destroy'd by *Henry the Lion* in 1189. Some derive the Name from *Bardo*, an ancient Knight-Errant; but *Meibomius* derives it from an ancient People in that Country call'd *Bardi*: 'Tis more probable that it was a College of the ancient Poets call'd *Bards*. In the Cathedral there are eight Residentiary Canons, and a few Vicars.

3. *Ultzen*. 'Tis a neat little Town on the Conflux of three Streams, which form the River *Elminaw*, 26 Miles South East of *Lunenbourg*, and 28 North East from *Zell*. It was formerly called *Lawenwald*, i. e. *Lion Forest*, as appears by their Records, and an Inscription on the Town-Hall. It had its present Name from the neighbouring Monastery of

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of *Oldenstadt*, formerly call'd *Old Ulsen*. In 1646, most of the City was burnt down, and never wholly rebuilt since, but the Streets are larger, and the Houses more splendid and regular than before. 'Tis said that the first *English Saxons* went from hence to *Britain*, and that those who return'd hung up a gilt Tin Ship in the Market-Place, as a Memorial of their Success, which continu'd there till the above-mention'd Fire.

4. *Zell*. It lies in a sandy Plain, near the Conflux of the Rivers *Aller* and *Fuse*, which fall into the *Weser* below *Verden*. It lies in Long. 10. 14. from the Meridian of *London*, and in Lat. 52. $\frac{3}{4}$. 47 Miles South from *Lunenbourg*, 55 South from *Harburg*, 26 North East from *Hannover*, and 27 North West from *Brunswick*. Some derive its Name from its having been a Cellar, as the *German* Word signifies; but in a Charter of 1203, which is kept in the Duke's Archives, 'tis call'd *Tzelle*. It consists of three Streets, which lie parallel; and 'tis well fortify'd, the Ramparts large and well mounted with Cannon. The Duke has a Palace here, which stands near the Gate of *Hannover*: 'Tis a square Building, moated round, and has four Platforms. In the lower Court beyond the Ditch, there is a very fine Riding-House; and there are many fine Gardens, Orchards and Grotto's near the Palace. It was built in 1485, by Duke *Henry*, and is the Seat of the chief Courts of Judicature.

5. *Walstrod*, i. e. *Walo's Cross*, formerly a Monastery built by *Walo*, a Prince of *Anhalt*, in 986, as appears by an Inscription on his Statue in the Church. It is now a considerable Town, seated in a pleasant Valley, encompass'd with Woods and Mountains. Its chief Trade consists in Honey, Wax, Wool and Beer: It lies on the River *Bohme*, near the Confines of *Verden*, 26 Miles North West of *Zell*, and 44 South West of *Lunenbourg*.

6. *Harburg*, on the River *Loitz*, near the Place where it falls into the *Elbe* over against *Hamburg*, with a strong Castle. This Town is the strongest Frontier of the Country on this side, and well fortify'd: 'Tis very populous, because the Inhabitants have great Privileges; and is capable of being improv'd by Trade, especially now that his Majesty of *Great Britain* is able to protect it from the Insults which *Hamburg* is liable to from its Neighbours.

7. *Danneberg*, on the River *Jetze*, 6 Miles from the Place where it falls into the *Elbe*. 'Tis the chief Town in the County of that Name, which was given to *Otho* Duke of *Brunswick* in 1462, by *Nicholas* Count of *Danneberg*, and lies 35 Miles South East from *Lunenbourg*.

8. *Snackenburg*, on the Confines of *Brandenburg*, where the *Wecks* falls into the *Elbe*. It is a large trading Town 65 Miles South-East of *Lunenbourg*.

The remarkable Woods and Forests in this Country are mark'd a, b, c, d, e, f, g, h, in *Moll's* lesser Map, which also gives an Account of their Names; and in a larger one since publish'd, he has mark'd fifty of those Woods and Forests with Numbers.

III. The County of *HOYE* has *Bremen* and part of *Oldenburg* on the N. *Ninden* on the S. *Diepholtz* on the W. and *Lunenbourg Zell* on the E. *Moll* makes it about 35 Miles from S. to N. and about 28 from E. to W. The Capital of the same Name lies on the E. Bank of the River *Wefer*, about 35 Miles S. E. from *Bremen*, 15 S. W. from *Verden*, 40 N. E. from *Minden*, 45 N. W. from *Zell*, and 42. N. W. from *Hannover*. 'Tis a small Town, but well fortify'd, and has one of the strongest Castles in the Circle of *Westphalia*. It had formerly Counts of its own, of an Antient Saxon Family, to whom it was given by the Emperor *Lotharius*. They were much respected in the Empire; the last of them died in 1582, upon which the County was divided betwixt the Families of *Brunswick* and *Hesse*; but is now entirely subject to his Majesty of *Great Britain*, as Elector of *Brunswick*.

The most considerable Place in this County, next to *Hoye*, is *Neinberg*, on the same side the River, about 10 Miles to the S. W. 'Tis a well fortify'd Town, and sustain'd several Sieges during the Wars in *Germany*.

Other Places of Note are, 1. *Freundenberg*, about 22 Miles N. W. from *Hoye*. 2. *Drakeburg* on the *Wefer*, about 8 Miles S. E. from it. 3. *Sidberg*, about 15 S. W. 4. *Liebenaw* 20 Miles S. W. 5. *Barenberg*, at the same distance, more to the S. W. on the River *Oame*. 6. *Stolzenau*, 30 Miles S. And, 7. *Ucht*, about 32 S. W. from *Hoye*.

IV. The County of *DIEPHOLTZ* has the County of *Oldenburg* on the N. the Bishoprick of *Osnabrug* on the S. the County of *Hoye* on the E. and the Bishoprick of *Munster* on the W. 'Tis about 30 Miles long from S. to N. but the Breadth unequal; the broadest Place being about 18 Miles from E. to W. The Capital of the same Name lies on the Lake *Dummer*, 32 Miles S. W. from *Hoye*. It had formerly Lords of its own, whose Posterity failing in 587, it fell to the Dutchy of *Lunenbourg*. The Town suffer'd much by the Civil Wars of *Germany*, when a great part of it was ruin'd, but is since rebuilt and defended by a Fort. There's

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a Hill in this Country call'd *Hulpemburg* (i. e.) the Mount of Help: It was so nam'd, says the Chronicle of *Brunswick*, because *Charlemain* pray'd here against *Wittekind* the Saxon and his Idols; upon which the Emperor having obtain'd the Victory, he built a Chappel on the Top of this Hill, which being much frequented, a large Village was built in the Neighbourhood, and call'd *St. Hulp*. They had afterwards an Annual Fair granted them, where the Monks sold Indulgences; but that wicked Practice was abolish'd at the Reformation. They have fine Pastures and Meadows, with great Flocks of Cattel; and their Butter is highly esteem'd.

V. The County of *SCHAWENBURG* has part of the Dutchy of *Lunenburg-Zell* on the N. the County of *Lippe*, and part of *Brunswick-Lunenburg* on the S. the Dutchy of *Calenberg* on the E. and the Principality of *Minden* on the W. It extends about 34 Miles S. and N. is of an unequal Breadth, and about 25 where broadest from S. to N. It abounds with Corn and Hay, Quarries of Free Stone, of which they export considerable Quantities; Salt-Pits, Timber, Coal, Allum, Chalk, and Venison. It has also Copper Mines, in which there are some small Quantities of Gold and Silver Oar. It is plentifully supply'd with Fish, especially Perch, both for Consumption and Export, by the *Weser*, some other Rivers, and the *Steinhader-See*, a Lake five Miles long, and two broad. This County was given by the Emperor *Conrad II.* to *Adolph*, a Saxon Lord, about 1032. but his Posterity failing in 1459, *Christian* of *Oldenburg*, King of *Denmark*, descended from a Daughter of the Family, became Heir to it. It was afterwards in possession of the Landgrave of *Hesse Cassel*, but since came to the House of *Brunswick*. There is a Castle of the same Name near the S. E. Corner of the Country, about 27 Miles S. W. from *Hannover*, and 18 S. E. from *Minden*. It has only two other Places of Note, viz. *Stadhagen*, about 22 Miles S. W. from *Hannover*, and *Sachsenhagen*, about 20 W. from it.

VI. The Dutchy of *CALEMBERG* has *Lunenburg-Zell* on the N. *Brunswick-Lunenburg* on the S. the Bishoprick of *Hildesheim* on the E. and the County of *Scharwenburg* on the W. so that according to *Moll's* Map, 'tis about 33 Miles from S. to N. and 18 from E. to W. 'Tis more fruitful than *Lunenburg*, has fine Meadows and Fields, breeds excellent Horses, and affords Sheep and Wool for Export, with Salt and Tobacco enough for the Inhabitants.

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The Metropolis is **HANNOVER**, the Duke's Court being remov'd hither by *George Duke of Brunswick-Calenberg*, upon the Death of *Frederick Ulrick*, the last Prince of the Antient House of *Brunswick-Wolfembüttel*. This Town at first was call'd *Lawenroda*, from a neighbouring Castle subject to the Counts of that Name. About *Henry the Lion's* Time it was call'd *Hannover* (i. e. *Have over*) being then a Ferry over the *Lina*. The City is handsome and well built, divided into the New and Old Towns by the River, which is navigable here by small Boats, and was the ordinary Residence of the Elector. Most of the Houses are of Timber, interlaid with Brick or Plaister; and they have likewise many of Brick and Stone. The Streets are regular and broad, and well furnish'd with Lanthorns to give Light in the Winter Nights. It is regularly fortify'd, and the Ravelins before the Gates are well mounted with Cannon. The Elector's Palace or Castle is at one end of the City near the Ramparts, a large Structure of Free Stone, with several square Courts and fine Stair-Cases. It was formerly a large Monastery, but now so beautifully repair'd, that were it not for History, it could not be known that Monks were its antient Inhabitants. It has many Apartments, with very fine and rich Furniture, which makes it one of the most splendid Courts of the Empire. There's a pretty Theatre in it, with handsome Lodgings for Persons of all Ranks; and the Court being at the Charge of it, no body pays any Money for seeing Plays there. The House for the Opera is visited as a Rarity by all Travellers, the Painting and Contrivance being reckon'd the best in *Europe* for a House of that kind; and there is a Closet of Rarities, with a noble Collection of Medals, Antient and Modern.

The Elector's Troop of Horse-Guards consisted of 150 proper Men, with good Horses and fine Equipage. He had two Regiments of Foot-Guards, of one Battalion each, clothed in Red lin'd with Blue; and he usually kept 6000 Horse, and 6000 Foot in pay in time of Peace, before the Duchy of *Zell* fell to him. The most remarkable Churches here are, 1. That dedicated to *St. James*, in which there are two Crucifixes, with the Pictures of the Apostles, and many Saints. 2. That dedicated to the Holy Cross, built of Stone, and much finer and neater than the other. It has a double Row of Galleries round from the Altar; and upon the, first the History of the Gospel, divided into fifty three Parts, is painted by the best Masters. This City is enrich'd by the Elector's Court, and four Fairs *per Ann.* much frequented by Foreigners, as well as his Native Subjects. They

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They have also a considerable Trade here in a pleasant Malt Liquor call'd *Bruhan*, of which they export considerable Quantities. This City lies in Lat. $52. \frac{1}{2}$. and Long. $9. \frac{2}{3}$. from the Meridian of *London*. The Elector has a Country Seat at *Herrenhausen*, about two *English* Miles North from the City, with a delicate Garden, noble Waterworks, Basins and Fountains extremely large, and a Wilderness well contriv'd, and adorn'd with Ever-Greens. The Walks are of firm Gravel. There are many beautiful Cascades, an Orangery reckon'd one of the largest in *Europe*; and there's a perfect Theatre cut out into green Seats, Dressing-Rooms for the Actors, being Arbours and Summer-Houses on both sides; the whole set off with many fine Statues, most of them gilt: and there is an excellent Waterwork just behind. That most Excellent Princess *Sophia*, Electress Dowager of *Hannover*, Mother to his Majesty King *George*, delighted much in this Seat and the Gardens, where she fell into a Fit of an Apoplexy, of which she died *June 8.* 1714.

2. *Hamelen*, an ancient City at the Mouth of the *Hamel*, on the Banks of the *Weser*, and the Frontiers of this Dutchy, about seven and twenty Miles South West from *Hannover*. 'Tis the Key of the Country, and therefore the best fortify'd and garison'd of any in the Dutchy. The Records of this City give an Account of a strange Accident which fell out there the 26th of *June* 1284. This City being then much pester'd with Rats, which they could not destroy, a Stranger undertook it on promise of a Reward, which being agreed to, he took a Tabor and Pipe, and playing upon them, the Rats follow'd his Musick to the River, where they were all drown'd; but being deny'd his Reward, he left the Town in a Rage, and threaten'd Revenge: Accordingly he return'd next Year, and with the same Musick entic'd most of the Children of the Town after him to the Mouth of a great Cave on the Top of a neighbouring Hill, call'd *Coppleberg*, where he and they enter'd, but were never heard of more. In Remembrance of this said Accident, the Citizens for many Years after dated all their Publick Writings from the Day they lost their Children, as is evident by many old Deeds and Records. They still call the Street through which the Children pass'd *Tabor-street*; and at the Mouth of the Cave there is a Monument of Stone, with an Inscription in barbarous *Latin* Verse, giving an Account of this sad Tragedy, by which it is said they lost a hundred and thirty Boys.

In 1633, the *Swedes* gain'd a great Victory over the Imperialists near this Town, and that same Year *George Duke of Brunswick* retook it.

VII. The Dutchy of *BRUNSWICK*. The Country properly so call'd, comprehends only the Territories that were formerly subject to the Dukes of *Brunswick* and *Hannover*; but the Principality of *Grubenhagen*, and the Counties of *Blankenburg* and *Reinſtein* are compriz'd under the Name, because they were subject to the Dukes of *Zell* and *Wolfenbützel*, who both have the Title of Dukes of *Brunswick*: but what belong'd to the Duke of *Zell* is now possess'd by the Elector of *Hannover*, his Nephew and Son-in-Law; and therefore *Moll* has mark'd them in his Map as the Dominions of *Brunswick-Lunenbourg*. This Country, taken under the Notion of the Dutchy of *Brunswick* in general, has *Hesse* and part of *Thuringia* on the South, *Lunenbourg* on the North, *Magdeburg* on the East, the County of *Lippe* and the Bishoprick of *Paderborn* on the West, and the Bishoprick of *Hildesheim* lies in the middle of it; and it has some Territories North of the Bishoprick, intermix'd with the said Dutchy. It is not easy to give the Dimensions of this Country, because it is so intermix'd and indented with the Dominions of other Princes; but we may say of the Dutchies of *Brunswick* and *Hannover* in general, that they are populous and fruitful: their Wheat and Rye grow sometimes to such a height, as to exceed the tallest Man on Horseback. A great part of the *Hercynian* Forest did formerly run through this Country, and is now divided into smaller Woods and Parks, which afford Timber, Fuel, store of Deer, wild Swine, Hares, &c. and Fowl of all sorts. They have also rich Mines of Iron, Salt and Coal. Their chief River is the *Weſer*, by which, and the *Aller* and *Oſer*, Goods are brought to *Brunswick*, and by the *Lein* to *Hannover*; and they have many Rivers of less Note, which abound with Fish. The Ruins of many old Castles and Forts are found on the Tops of Hills and Mountains in this Country, which some take to have been built by the *Romans*, and others by the *Saxons*, during their Wars with *Charles* the Great. The Inhabitants now, as of old, are a stout and warlike People, and of a larger Size than most other *Germans*. The Commonalty are used to cold Lodgings and coarse Diet, which makes them the more hardy; and because they feed much on dry'd Swines Flesh and Sauſages, their Neighbours call them Bacon-Guts. They are not accounted so very complaisant as other *Germans*, but more hospitable and sincere. They have

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have no Wine of their own Product, but plenty of good Beer of several sorts.

Having given this Account of the Dutchy of *Brunswick* in general, we come now to describe that Part of it which is subject to his Majesty, and lies South of the Bishoprick of *Hildesheim*, and the Dominions of *Brunswick-Wolfembüttel*. Mr. *Moll* in his Map calls this *Brunswick-Lunenbourg*, with the Dutchy of *Grubenhagen*; of which last, in its place.

The chief Places in that which *Moll* calls *Brunswick-Lunenbourg*, are, 1. *Northheim*, a pretty little Town on the River *Leine*, above seven English Miles South East of *Grubenhagen*, and fifty South from *Hannover*. 2. *Gottingen* on the same River, suppos'd to be the *Munitium* of the Antients. The Imperialists besieg'd it in 1641, but in vain. 'Tis ten Miles South from *Northheim*, and sixty from *Hannover*. 3. *Munden* on the Confluence of the *Fulda* and the *Wefer*, 17 Miles South West from *Gottingen*, and 65 South from *Hannover*. It was almost entirely destroy'd by the Imperialists under Count *Tilly* in 1625. 4. *Lavenstein*, where there are Salt Pits. And 5. *Calenberg*, with a strong Castle, 12 Miles South from *Hannover*.

We proceed next to treat of *GRUBENHAGEN*. It signifies a Wood or Forest belonging to the Family of the *Grubes*, who built a Castle there that gave Name to the Country. 'Tis most overgrown with Woods of Fir and Pine, formerly part of the *Hercynian* Forest, now call'd *Hartz*, because of the great Quantity of Rosin and Pitch distill'd from the Trees. In this Country are most of the Mines of Silver, Copper and Lead, belonging to the King as Elector. The chief of 'em are *Rammelsberg*, *Wildman*, and *Zellerfeld*: *Rammelsberg* is a high Mountain near the City of *Goslar*, 43 Miles South East from *Hannover*. The Mines here were discover'd by one *Ramme*, a Hunter, whose Horse's Foot struck up a piece of Oar in 972; upon which the Emperor *Otho* I. got a Company of *Franks*, who understood Minerals, to refine the Metal: from whom the Town of *Frankenburg* near this Place had its Name. The Miners increasing, they found out that of *Wildman* in 1045, and that of *Zellerfeld*, which is the chief, in 1070. They all lie together, according to *Moll*, in the North East Corner of this Country, on the Borders of the Bishoprick of *Hildesheim*. The Overseer of the Mines keeps his Court at *Zellerfeld*, and pays the Workmen every Saturday. The chief Minerals in those Mines are Silver, Litharge, Lead, and two sorts of Copper, one melted from the Oar, and the other made by Vitriol Water, in which they steep great Plates of Iron in Troughs made on purpose. They find many other Minerals here which yield much Money, but frequently kill the

the Workmen by their nauseous Smells. The chief of these are, 1. Grey Vitriol. 2. The Inkstone of many Colours, from which two bray'd and boil'd together is made Green Vitriol. 3. Another Vitriol which grows like Icicles, and is us'd without any further cleansing. 4. Blue Vitriol from Copper Oar. 5. White Vitriol from Lead Oar. 6. Misy of the Nature and Colour of Brimstone. 7. Brimstone from a peculiar sort of Oar, from whence the *Flores Sulphuris* drop like Icicles.

The Mines of *Wildwam*, *Clausthall*, *Cellerfelt*, *Griind*, &c. are Silver, and many of them very rich. There are above one hundred and ten nam'd Capital Mines, several of which have many smaller ones belonging to them. Some of them are wrought at his Majesty's Charge, and the rest farm'd out; so that they bring in a great Annual Revenue, 900000 Dollars having been coin'd in one Year from that of *Clausthall* alone, and the adjacent Country is well stor'd with Wood for working them. The Elector's Revenues, before the Addition of the Dutchies of *Zell* and *Lunenbourg*, were computed at 300,000 *l.* Sterling *per Annum*, which chiefly arises from those Mines that lie in the *Hartzwald*, part of the old *Hercynian* Forest, at the Foot of a high Mountain call'd *Melibocus* by *Ptolomy*, and now *Bokkenberg*. This part of the Country is also remarkable for giving Birth to the German Hero *Arminius*, mention'd by *Tacitus*, and other Roman Authors, for his great Exploits in War.

The chief Towns and Places in this Dutchy are, 1. *Eynbeck*, so call'd from the Conflux of a great many Rivulers near it. It lies about 28 Miles South East from *Hamelen*, and about 42 almost South from *Hannover*; it is pretty well fortify'd, and was formerly an Imperial Town, but submitted to the House of *Brunswick* to free themselves from the Oppression of the Counts of *Welen*. The adjacent Country is fruitful in Corn, so that abundance of that sort of Beer call'd *Bruhan* is made in this Town.

2. *Grubenhagen*. The Castle, which gives Name to the Country, as formerly mention'd, lies about four Miles almost South from *Eynbeck*. 3. *Lutterberg*, formerly the Capital of a County of the same Name, near the Frontiers of *Anhalt*, about 28 Miles South East from *Eynbeck*, on a River which falls into the *Line* at *Northeim*. 4. *Andreasberg*, a small Town with rich Iron Mines near the Head of the same River, five Miles North from *Lutterburg*, and thirty East from *Eynbeck*. 5. *Clausthall*, eight Miles North West from *Andreasberg*. 6. *Altena*. 7. *Osteroed*, about six Miles South West from *Clausthall*. These three last are all inhabited by Miners, who

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The County of *BLANKENBURG* and *REINSTEIN*. The antient Name was *Hartsgow*, i. e. the *Hercynian* County, but the present Name is deriv'd from the Forts of *Blankenburg* and *Reinstein*. The Boundaries of it are much contracted to what they were formerly, when the County of *Weringen*, and its Capital *Elbingerode*, were included in it. Now it has the Dominions of *Halberstadt* and *Quedlinburg* on the East; the County of *Elbingerode*, part of *Grubenhagen* and of *Anhalt* on the West; part of *Anhalt* on the South; and part of *Halberstadt* on the North. 'Tis so enclosed with other Dominions, that 'tis difficult to give an Account of its Dimensions; only *Moll* makes it about 24 Miles from South to North, and the Breadth from East to West very uncertain, and but eight at most.

The Air is very sharp, especially in the Winter. 'Tis so much exposed to the North Winds, that the Snow lies on the Mountains here till Midsummer. The Inhabitants are strong and vigorous, so that many of them live to above one hundred Years of Age. The highest Mountain in this Country, and perhaps in *Germany*, is the *Bructerus* of the *Latins*, now call'd *Broxberg*, of which the common People tell many fabulous things. There is little Corn in this Country, but the Forests abound with Cattel and Venison of all sorts, and they have abundance of Iron Mines. The greatest Curiosity of Nature here is a huge Cave betwixt *Blankenburg* and *Elbingerode*, call'd *Bumanshole*, from *Buman* the Discoverer. The Mouth is so narrow, that one must creep in, where soon after they come to a dark high Gallery, the End of which was never yet found; though some of the Miners have confidently affirm'd, they have gone under Ground as far as *Goslar*, which is twenty Miles. They say, that a young venturous Fellow going into it alone, his Light went out, and he wander'd eight Days before he found his way back. At his Return, his Hair was perfectly grey, and he told many frightful Stories of Spirits, some of whom condemn'd him to be hang'd, and put a Rope about his Neck, but let him go. Others pretend also to have met Spirits there, but more civil ones. In this Cave are frequently found large Bones of strange Creatures, which the neighbouring Gentry keep for Rarities; and among others, they found the Skeleton of a Giant. Near the Monastery of *Michalstein*, not far from *Blankenburg*, are two high Rocks fronting one another, which represent Monks in their proper Habits, as if they had been form'd by Art, and therefore are call'd the Monks *Craigs*. The Country abounds

with high and inaccessible Rocks, on the Tops of which there are old Forts and Castles, but the only habitable one almost remaining is that of *Blankenburg*. Many of them have been hewn out of entire Rocks. The most remarkable of those ruinous Castles is that of *Hartzburg*, near the *Brockberg*, which they say was built by the *Chauci*, a Branch of the *Saxons* three hundred Years before *Christ*. Here they had also a Temple for *Saturn*, represented like an old Man standing bare-footed on the prickled Back of a Ruff, to denote the Security of his Adorers (says *Pomarius*) in their hardest Undertakings. In his right Hand he had a Bucket of Water, strow'd over with Flowers and Fruits, to signify that he would send them Rain and Plenty. In his Left he had a Wheel, to signify that his Worshippers ought to live in Unity. *Mechtilde*, Daughter to the Emperor *Henry the Fowler*, writ the History of this Idol in a rich Silk Coat of Needle-work, which the *Suedes* took out of the Cathedral of *Goslar* during the *German Civil Wars*, and carried to *Sweden*. This Idol and his Temple were destroy'd by Command of *Charlemain*, and the Name of the Place call'd *Hartzburg*. In the Time of *D. Julius*, a Salt Fountain was found at the Bottom of this Hill; upon which a small Town was built for the Workmen, call'd *Julius Hall*, now grown rich and large by their Trade in Salt, Copper, Kettles, Pots, Wire, &c.

Blankenburg, which gives the Name to this County, lies about the middle of it, eight Miles West from *Quedlinburg*, and as much South West from *Halberstadt*.

Goslar, an Imperial Town, is by some plac'd in this Country. It lies on the River *Gose*, that falls into the *Oker*, about twenty Miles North West from *Blankenburg* upon the South Frontiers of *Hildesheim*, and about forty five Miles South East from *Hannover*. It is an Imperial Town, independent on the Dutchy of *Brunswick*, and has the same Privilege with other Imperial Cities, besides an Exemption from Tolls in all the Markets of the Empire but three. In all Imperial Writs it is call'd *Nobile Membrum Imperii*, and is suppos'd to have been built by the Emperor *Henry I.* who had a Palace here. The Houses are cover'd with a glittering Slate very ornamental, which in a Sun-shine Day dazles one's Eyes. Most of the Inhabitants are employ'd either in digging Mines, or in cleaning and tempering Minerals.

Hohenstein County lies in the South East part of the King's *German Dominions*, is about eighteen Miles from South to North, and twenty where broadest from East to West. The chief Town of this Country is by some reckon'd to be *Norshausen*, which *Moll* in his Map places in the Dominions of

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Saxony, and about four Miles from the East-side of this County. 'Tis an Imperial City, said to have been built by the Emperor *Theodosius II.* or *Merovius*, King of *France*, about 447. 'Tis noted for some Dyets that have been held here, but otherwise not remarkable.

A brief Account of the Genealogy and History of his Majesty King GEORGE'S Family, drawn up from a Genealogical Tree of the Family of Brunswick-Lunenburg, in the Atlas Historique, Tome II. printed at Amsterdam in 1708. from Mr. Disney's Genealogy of the same Family, printed at London in 1714. improv'd by Collections from Leibnitz's History of the House of Brunswick, &c.

THE *Atlas Historique* tells us, that several Authors derive this Family from *Actius*, King of *Alba*, Father to another of the same Name, who was King of the *Volsci*, and Father to *Marcus Actius Balbus*, Grand-Father by the Mother's side to the Emperor *Augustus*: But there is no Certainty of this.

Mr. *Disney* observes, that *Henninges* and *Reusner* pretend to derive *Azo* or *Albert d'Este*, Great Marquis in *Lombardy*, and the Founder of the *Brunswick* Family, lineally from *Cajus Actius*, a Roman of Note at *Ateste* or *Este*, A. D. 390. who, they say, was of the same Family with *Augustus's* Grand-Father, that descended from *Actius Navius* the *Augur*: But this is a mere Conjecture from the Affinity of Names, and the Residence of the *Actian* Family at *Este*.

The *Atlas Historique* says, that most German Authors make this *Azo* Son to *Hugh* Marquis of *Ferrara*.

Mr. *Disney* tells us, that others derive him from *Hugh*, King of *Italy*, and by consequence from *Charlemain*: Others suppose him to have been of German Extraction; but let this be as it will, it is certain he was a very rich Prince, of great Power in *Lombardy*, and liv'd near 100 Years. The Authors for this are *Reusner*, *Henninges*, *Spener* in his *Syll.*

Genealog. Abbas Uspergensis, and *Imhoff* in *Hist. Ital. & Hisp. Genealog.*

Others, according to the *Atlas Historique*, carry his Genealogy higher, and derive him from *Azo* I. Count of *Este*, who was the Emperor's Vicar in *Italy*, and died A. D. 970. He had a Son call'd *Thibaut*, who succeeded him, was created Marquis of *Este*, and Lord of *Lucca*, and died in 975. He was succeeded by his Son *Albert Azo*, whom others call *Sigefrid*, and say he died in 995. He was succeeded by his Son *Hugh*, whose Wife was *Mary*, Daughter to *Theodore*, Marquis of *Farma*. He died in 1014. and was succeeded by his Son,

Azo, or *Albert*, who is agreed by most Authors to be the Founder of the *Brunswick* Family. The *Atlas Historique* agrees with Mr. *Disney*, that he was a very powerful Prince in *Lombardy*, and adds, that he was Marquis of *Tuscany*; That when the Emperor *Conrad* II. return'd to *Germany*, *Azo* follow'd him, and there married *Cunigunda*, or *Cunigundis*, the only Daughter of *Guelph*, by whom he had *Guelph d' Este*, his Successor. The *Atlas* says, he lived above 100 Years.

Mr. *Disney* calls this Lady Sister of *Guelph* III. Earl of *Altorf* and *Ravensberg*, and Duke of *Carinthia*. He adds, that the first or antient *Guelphs*, of whom this Lady descended, were very considerable in the Empire, as appears from the Account which *Uspergensis* gives of them. The Marriage of *Rudolph* (Grandfather of *Cunigundis*) with *Itha*, Granddaughter of *Otho* I. firnam'd the Great, introduc'd the Imperial Blood of *Saxony* into their Veins; and though they were only Earls of *Altorf* and *Ravensberg*, till *Guelph* III. (the last Heir Male of that Race) possess'd himself of the Duchy of *Carinthia* and the *Veroneze*, their Power was formidable, and some of the German Emperors found it so by Experience. This *Guelph* III. dying without Issue in 1055. his Dominions pass'd in Right of his Sister to her Son *Guelph* IV. from whom the second or present *Guelphic* Family, the most illustrious House of *Brunswick*, is descended.

Mr. *Disney* and the *Atlas* both agree, that *Azo* or *Albert* above-mention'd, had a second Wife call'd *Ermengard*, who was Daughter of *Hugh*, Count of *Maine*; and Mr. *Disney* says he had a Son by her call'd *Azo* or *Fulco*, Marquis or Lord of *Este*, from whom descends the Noble House of *Este* in *Italy*, Dukes of *Modena*, &c.

Azo's eldest Son by his first Wife was *Guelph* IV. Earl of *Altorf*, &c. first Duke of *Bavaria* of this Family, says Mr. *Disney*. His first Wife was *Ethelina*, Daughter to *Otho* Duke

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Duke of *Bavaria*, whom he divorc'd, and had no Issue by her. The Duke her Father being proscribed by the Emperor *Henry IV.* his Title and Dominions were given to *Guelph*, A. D. 1071. His second Wife was *Judith*, Daughter of *Baldwin*, Earl of *Flanders*, by whom he had Issue: She died in 1094. and *Guelph IV.* died 1101.

The *Atlas Historique* calls him *Guelph* the Valiant. He agrees with Mr. *Disney* in what has been said above, and adds, that he made a Voyage into the *Holy Land*, and died in his Return.

By *Judith* of *Flanders* he had two Sons, viz. 1. *Guelph II.* Duke of *Bavaria*, who died without Issue in 1119. He was a Pious and Valiant Prince, married *Maud* Dutcheß of *Lombardy*, and assisted the Emperor *Henry V.* against Pope *Pascal II.* in which War he fell. And, 2. *Henry* the Black, Duke of *Bavaria*, who married *Wulfield*, Daughter of *Magnus Billung*, Duke of *East Saxony*, which includes *Lunenburg* and *Brunswick*.

Mr. *Disney* observes, that the first of this Family, *Herman Billingius*, was created Duke of *Saxony* by the Emperor *Orto I.* A. D. 966. Duke *Magnus*, the fourth in Descent from him, was proscribed by *Henry IV.* of all his Feudal Dominions, and his Duchy was given to *Lotharius*, afterwards Emperor; but *Lunenburg* not being held of the Imperial Crown, pass'd with *Wulfield*, his eldest Daughter, and Heiress to *Henry* the Black, Duke of *Bavaria*, her Husband. By this Marriage she transmitted to her Posterity the Royal Blood of *Norway* and *Denmark* by her Father's side, and the Royal Blood of *Hungary* by that of her Mother.

Henry the Black had Issue by her, 1. *Henry* the Proud, Duke of *Bavaria* and *Saxony*, who continued the Line, as we shall hear anon. 2. *Conrad*, who became a Benedictine Monk, was afterwards created Cardinal, and died in 1125. 3. *Guelph III.* who was made Prince of *Tuscany* and *Sardinia*, and Duke of *Spoleto*, by the Emperor *Frederick I.* but being wholly addicted to his Pleasures, which run him in Debt, he sold those Principalities again to the Emperor, and his Estate in *Swabia* and *Bavaria* to his Nephew *Henry* the Lion. He had a Son call'd *Guelph IV.* who died before him in 1168. and he himself gave up the Ghost in 1191.

We return to the eldest Son, *Henry* the Proud: He married *Gertrudis*, Daughter to the Emperor *Lotharius II.* with whom he received the Duchies of *Saxony* and *Brunswick* (says the *Atlas*) in 1137. *Henry* the Proud was design'd Successor to the Empire by his Father-in-Law *Lotharius*, who thereupon sent him the Imperial Ornaments;

but *Conrad III.* being elected, he sent to *Henry* for the Regalia in 1138, which he refused to deliver. Upon this *Conrad* complain'd to the Dyer at *Goslar*, charg'd *Henry* with a Design to overturn the Constitution of the Empire, and that he was encourag'd to it by his over-grown Dominions, which reach'd from *Denmark* to *Sicily*, and by his Relation to many great Families in *Germany* and *Italy*: He also took notice of the Trouble that *Henry's* Ancestor *Hugo* had given to the Emperor *Henry II.* and in short prevailed with the Dyer to deprive *Henry* of the Dutchies of *Bavaria* and *Saxony*: The former was given to *Leopold* of *Austria*, and the latter to *Albert* of *Brandenburg*. *Henry* the Black Prince died the same Year, but his Brother *Guelph*, or *Welfo*, vindicated *Henry's* Memory, maintain'd his Pretension, and carried on a War against *Conrad* with various Success; but at last being closely besieged by *Conrad* in *Wernsberg*, Anno 1140, was obliged to surrender on this Condition, that *Guelph's* Lady and others should have leave to march unmolested through the Emperor's Camp with their best Jewels, &c. This being granted, that Lady and the rest came out with their Husbands at their Backs, and left all their Riches behind. This generous Stratagem did so much please the Emperor, that he readily granted Pardon to *Guelph* and his Officers, and enter'd into an Alliance with him. *Guelph* afterwards recover'd *Bavaria* and *Saxony* by Arms from the Houses of *Austria* and *Brandenburg*; but the Emperor oblig'd him to quit *Bavaria*, and took him along with him to the *Holy Land*. *Guelph* died, and his Nephew,

Henry the Lion, Son to *Henry* the Black, Duke of *Bavaria* and *Saxony*, succeeded. He married *Maud*, Daughter to *Henry II.* King of *England*; by which the *English*, *Saxon*, *Norman*, and *Scotish* Blood Royal was transmitted to their Posterity: for *Henry II.* her Father, was of the *English* *Norman* Blood, being Great Grandson to *William* the Conqueror; and by his Grandmother *Maud*, Daughter to *Malcolm*, King of *Scotland*, and *Margaret*, Sister to *Edgar Etheling*, the *Scotish* and *Saxon* Blood Royal were united in his Veins.

He made a Pilgrimage to the *Holy Land* with a great Retinue of Princes, Bishops, &c. and the Emperor *Frederick Barbarossa* sent an Embassy to the Greek Emperor on his behalf; so that he received him with the greatest Magnificence. When he came to the *Holy Sepulchre*, he gave great Proofs of his Liberality to those who kept it, and all the Marks of Devotion which were usual in those Times. He was also at great Expence in repairing and beautifying the Place. He

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narrowly escaped an Ambush laid for him by a treacherous *Saracen* in his Return; had a splendid Reception from the Sultan of the *Turks*, who call'd him Brother, congratulated his Escape from that treacherous Plot, and made him many rich Presents.

This *Henry*, as *Mr. Disney* observes, was by far the most Potent Prince in the Empire, his Dominions extending in Breadth from the *Elbe* to the *Rhine*, besides the Dutchies of *Holstein* and *Mecklemburg* obtain'd by Conquest, beyond the *Elbe*; and in Length they lay from the *German Ocean* and the *Baltick* to the Confines of *Italy*. This over-grown Power drew upon him the Envy of other Princes, who exasperated the Emperor *Frederick Barbarossa* against him, because he refused to assist in the War against Pope *Alexander III.* so that in the Dyet of *Wurtsburg*, Anno 1179, or 1180. he was proscribed; his Dutchy of *Bavaria* given to *Otho*, Count *Witelsbach*, from whom are descended the present Electoral Families of *Bavaria* and the *Palatinate*. The Dutchy of *Saxony* was given to *Bernard Ascanius*, Founder of the House of *Anhalt*, and all his other Territories were distributed among several other Princes and Free Towns. Upon this he retir'd to *England*, and by his Father-in-Law's Intercession, *Brunswick* and *Lunenburg* were restor'd to him, or (as the *Atlas Historique* says) *Lower Saxony*. His Lady *Maud* died in 1189, and he himself in 1195.

Radevicus de Gestis Fred. I. Imp. Lib. IV. Chap. XLII. who was his Cotemporary, gives the following Character of this Prince: He was of a graceful Presence, a strong Body, and extraordinary Genius. He affected generous Exercises, abhor'd Sloth and Luxury, was modest and grave, had a manly Severity of Temper, was a constant Terror to Offenders, who rarely escap'd him, and was exceedingly beloved by the Innocent and Good, whom he protected by a due Execution of Justice. His Courage was great, and his Actions considerable; yet he was always more desirous of doing what deserv'd Applause, than of receiving it; and accordingly never loved to speak of himself, but did great Things with little Pomp and Noise. He had by *Maud* of *England*, 1. *Henry*, who was Count *Palatine* of the *Rhine*, in Right of his Wife *Agnes*, Daughter and Heir of *Conrad* of *Swabia*; and from a Daughter and Son by her the present Families of *Bavaria*, the *Palatinate*, and *Baden* are descended: He died in 1227. 2. *Otho IV.* who was elected Emperor in 1198, and again in 1208. He was very much favour'd by King *Richard I.* of *England*, his Uncle, who gave him the Earldom of *Poitou* in *France* in 1196, and made him Earl of *York* in *England*. He

was there when he was first chosen Emperor by the Archbishop of *Cologne*, and some other Princes, against *Philip* of *Suabia*, who, with all his Adherents, was excommunicated by Pope *Innocent III.* *Otho* was crown'd at *Aix la Chapelle* that same Year, and again at *Mentz* in 1200. He maintain'd his Title to the Empire with various Success; and though he was at last forsaken by the Pope and most of his Friends, he would never quit his Claim, but held it resolutely till the Death of his Rival *Philip* in 1208. when with the unanimous Consent of the Princes, he was re-elected Emperor, and succeeded peaceably. Pope *Innocent III.* receiv'd him with great Joy at *Rome*, and crown'd him there, A. D. 1209. The solemn Oath, which the Pope then impos'd and made him take, contain'd (amongst other Articles) that he should obey the Holy See, and restore to it entire the Patrimony of *St. Peter*, which had been detain'd by several preceding Emperors; as also, that he should assert with all his Power the Dignity of the Empire, recover its Rights, however dispersed or alienated, and vigorously defend the same. The Pope did not consider how far this last Clause would extend; for after the Ceremony was over, *Otho* enquiring carefully of those that were best able to inform what Imperial Fiefs had been alienated and usurped, he discover'd the Bishops of *Rome* to have been the chief Usurpers on the Empire, they having torn *Apulia* and *Calabria* from it, and disposed of them (as pretended Fiefs of the Church) to the King of *Sicily*; and that what they call'd the Patrimony of *St. Peter*, was in truth a great part of *Italy*, the Mark of *Ancona*, the Duchies of *Thuscany* or *Tuscany*, and *Spalato*, &c. which were Imperial Fiefs; but contrary to all Right had been given by that bigotted Lady *Matildis* (whose Dominions they were) to the Papacy in 1077. but had been justly re-seized by several of the Emperor's Predecessors.

'Tis fit to observe here, that *Matildis*, whose Gift of her Dominions to the Pope, *Otho* did controvert, was Lady to *Welf* V. Brother to *Henry* the Black of *Brunswick*, and grand Uncle to *Otho* himself; that she inherited from her Father, *Lucca*, *Tuscan*, *Mantua*, and *Ferrara*, and had no Right to dispose of the Fiefs of the Empire without Consent of the Dyet: So that *Otho* had a Right to claim those Dominions, and the House of *Brunswick's* Pretensions to them were also confirm'd by the Donation of the Emperor *Frederick I.* in 1160.

When *Otho* understood this, he perceived that one part of his Oath must necessarily be broke, as inconsistent with the other; and considering that his Duty to the Empire was much less disputable than his Obedience to the *Roman* See,

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See, he wisely resolved to adhere to that part of his Oath for preserving the Imperial Rights: and therefore not only refused to restore the Mark of *Antona*, but recover'd by Arms what the Pope had possess'd himself of in prejudice of the Empire, with a great share of *Apulia*. Upon this the Pope excommunicated him, pronounced him to have forfeited the Imperial Dignity, absolved his Subjects from their Allegiance in 1210. and set up against him *Frederick II.* then King of *Sicily*, as Emperor. *Otho* return'd to *Germany*, where the Papal Faction prevail'd; Rebellions were rais'd against him on every side, by the Interest and Power of the Clergy, and many of the Secular Princes fell off from him. *Otho* made a Pathetick Oration to the Dyet at *Nuremberg*, in 1212. wherein he represented to them "the Grounds of his Quarrel with the Pope; the insufferable Avarice and Usurpations of the See of *Rome* upon the Empire; how mean it was for the *German* Princes to be led and directed as Slaves to the Papacy, and what Danger must ensue to their undoubted Right of Electing, if they suffer'd the Popes to nominate and dethrone the Emperors at pleasure." But notwithstanding the Influence that this Speech had upon several of the Princes, the King of *Bohemia*, the Archbishops of *Mentz* and *Treves*, the Duke of *Austria*, the Landgrave of *Thuringia*, and several others, elected *Frederick*, and call'd him to take possession. When *Frederick* came, every body submitted to him, and among the rest, those who were under the greatest personal Obligations to *Otho*, and promised never to abandon him. Being thus forsaken, and shamefully deserted by the Empire, whose Rights he maintain'd, he thought it in vain to struggle farther at home, but join'd his Forces with the *English* against his old Enemy *Philip* of *France*, and fought valiantly at *Bovines*, in 1214. where the *French* obtaining the Victory, he retired to his own Dominions in *Saxony*, and retain'd the Imperial Title and Regalia till he died, which was in 1218. and left no Issue behind him. The Authors who mention this are, *Hoveden*, *Mat. Paris*, *Godefridus*, *Meibomius*, *Mutius*, &c.

Henry the Lion's third Son was *William de Lunenburg*, born at *Winchester* in *England*, where his Parents were Exiles, in 1184. He was also surnam'd *Long-Sword*, and married *Helena*, Daughter to *Woldemar I.* King of *Denmark*, succeeded his Father in the Dominions of *Lunenburg*, &c. was made Prisoner in the Wars of *Hungary*, in 1205. ransom'd himself for a great Sum of Money, and died in the Year 1213.

His

His Son *Otho* succeeded, and Mr. *Disney* says was created Duke of *Brunswick* and *Lunenbourg*. He adds, that the two Sons-in-Law of *Henry* Count *Palatine* sold their Right in *Brunswick* to the Emperor *Frederick* II. but *Otho*, unwilling to suffer such an Alienation, seized that City, turned out the Imperial Garison in 1227, and held it till 1235, when by Advice of his Friends he submitted to the Emperor at the Dyet of *Mentz*; which *Frederick* took so well, that he generously restor'd to him, and gave him the Title of Duke of *Brunswick*, because he had assisted him against the Pope, who set up *Frederick's* own Son as his Rival. Thus those Dominions, which before were Free and Hereditary to the Family, became Imperial Fiefs, according to *Meibomius* and *Spener*. The *Atlas Historique* says, he was call'd *Otho the Short*, and by some *the Infant*, because little in Stature. He was born in 1204. marry'd *Maud* of *Brandenburg*, had several Differences with *Gerard* II. Archbishop of *Bremen*, for the County of *Staden*, took part with *Waldemar*, King of *Denmark*, against the Count of *Schwerin*, by whom he was taken Prisoner, and afterwards set at liberty. He died in 1252. and left four Sons: 1. *John*, call'd Duke of *Lunenbourg*, because that part of the Dominions fell to his share; of whom and his Posterity we shall hear more anon. 2. *Albert*, the Great Duke of *Brunswick*, whose Posterity continued the Line; as we shall hear in its place. 3. *Conrad*, Bishop of *Verden*: and, 4. *Otho*, Bishop of *Hildesheim*, who being Ecclesiasticks, could not in those Days have any Lawful Issue. *Otho* had likewise five Daughters, the first married to *Albert* of *Saxony*, the second to *Henry* of *Anhalt*, the third to the Landgrave of *Hesse*, the fourth to *Wenceslaus* Prince of *Rügen*, and the fifth to *William* King of the *Romans*. As to *John*, the first Son of *Otho*, he married *Agnes* or *Luitgard*, Daughter to *Gerard* Count of *Holfstein*, by whom he had *Otho* the strong Duke of *Lunenbourg*, who died in 1330. and left by *Maud*, Daughter to *Lewis* Elector *Palatine*, four Sons: The first was *Otho*, Duke of *Lunenbourg*, who married *Maud*, Sister of *Albert* Duke of *Mecklenburg*; he died in 1354. and left only one Daughter call'd *Maud*, who was married to *Henry* Count of *Waldeck*.

The second was *William*, Duke of *Lunenbourg*, who married, 1. *Mary*, Princess of *Majorca*. 2. *Sophia* or *Helena*, a Princess of *Sweden*. 3. *Heseca*, Countess of *Ravensberg*. And, 4. *Agnes*, Daughter to *Erick* Duke of *Saxony*. He had only two Daughters, but by which of his Wives is not said. The eldest was *Elizabeth*, who was married to *Otho* Duke of *Saxony*, and afterwards to *Nicholas* Count of *Holfstein*. The youngest was *Maud*, married first to *Lewis*,

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Son of *Magnus*, Duke of *Brunswick*, and afterwards to *Otho*, Count of *Schawenburg*. *William* being thus destitute of Male-Issue, left the Dutchy by Will to *Magnus Torquatus*, Duke of *Brunswick*; but having by a former Will made his Son-in-Law, the Duke of *Saxony*, his Heir, a long War ensued between the Houses of *Brunswick* and *Saxony*, which terminated at length in the Elector *Wenceslaus's* marrying his Daughters to the Sons of *Magnus Torquatus* (afterwards Duke of *Brunswick* and *Lunenburg*, as we shall hear in its place) and with them quitted his Pretensions upon *Lunenburg* to that Family. *Otho* the Strong had another Son call'd *Lewis*, who was elected Bishop of *Minden*, A. D. 1324. and died 1346. and a fourth call'd *John*, who was Administrator of the Archbishoprick of *Bremen*; but neither of these two had any Issue.

We return to *Albert* the Great, second Son and Successor to that *Otho* who was created Duke of *Brunswick* and *Lunenburg* by the Emperor *Frederick II.* as above-mention'd. *Albert* married *Adelheid*, Daughter to *Henry* the Magnanimous, Duke of *Brabant*, whose Portion was to be paid by *Henry III.* of *England*, who advis'd him to the Match.

'Tis proper to observe here, that this Lady wrote to *Edward I.* of *England*, putting him in mind of the Portion which his Father had promised her with his Consent; and after the Death of her Husband the Duke, she wrote to him again, desiring the Portion might be paid, and that he would take her Sons under his Protection. In those Letters she calls her self *Adelheid*; so that there must be a Mistake both in *Mr. Disney* and the *Atlas Historique*, who make *Adelheid* Daughter to the Marquis of *Montferrat*, *Albert's* second Wife, and the Mother of his Sons; and the Author of the History of the House of *Brunswick-Lunenburg*, printed at *London* in 1715. must also be mistaken in calling her *Elizabeth*, since the contrary appears by her Letters in the Appendix to his Book, and in the 40th Page of the Book it self, where he calls her *Adelhaiza*, and says, she was Queen *Leonora's* Cousin, and married in *England*. 'Tis observable, that her Husband *Albert* must have had *Bremen*; for he writes to *Edward I.* in behalf of the Towns-men, whom he calls his Subjects, there being then a Controversy betwixt them and the *Londoners* about Trade.

The *Atlas* says, he made War upon *Gerard*, Archbishop of *Mentz*, and *Conrad*, Count of *Eberstein*, took them both Prisoners, and order'd the latter to be hung up by the Feet. He died afterwards of a Wound received in a Battle against the Marquis of *Misnia*, in 1279. He had six Sons and a Daughter; the first Son was *Henry* the Wonderful,

derful, Duke of *Brunswick Grubenhagen*, the Founder of that Line; of which in its place. The second was *Albert the Fat*, Duke of *Brunswick*, the Founder of that first called the Line of *Brunswick*, by way of Distinction, as we shall hear anon. The third was *William* Duke of *Brunswick-Wolfembüttel*, who died in 1292. without Issue. The fourth was *Luder*, and the fifth *Conrad*, both Knights of *St. John of Jerusalem*. The sixth *Otho*, a Knight Templar; which last three could have no Lawful Issue because of their Order. He had one Daughter call'd *Maud*, married first to *Erick VII.* King of *Denmark*, and then to *Henry III.* Duke of *Silesia Glogaw*.

We return to the second Son of *Albert the Fat*. The *Atlas* says, he inherited, by his Father's Will, the County of *Göttingen*, and afterwards the Dominions of his Brother *William*. He married *Richsa*, Daughter to a Prince of the *Wenden* or *Vandals*: He took *Brunswick* and *Wolfembüttel* from his Brother, died in 1318. and left eight Sons; 1. *Otho* the Liberal, Duke of *Brunswick*, who married *Agnes*, Daughter of *Conrad* or *Herman*, Elector of *Brandenburg*; and his second Wife was *Fetta* of *Hesse*. The *Atlas* says, he succeeded to his Father, and died in 1334. leaving no Issue but a Daughter call'd *Agnes*, who married *Barnimus III.* Duke of *Pomerania*. *Albert the Fat's* second Son, was *Albert*, chosen Bishop of *Halberstadt*, in 1324. He was afterwards Duke of *Brunswick*, and died in 1358. without Issue. Pope *John* made null his Election to the See of *Halberstadt*, and nam'd *Gisler* of *Holstein* to be Bishop: but *Albert* kept him out of Possession, and in short held the Bishoprick thirty five Years against four successive Popes. He was a great Captain, and had Wars with the Marquiss of *Misnia*, the Counts of *Regenstein*, and other Princes, in League against him, which involv'd him in great Troubles; but he kept his See till he was very old, and then quitted it to *Lewis*, Brother to the Marquiss of *Misnia*, by order of Pope *Innocent VI.* and died not long after. The third Son was *William*, of whom we have no other Account, but that he died without Issue. The fourth was *Henry*, made Bishop of *Hildesheim* in 1331. and died in 1362. without Issue. The fifth was *Luder*, Great Master of the *Teutonic-Order* in *Prussia*, who died without Issue in 1335. The sixth was *John*, who also died without Issue, but not said when. The seventh was *Magnus*, Duke of *Brunswick*, who continu'd the Line; as we shall hear anon. The eighth was *Ernest*, Duke of *Göttingen* and *Lina*: He married a Daughter of *Henry IV.* Duke of *Sagan*, but his Line was extinguish'd in his Grandson, Anno 1463.

We return to *Magnus*, Duke of *Brunswick*. The *Atlas* calls him *Magnus* of *Sangerhausen* and *Landsparg*, and says, he succeeded to *Brunswick* after the death of his Brother, and died in 1368. Mr. *Disney* says, he married *Sophia*, Daughter to *Henry* Marquis of *Brandenburgh Landsparg*, by whom he had four Sons: First, *Lewis*, who married *Maud*, Daughter to his Cousin *William*, Duke of *Lunenburgh*, and died without Issue in 1358. Secondly, *Magnus Torquatus*, who continued the Family; of whom more by and by. Third, *Otho*, who died without Issue. Fourth, *Albert*, made Bishop of *Bremen* in 1361. and died without Issue in Anno 1395.

We return to *Magnus*, who continued the Family, and was called *Torquatus*, because he wore a Silver Chain about his Neck on the following Occasion: He was very disorderly in his younger days, and made his Father's Neighbours and Subjects very uneasy, upon which that Prince endeavoured to reclaim him by Admonitions and Letters; but finding it in vain, he threatened to hang him if ever he caught him in the Field in an hostile manner; which *Magnus* made so little account of, that he put a Silver Chain about his Neck by way of derision, saying, *If his Father caught him, he should not be at a loss for something to hang him by.* After his Brother's death he succeeded, and had a great Controversy with Duke *William* of *Lunenburgh*, and *Albert* Duke of *Sax-Lawenburgh*, about the Succession to the Dutchy of *Lunenburgh*. Duke *William* favour'd *Albert* of *Saxony*, third Son to his second Daughter, and solicited the Emperor *Charles IV.* to invest him as his Heir. The Emperor invested *Albert* and his two elder Brothers, but *William* soon after revok'd what he had done, and gave it to *Albert* alone. Afterwards Duke *William* chang'd his Mind, and gave it to *Magnus Torquatus*; which the Emperor taking as an Affront, he put Duke *William* into the Ban of the Empire. The *Lunenburghers*, not knowing what to do, desired Security that they might be indemnified, if they acted contrary to the Emperor's Mind: Duke *Magnus* promised to secure them, and upon *William's* death took possession. The Dukes of *Sax-Lawenburgh* disputed it with him, and procur'd the Emperor's Mandate for their Admission, but *Magnus* still kept them out. Having several of his Great Men taken in his War with the Duke of *Mecklenburgh*, he agreed to pay him a Sum for their Ransom; and because the Senate of *Lunenburgh* scrupled to advance it, he quarrelled with them, upon which they admitted Duke *Albert* to be their Sovereign. Duke *Magnus* oblig'd him to retire by Force, and was put under the Ban of the Empire for

for it. In 1372. they referred their Differences to the Decision of the Emperor, who summon'd them to appear at a certain day, wherein *Magnus* failing, 'he had Judgment given against him, ; but *Magnus* still kept possession, upon which a Battel ensued, wherein Duke *Magnus* was basely stabbed in the Back as he singled out Count *Otho* of *Schawenburg*, who took part with Duke *Albert*, in 1373. *Magnus* left by his Wife *Catherine*, Daughter to *Woldemar*, Elector of *Brandenburg*, four Sons.

The first was *Frederick*, who was elected Emperor, but slain in his Return from the Dyet in 1400. He married *Anne*, Daughter to *Wenceslaus*, Elector of *Saxony*, by whom he had two Daughters ; first, *Anne*, married to *Frederick* of *Austria*, Duke of *Swabia*, and Count of *Tirol*. The second, *Catherine*, married to *Henry* Count *Schwartzburg*.

Magnus Torquatus's second Son, was *Bernard I.* Duke of *Brunswick* and *Lunenburg*, Founder of the Line of *Lunenburg*, from whom King *George* is descended, as we shall see further by and by. *Torquatus's* third Son was *Henry* Duke of *Brunswick* and *Lunenburg*, the Founder of the Line of *Brunswick* ; of which in its place. The fourth was *Otho*, made Bishop of *Verden* in 1338. Archbishop of *Bremen* in 1395. and died without Issue in 1406.

We return to *Bernard I.* He married *Margaret*, Daughter to *Wenceslaus*, Elector of *Saxony*, was defeated in Battel by *Swiecheld*, carried Prisoner to *Poppenburg*, and ransom'd himself for seven thousand Livres of Gold. He died in 1434. and left two Sons ; first, *Otho* the Lame, who married *Elizabeth* of *Eberstein*, took the Fort of *Hachemole* from the Countess of *Spiegelberg*, and died without Issue in 1445. Secondly, *Frederick*, a very pious Prince, his Wife was *Magdalen*, Daughter to *Frederick I.* Elector of *Brandenburg*. He built a Cloyster at *Zell*, in order to live retiredly, in 1458. and resign'd the Government to his Son *Bernard II.* who dying in 1464. *Frederick* resum'd the Government, which he afterwards put into the hands of his second Son *Otho*, named the Conqueror or Magnanimous ; who married *Anne*, Daughter of *John* Count of *Nassau Dillenburg*, but died in 1471. before his Father, who died in 1478.

The next Successor was *Henry*, Duke of *Lunenburg*, Son to *Otho* the Magnanimous. The *Atlas* says, he was born in 1468. married *Margaret*, Daughter to *Ernest*, Elector of *Saxony* ; assisted *Henry*, Duke of *Wolfembuttel*, against the *Friezlanders*, and died in 1532. according to Mr. *Disney* ; but the *Atlas* says in 1546. which we suppose to be a Mistake.

Duke *Henry* had three Sons ; first, *Otho*, who affecting Retirement, resign'd the Dutchy to his Brother *Ernest*, and contented himself with an Annual Pension, and a Residence at *Harburg*. He died in 1549. and founded the Line of *Harburg*.

Duke *Henry*'s second Son was *Ernest*, who continued the Family, as we shall hear by and by. The third Son was *Francis*, who married *Clara*, Daughter to *Magnus* Duke of *Saxe-Lawenburg*: He died in 1549. and left only two Daughters ; the first *Catherine*, married to *Henry* Burgrave of *Misnia* ; the second *Clara*, married first to *Bernard* Prince of *Anhalt*, and then to *Bogeslaus* Duke of *Pomerania*.

We return to *Ernest*, who was the first Protestant Prince of this Family, and both his Brothers were of the same Religion. *Ernest*, together with his Brother Duke *Francis*, the Elector of *Saxony*, *George* Marquis of *Brandenburg*, the Landgrave of *Hesse*, and the Prince of *Anhalt*, were amongst those who sign'd the Protest against the Decree made in the Dyet of *Spire*, for restraining the Reformation in 1529. from which Protest those of the Reform'd Religion were call'd Protestants. Duke *Ernest* and his Brother, with the rest of those Princes, subscribed the famous Confession of *Augsburg*, and presented it to the Emperor. They likewise engaged in the League of *Smalcald*, made betwixt several Protestant Princes and Cities for mutual Defence, if attack'd on account of Religion ; and among those Cities were *Brunswick*, *Göttingen*, and *Hannover*, all in the Dominions of this Family : so that his present Majesty King *George* is by Descent as well as Principle, and by the Prerogative of our Crown, justly stil'd *Defender of the Faith*. *Ernest* died in 1546. and left by his Wife *Sophia*, Daughter to *Henry* Duke of *Mecklemburg*, four Sons all Protestants ; first, *Francis Otho*, Duke of *Lunenburg*, who died without Issue in 1559. second, *Frederick*, slain at the Battel of *Silverhusen* in 1553. who left no Issue ; third, *Henry* Duke of *Lunenburg Danneburg* : He resolv'd at first upon a single Life, and gave up the Dutchy of *Lunenburg* to his younger Brother *William*, reserving to himself the small Principality of *Danneburg*, but changing his mind, he afterwards married *Ursula*, Daughter to *Francis* Duke of *Saxe-Lawenburg*, and by her Issue form'd the Line of *Wolfsenbittel* ; of which in its place.

His younger Brother *William* above-mention'd, the fourth Son to Duke *Ernest*, founded the Branch of *Zell*, and from him our King *George* is descended. *William* was born in 1535. married *Dorothy*, Daughter to *Christian III.* King of *Denmark*, became Heir to the Dominions of *Frederick* Count of *Diepholt*, and died in 1592. He left seven Sons, all Protestants : The first was *Ernest*, Duke of *Lunenburg* and
Zell,

Zell, born in 1564. and died a Batchelor in 1611. Second, *Christian*, made Bishop of *Minden* in 1599. He afterwards succeeded his Brother as Duke of Zell, and died without Issue in 1633. The third was *Augustus*, who was Duke of *Lunenburg-Zell*, and Administrator of *Ratesburgh*: He died without Issue in 1636. The fourth was *Frederick*, who succeeded his Brother, was also President of the Chapter of *Bremen*, and died without Issue in 1648. The fifth was *Magnus*, who died without Issue in 1632. The sixth was *George Prince of Calenberg*, or Duke of *Hannover*, the first of that Line, the Continuer of the Family, and Grandfather to our King *George*. The seventh Son was *John*, Canon of *Minden*, who died without Issue in 1628.

Duke *William* had also six Daughters: First, *Sophia*, married to *George Frederick* of *Brandenburg Anspach*. Second, *Sybil*, to *Julius* Count of *Danneberg*. Third, *Elizabeth*, to *Ernest* Count of *Hohenloe*. Fourth, *Dorothy*, to *Charles* Count of *Birkenfeld*. Fifth, *Clara*, to *William* Count of *Schwartzburg*. Sixth, *Margaret*, to *John* Duke of *Sax-Coburg*.

We return to *George Prince of Calenberg*, or Duke of *Hannover*: He was born in 1582. married *Anne Eleanor*, Daughter to *Lewis Prince of Hesse D'armstadt*, gave Proofs of his Valour at the taking of *Colmar*, deliver'd *Lunenburg* from the *Swedes*, and died in 1641. He left four Sons: First, *Christian Lewis*, Duke of *Lunenburg-Zell*, who married *Dorothy* of *Holfsein Gluckburg*. He was a Protestant, and died in 1665. without Issue. Second, *George William*, Duke of *Lunenburg-Zell*, who was born in 1624. succeeded his Father in the Government, and married *Eleonora Desmieres*, Daughter of *Alexander* Lord of *Olbrenze*, by whom he had *Sophia Dorothea*, his only Child, who was born in 1666. and married in 1682. to *George Lewis*, Son to his Brother *Ernest Augustus*; of whom more anon. *George William* died in 1705. without Heirs Male, which put an end to the Line of Zell.

George Duke of Hannover's third Son was *John Frederick*, Duke of *Hannover*, a Papist: He married *Benedicta Henrietta Philippa*, Daughter of *Edward Prince Palatine*, Brother to the Princess *Sophia* of *Hannover*. He left no Male Issue, but had two Daughters; the first *Charlotta Felicitas*, married in 1695. to *Rinaldo* Duke of *Modena*; second, *Wilhelmina Amelia*, married in 1699. to the late Emperor *Joseph*, then King of the *Romans* and *Hungary*.

Duke *George's* fourth Son was *Ernest Augustus*, a Protestant: He married in 1658. *Sophia*, Daughter to *Frederick V. Elector Palatine* (crown'd King of *Bohemia* in 1619) by *Elizabeth*, only Daughter to King *James I.* of *Great Britain*. *Ernest Augustus* was made Bishop of *Osnabrug* in 1662. and succeeding

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succeeding his Brother Duke *John*, who had no Male Issue: He was afterwards created Elector of *Brunswick-Lunenbourg*; of which it is proper here to give a short History.

The Protestant Powers in the Empire having lost ground by the Devolution of the Electorate *Palatine* to the Popish Line of *Newburg*, upon the death of the Protestant Elector *Charles Lewis*, Nephew to Princess *Sophia*, without Heirs Male; it was thought reasonable that a new Electorate should be erected in their Favour. This was concerted by the late King *William* of Great Britain, and other Potentates, in a Congress at the *Hague* in 1691. when they agreed that the fittest Person was Duke *Ernest Augustus* of *Hannover*, because he had married a Protestant Daughter of the Protestant Family; that his Personal Merit was uncontroversible, and the Dignity of the Family such, that they had the first Seat at the Dyer in the College of Princes, and were esteem'd one of the most considerable in the Empire for Antiquity, Wealth and Power.

The Emperor *Leopold*, being willing to testify his Gratitude to the Protestants for their gallant Assistance in his War against *France*, and desirous to engage them farther in his Interest, did readily consent to it. Several of the *German* Princes, among whom was the Duke of *Brunswick-Wolfembuttel*, out of their own private Piques oppos'd it. Upon which the Emperor order'd it to be put to the Question in the College of Electors, where 'twas carried in the Affirmative by a Majority of Voices, and the Resolve was accordingly drawn up in Form, and sign'd at *Ratisbon*, October 17. 1692. to this Effect, *That in Consideration of the great Merits of his Highness the Duke of Hannover and his Predecessors, as also of his Power, the considerable Rank which he held in the Empire, the Succours which he had already granted, and which he had also promis'd for the future, and for other weighty Reasons (which were the very Words of the Resolve) the Dignity of Elector should be confer'd upon him and his Heirs Male.*

The College of Princes immediately enter'd their Protest against this Resolve, as contrary to the Laws of the Empire, being done without their Consent. Nevertheless the Emperor gave the Solemn Investiture at *Vienna*, December 29. 1692. by delivering the Electoral Cap to the Duke of *Hannover's* Plenipotentiaries, and declaring him Elector, with the Office of *Gonsalonier*, or STANDARD-BEARER of the Empire. The Pope also storm'd, protested, and would have annull'd the Imperial Decree, by another from the *Vatican*; but he was better advis'd, that his Power did not extend so far, nevertheless he forbid all Persons to

own the New Elector. The Opposition of other Princes nearer home continu'd till June 30. 1708. when all the three Colleges of the Empire agreed to the Establishment of this New Electorate in the Person of that Elector's eldest Son, *George Lewis*, (now by the Grace of God our most Excellent Sovereign) with all the Formality and Strength which the Laws of the Empire could give it.

'Tis also proper to observe in this place, that the Title and Office of Standard-Bearer, which was annex'd to the Dignity of this Electorate, in favour of this most Illustrious House, being claim'd also by the Duke of *Wirtemberg*, as belonging to his Family, that of ARCH-TREASURER of the Empire was given to the Elector of *Brunswick* in 1709. the Elector *Palatine*, who had it before, being upon the Proscription of the Duke of *Bavaria*, restor'd to his antient Prerogative of First Secular Elector and Arch-Steward.

He bears an Inescutcheon as Elector and Arch-Treasurer: *Charlemain's* Crown, which is of pure Gold, weighs fourteen Pound, and is still preserv'd at *Nuremberg*; it is in the Form of an *Octagon*, the Front and hinder Part are the largest, and of equal Size. On the Front there are twelve unpolish'd Jewels; the Corner on the right hand has our Saviour represented in a sitting Posture, and on each side of him a *Cherub* with four Wings, whereof two are upward, and two downward, with this Motto under them, *Per me Reges regnant*. The third Angle is adorn'd with Gems and Pearls. The fourth Angle has King *Hezekiah* sitting, with his Head leaning on his right hand, as if he was sick, and by his side the Prophet *Isaiah* with a Scroll, and these Words on it, *Ecce adjiciam super dies tuos XV annos*. The fifth Corner is adorn'd with Jewels Semee. The sixth has the Effigies of King *David* crown'd, and a Scroll in his hand, with these Words, *Honor regis Judicium diligit*. The seventh Corner consists of Gems. The eighth represents King *Solomon* crown'd, and holding a Scroll in both hands, with this Inscription, *Time Dominum, et Regem amato*. On the Top of the Crown there is a Cross, the Front of which is adorn'd with seventeen Jewels, and on the Top of the Cross are these Words, *IHE NAZARENUS REX JUDÆORUM*, and in the Arch or Semicircle these, *CHVON RAD US DEI GRATIA RO MA NORV IMPERATOR AVG*.

Ernest Augustus had six Sons and one Daughter by Princess *Sophia*: 1. *George Lewis*, born May 28. 1660. now King of Great Britain, &c. of whom more anon. 2. *Frederick Augustus*, born in 1661. kill'd in a Battel by the Turks in *Transilvania* in 1690. and left no Issue. 3. *Maximilian William*, born December 14. 1666. is one of the chief Generals in the Emperor's Service, and not yet married. 4. *Charles Philip*,

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Philip, born in 1669. and was kill'd by the *Tartars* in *Albania*, in the Emperor's Service, in 1690. 5. *Christian*, who was Field-General to the Emperor, kill'd by the *French* at *Munderkingen*, near *Ulm*, in 1703. 6. *Ernest Augustus*, born September 17. 1674. not yet married. All Protestants, except it be Prince *Maximilian*, who has not declar'd himself a Papist.

The Elector *Ernest* had an only Daughter, *Sophia Charlotte*, born in 1668. married to *Frederick* King of *Prussia*, and died in 1705.

We return to *George Lewis*, now King of Great Britain. He had in Right of his Wife *Sophia Dorothea* of *Zell*, her Father's Dominions; and his Majesty's Issue by her are, 1. *George Augustus*, Prince of Great Britain, &c. and Prince Electoral of *Brunswick-Lunenbourg*. He was born October 30. 1683. and married August 22. 1705. *Wilhelmina Charlotte*, Daughter of *John Frederick*, Marquis of *Brandenburg-Anspach*: She was born March 1. 1683. And besides being a most accomplish'd Princess in all other respects, she is so zealous a Protestant, that tho' solicited in Marriage by the present Emperor, when King of *Spain*, in 1704. she prefer'd her Religion to the first Throne in *Christendom*; for he was at that time in a fair Prospect of the Imperial Crown, which he has since obtain'd. This rais'd her Character so high in the Esteem of the Elector of *Hannover*, now King *George*, that he thought her the fittest Match for his Son the Prince, whom Heaven has bless'd with the following Issue by her; 1. *Frederick Lewis*, born January 19. 1714. 2. *Anne*, born October 22. 1709. 3. *Amalia Sophia Eleonora*, born May 30. 1711. 4. *Elizabeth Carolina*, born May 30. 1713.

His Majesty King *George* has also a Daughter, *Sophia Dorothea*, born March 16. 1684. and married in 1706. to *Frederick William*, King of *Prussia*, her first Cousin, born in 1688. by whom she has one Son, *Charles Frederick*, born January 13. 1714. and two Daughters, 1. *Frederica Augusta*, born June 22. 1709. 2. *Frederick Louisa*, born September 17. 1714.

'Tis fit to observe here, that as his Majesty's Grand-Father, *Frederick* King of *Bohemia*, and his Grand-Mother *Elizabeth*, were depriv'd not only of that Elective Crown in 1620. but of their own Hereditary Dominions in *Germany* in 1621. for their firm Adherence to the Protestant Religion; his Majesty, by the over-ruling Hand of Providence, is not only advanc'd to the Dignity of an Elector, but to the Crowns of Great Britain and Ireland: so that the Protestant Offspring of those Royal Confessors, is amply rewarded and advanc'd to a higher Degree of Honour, both in Great Britain and Germany,

than what they lost; for besides the Advancement of his Majesty, his Sister *Sophia*, their Grand-Daughter, was honour'd with the Crown of *Prussia*, and their Great Grandson and Great Grand-Daughter are now possess'd of the same Dignity. What still adds to the Glory of those Confessors, and to the Comfort of all true Protestants, there are now actually in being of their Posterity two Protestant Kings, and one Queen; and besides his Majesty King *GEORGE*, who is in Possession of the *British* Crown, eleven Protestant Princes and Princesses, that have a Title to the Reversion of it by our Laws.

We come next to the other Branch of this Family, which we refer'd to in the Genealogy.

The first is that of *Grubenhagen*, descended from *Henry the Wonderful*, Duke of *Brunswick-Grubenhagen*, above-mention'd. He was chose Bishop of *Hildesheim*, but the Pope disallow'd it; he kept it however against several Popes for thirty seven Years, and at last the See of *Rome* brought him to this Expedient, that he should resign it to the Pope, and have it confer'd upon him again. *Henry* attempted to seize the Dutchy of *Brunswick* after the Death of his Brother *William*, but was prevented by *Albert the Fat*. He married *Agnes*, Daughter to *Albert the Degenerate*, Marquis of *Misnia*, by whom he had four Sons and three Daughters. He died in 1322.

The first Son was call'd *Henry the Younger*, Duke of *Brunswick-Grubenhagen*. He accompanied the Emperor *Andronicus* to the *Holy Land*, brought home many Curiosities, and died about 1357. He had two Wives; the first *Helena*, Daughter of *Woldemar* Elector of *Brandenburg*, by whom he had two Sons; the first *Otho* Duke of *Brunswick-Grubenhagen*, and Prince of *Tarento*. He married *Joan*, the first Queen of *Naples*, in 1376. He was very kind to Pope *Urban VI.* before his Exaltation to the Pontificate; but that Pope was afterwards so insolent, that *Otho* holding the Cup to him at Dinner on his Knee, he let him kneel so long before he took it, that the Cardinals were ashamed of his treating so great a Prince in that manner, and told him, it was time for him to drink: but he was still more ungrateful to *Otho*, as appears by the following Story. That Prince finding he was like to have no Children by his Queen, he persuaded her to adopt *Charles de Duras*, his Cousin, and marry him to her Niece. Pope *Urban* made *Charles* as ungrateful as himself, and excited him to rebel against *Otho* and *Joan*; upon which *Otho* besieged *Charles* in the City of *Naples*, and brought him to great Distress. But *Charles* deliver'd himself by the following knavish Stratagem: He suborned an old *Neapolitan* Soldier, in whom *Otho* and *Joan* had great Confidence,

Confidence, to counterfeit the Signet of the Queen, who was then besieged in *Castelnuovo* by *Charles's* Adherents, and in her Name to write to *Otho*, that with six of his Confidants he should come to her that Night, by a secret way she nam'd; otherwise she must surrender and fall into the hands of her Enemies, but she had something to propose to him, which would certainly prevent it. *Otho* believing this to be true, set out accordingly, was intercepted by an Ambush, and brought before *Charles*, who put him in Prison, and detain'd him three Years. This made *Otho's* Men break up the Siege, and gave *Charles* an Opportunity to take Queen *Joan*, and put her to death; but *Otho* escaping from Prison, renew'd the War, punish'd the chief *Neapolitans* severely for their Treachery to his Queen and himself, but pardon'd the rest upon their Petition; and when they came before him, he expostulated with them for behaving themselves so ungratefully towards his Queen, who had been so tender to them, and could not forbear Tears. There happen'd a Quarrel betwixt this Prince and *Henry* Duke of *Lancaster*, whom he challeng'd to a Combat, because of some injurious Words which the Duke was said to have spoke against him. The Place for deciding it was that call'd the *Clergy's Mead* near *Paris*; they both appear'd, but the Duke of *Lancaster* denying the Words he was charg'd with, King *John* of *France* decided the Quarrel with a Salvo for both their Honours, by declaring that it proceeded from Misinformation, and publish'd his Definitive Sentence accordingly at *Paris*, December 11. 1352.

The second Son was *Balthazar*, Count of *Fundi* in *Italy*, in Right of his Wife, who was an Heiress. He was put to death by *Charles* III. King of *Naples*, in 1381, and left no Issue.

Henry the Younger's second Wife was *Mary*, Daughter to the King of *Cyprus*, by whom he had two Sons: 1. *Riddacus*, who died in *Italy* without Issue about 1357. The second was *Melchior* Bishop of *Osnabrug* and *Schwerin*, poison'd in 1381, which put an end to *Henry* the Younger's Line.

Henry the Wonderful's second Son was *John* Provost of *Einbeck*, and also of *Emden*, where his Epitaph is still to be seen; he died without Issue in 1367. His third was *William*, who died without Issue about 1328. His fourth Son was *Ernest*, who died in 1344. but left Issue, of whom anon. *Henry* the Wonderful had three Daughters, two of which we have no account of; but the second call'd *Adelheid* (or as the *Greeks* call her *Irene*) was married in 1318 to *Andronicus Palaeologus* II. Emperor of *Constantinople*, and died in 1326.

We return to Duke *Ernest*. By his Wife *Agnes*, Daughter of *Henry*, Count of *Eberstein*, he had three Sons : 1. *Albert*, Duke of *Brunswick-Grubenhagen*, who continued the Line, as we shall hear presently. 2. *Frederick* of *Osterröde*, who married *Elizabeth* of *Homburg*, and died in 1404. His Son *Otho* married a Daughter of *Nassau*, and died in 1411. leaving only one Daughter, who married *Bogislaus* Duke of *Pomerania*. *Ernest's* third Son was call'd *Ernest* the Warlike, made Provost of *Eynbeck* and Abbot of *Corbey*, and slain in 1422. leaving no Issue.

We return to the first Son *Albert*, who was call'd Duke of *Salz*. He assisted the Bishop of *Hildesheim*, married a Daughter of *Saxe-Lawenburg*, and died in 1397. His Son *Eric* succeeded, married *Elizabeth*, Daughter to *Otho* the Bad, Duke of *Göttingen*, by whom he had, 1. *Henry* his Successor, who married *Margaret*, Daughter of *John* Duke of *Sagan*, died in 1469. and was succeeded by his Son *Henry*, who was a Papist, and died without Issue in 1526.

Eric's third Son, call'd *Ernest*, was a Canon of *Halberstadt*, and Provost of *Einbeck*, and died without Issue. *Eric's* second Son *Albert* succeeded to the Dukedom, married *Elizabeth*, Daughter to *Volrad* Count *Waldeck*, assisted Count *Hohenstein* against those of *Achterleben*, and died in 1490. He left three Sons, the first call'd *Philip Senior*, Duke of *Brunswick-Grubenhagen*, who was a Protestant, establish'd that Religion in his Dominions, and continued the Family ; of which by and by. His second Son *Ernest* died unmarried ; his third Son *Eric* was Bishop of *Osnabrug*, a Papist, and died in 1532.

We return to *Philip*. He married *Catherine*, Daughter of *Ernest* Count *Mansfield*, by whom he had five Sons, all Protestants, and died 1551. 1. *Ernest*, who succeeded him, married *Margaret*, Daughter of *George* Duke of *Pomerania*, by whom he had only one Daughter, *Elizabeth*, married to *John* Duke of *Holstein*. *Ernest* died in 1567.

His second Brother, *Albert*, died in Battel against the Papists in 1546. and left no Issue. His third Brother, *John*, died at the Battel of *St. Quintin* in 1557. also without Issue. His fourth Brother, *Wolfgang*, died in 1595. and his fifth, *Philip*, in 1596. who being the last Male of the Line, the Succession fell to *Henry Julius*, Duke of *Brunswick*. So much for the Line of *Grubenhagen*.

The next Line is that of *Brunswick*, of which *Henry*, third Son to *Magnus Torquatus*, was the Founder, as above-mention'd. He was taken in Battel by the Count of *Lippe*, and released on promise of a Ransom. He had two Wives, and died in 1416. His first Wife was *Sophia*, Daughter of *Wartislaus*, Duke of *Pomerania*, whose Issue continued the Family. His
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second Wife was *Margaret*, Daughter to *Herman*, Landgrave of *Hesse*, by whom he had a Son call'd *Henry Lappencrieg*. He married *Helena*, Daughter of *Adolphus I.* Duke of *Cleves*, died in 1473, and left only one Daughter, *Margaret*, married to *William* Prince of *Hennenberg*.

We return to *Henry's* Son by his first Wife, who continued the Family as above-mention'd. His Name was *William*, the Victorious Duke of *Brunswick*. He defeated the *Hustis* in *Bohemia*, in 1421, married *Cecilia*, Daughter to *Frederick I.* Elector of *Brandenburg*, and died in 1482. He left two Sons, the first *William*, who continued the Family. 2. *Frederick*, call'd Duke of *Hannover*, who had two Wives, but left no Issue, and died in 1494.

His eldest Brother *William* bought the Town of *Helmstad* from the Abbot of *Verden*, married *Elizabeth*, Daughter of *Botho*, Count *Stolberg*, and died in 1504. He left two Sons, 1. *Henry*, who continued the Line. 2. *Eric*, Duke of *Hannover* and *Gottingen*. He married *Elizabeth*, Daughter of *Joachim I.* Elector of *Brandenburg*, died in 1540. and left a Son *Eric*, who died without Issue in 1584.

William's eldest Son *Henry* married *Catherine*, Daughter of *Eric II.* Duke of *Pomerania*. He besieg'd *Brunswick*, but rais'd it on Conditions, died at the Siege of *Orth* in *Friesland* in 1514, and left six Sons; the first *Christopher*, who was made Bishop of *Verden* in 1493, Archbishop of *Bremen* in 1511, and died without Issue in 1558. The second was *Henry*, who continued the Line, as we shall see presently. The third Son was *Eric*, Commendator of the *Teutonic* Order, who died in 1525. without Issue. The fourth *Francis*, Bishop of *Minden*, who died in 1539. The fifth *William*, Commendator of the *Teutonic* Order, died in 1558, without Issue. The sixth was *George*, Bishop of *Minden* and *Verden*, afterwards Archbishop of *Bremen*, and died a Protestant in 1566, but left no Issue.

We return to *Henry*, who continued the Line. He lived a most violent Papist, but died a Protestant in 1568. By his Wife *Mary*, Daughter of *Henry* Count of *Wirtemberg*, he had three Sons: 1. *Charles Victor*, a Papist, slain in the Battle of *Silvershuse*, in 1553, and left no Issue. 2. *Philip Magnus*, a Papist, kill'd at the same time, and left no Issue. 3. *Julius*, a Protestant; he inherited the Dominions of *Calenberg*, and founded the University of *Julius* at *Helmstad*. He married *Hedwig*, a Daughter of *Joachim II.* Elector of *Brandenburg*, and left four Sons, all Protestants: 1. *Henry Julius*, who continued the Line. 2. *Philip Sigismund*, Bishop of *Verden*, and afterwards of *Osnabrug*; he died 1623. 3. *Joachim Charles*, Provost of *Strasbrug*, who died in 1615. 4. *Julius Augustus*, Abbot of *Michelsstein*, who died in 1616. all three without Issue.

We return to *Henry Julius*, the eldest Brother. He married first *Dorothy* of Saxony, and then *Elizabeth*, Daughter of *Frederick II.* King of Denmark. He besieged the Town of *Brunswick* in vain, died in 1613, and left four Sons, all Protestants, who died without Issue. The first was *Frederick Ulrick*, who died in 1634. The Dutchy of *Brunswick* fell to *Augustus*, of the Line of *Lunenburg-Dannenburg*, now call'd the House of *Brunswick-Wolfembuttel*. 2. *Christian*, Bishop of *Halberstadt*, who died in 1626. 3. *Rudolph*, who was also Bishop of *Halberstadt*, and died before *Christian*, who succeeded him. 4. *Henry Charles*, who was also Bishop of the same Place, and died before his Brother *Rudolph*, who succeeded him.

The next Line is that of *Harburg*, all Protestants, founded by *Otho* Duke of *Lunenburg*, as mention'd before, who was also a Protestant. He married *Maud de Campen*, a *Lunenburg* Lady, by whom he had *Otho*, Duke of *Lunenburg-Harburg*, who married, first, *Margaret*, Daughter of *John Henry* Count of *Schwarzburg*, by whom he had two Sons; and then *Hedwig*, Daughter to *Enno*, Count of *East-Frise*, by whom he had five Sons, but all of them died without Issue. The first was *Otho Henry*, who died unmarried in 1591. The second was *John Frederick*, who died in 1619. The third was *William*, a very able Divine, who surviv'd all the rest, and died unmarried in 1642. The fourth was *Christopher*, he married *Elizabeth* of *Brunswick*, and died in 1606. The fifth was *Otho*, who died in 1641. The sixth was *John*, who died in 1625. The seventh was *Frederick*, who serv'd the King of *Sweden*, and was kill'd in Battel in 1605.

The next Line is that of *Brunswick-Wolfembuttel*, which was founded by *Henry* Duke of *Lunenburg-Dannenburg*, as formerly mention'd. He was a Protestant, died in 1598, and left three Sons, all Protestants. The first was *Julius Ernest*, Prince of *Dannenburg*, born in 1571. His first Wife was *Mary* of *East-Friezland*, and his second *Sibylla* of *Lunenburg*, according to the *Atlas*; but Mr. *Disney* says, she was *Mary* of *Mecklemburg*; he died without Issue in 1536. The second was *Francis*, Dean or Canon of *Strasburg*, who was drowned near that City in 1601. The third was *Augustus* Duke of *Brunswick-Wolfembuttel*, who continued the Line, as we shall hear by and by. *Henry* had also one Daughter call'd *Sibylla*, married to Count *Anthony* of *Oldenburg-Delmenhorst*, who died in 1630.

We return to *Augustus*. He was born in 1579, and had three Wives: the first was *Clara Maria* of *Pomerania*; the second was *Dorothy* of *Anhalt*; and the third *Sophia Elizabeth* of *Mecklemburg*. He died in 1666, and left three Sons: The first was *Rodolph Augustus* by *Dorothy* of *Anhalt*, born in 1627. He took the Town of *Brunswick*, and married *Christina Eliza-*
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beth of Barby, Daughter to *Albert Frederick*, the last Count of that Name, by whom he had no Male Issue, but three Daughters; 1. *Dorothea Sophia*, born in 1653, and married to *John Adolphus*, Duke of *Holstein-Ploen*. 2. *Christina Sophia*, born in 1654. She was Abbess of *Gandersheim*, afterwards married her Cousin Prince *Augustus William*, Duke of *Brunswick-Wolfembüttel*, and died in 1695. 3. *Eleonora Sophia*, who died unmarried in 1656.

Augustus's second Son was *Anthony Ulrick*, Duke of *Brunswick-Wolfembüttel*, who continued the Line, as we shall see by and by. His third Son was *Ferdinand Albert*, Prince of *Bevern*, who founded the Line of that Name; of which in its place.

Augustus had three Daughters; 1. *Mary Elizabeth*, who married *Adolph William* of *Saxe-Eysenack*, and after his Death, *Albert* of *Saxe-Coburg*; she died in 1687. The second *Sibylla Ursula*, she married *Christian* of *Holstein-Glücksburg*, and died in 1671. The third was *Clara Augustina*, who married *Frederick* of *Wirtemberg-Neustad*, and died in 1700.

We return to *Anthony Ulrick*, Duke *Augustus's* second Son, by *Dorothy* of *Anhalt*. He was born in 1633, succeeded his Brother *Rudolph Augustus*, and married *Elizabeth Juliana*, Daughter of *Frederick* Duke of *Holstein-Norburg*. He had the Character of a very Learned Prince, and his Library was one of the best in *Europe*. He professed himself a Protestant till the 76th Year of his Age, when some cunning Papists improving his Dotage, prevail'd upon him by Promises of great Advantages to his Family, &c. to profess their Religion. He seem'd however but an awkward sort of a Convert, and died in 1714. He had the following Children: 1. *Augustus Frederick*, a Protestant, born in 1657. He receiv'd a Wound before *Philipsburg*, of which he died in 1676 without Issue. 2. *Elizabeth Eleonora*, born in 1658, married first to *John George*, Duke of *Mecklemburg*, and after his Death, to *Bernard* of *Sax-Menningen*. 3. *Anne Sophia*, born in 1659, married to *Charles Gustavus* of *Baden-Durlach*. 4. *Leopold Augustus*, born in 1661, and died in 1662. 5. *Augustus William*, a Protestant, Duke Regnant of *Brunswick-Wolfembüttel*, born in 1662. He married *Christina Sophia* of *Brunswick*, and after her Death *Sophia Amalia* of *Holstein-Gottorp*. 6. *Augustus Henry*, born in 1663, died in 1664. 7. *Augustus Charles*, born and died in 1664. 8. *Augustus Francis*, born in 1665, and died in 1666. 9. *Augustina Dorothea*, born in 1665, and married to *Anthony Gunther* of *Schwanburg-Arnstat*. 10. *Henrietta Christina*, born in 1669. She was Abbess of *Gandersheim*. 11. *Lewis Rudolphus*, a Protestant. He was born in 1671, and married *Christina Louisa*, Daughter of *Albert Ernest*, Prince of *Oeringen*.

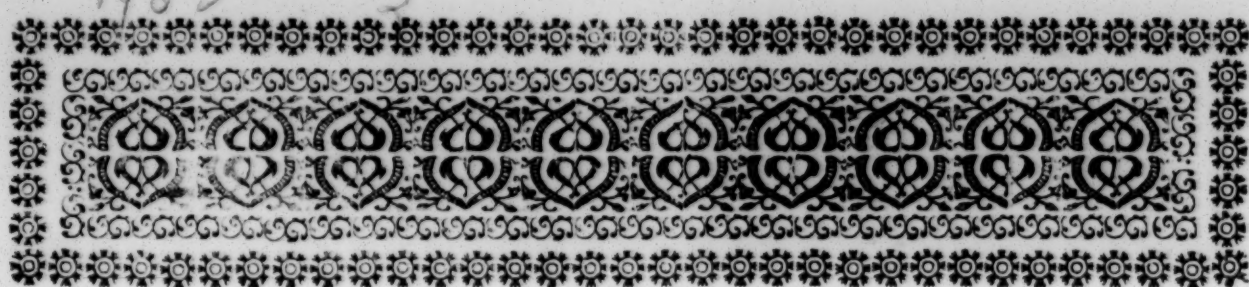
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He had three Daughters: 1. *Elizabeth Christiana*, a Papist, born in 1691, and married in 1708 to the present Emperor, by whom she has no Issue living. 2. *Charlotte Christiana Sophia*, a Protestant, born in 1696, she was married in 1711, to *Alexius Petrowitz*, the Prince Royal of *Muscovy*. 3. *An-tonetta Amalia*, a Protestant, born in 1696, and married in 1712, to her Cousin *Ferdinand Albert* Prince of *Bevern*.

The next Line is that of *Bevern*. It was founded by *Ferdinand Albert*, third Son to Duke *Augustus*, as above-mention'd. He was born in 1636, married *Christina*, Daughter to *Frederick* Landgrave of *Hesse*, had his Residence at *Bevern*, died in 1687, and had eight Children, all Protestants. 1. *Augustus Ferdinand*, Prince of *Bevern*. He was Major General of the Troops of *Wolfembüttel*, and kill'd at the Battel of *Schellemburg* or *Donawert* in 1704; he left no Issue. 2. *Ferdinand Albert*, Prince of *Bevern*, born in 1680, a Lieutenant General in the Emperor's Service, and now Prince Regnant. 3. *Ferdinand Christian*, born March 4. 1682. He was Provost of the College of *Brunswick*, and died in 1706, without Issue. 4. *Sophia Elionora*, Canoness at *Gandersheim*. 5. *Ernest Ferdinand*, born March 4. 1682, and Provost of the College of *Brunswick*. 6. *Henry Ferdinand*, born in 1684, kill'd at the raising the Siege of *Turin* in 1706, and left no Issue. 7. *Leopold Charles*, born and died in 1670. 8. *Frederick Albert*, born in 1672, and died in 1673.

Having thus gone through the Genealogy of the Family, as exhibited by Mr. *Disney* and the *Atlas Historique*, 'tis proper to take notice of another Account of it that was printed at *Brunswick* since his Majesty's Accession to the Throne of *Great Britain*; which I shall improve, by making his Majesty's Descent from the Kings of *Scotland* and *England* more clear than that Author has done.

His



THE Brunswick-Genealogy

Is thus :

W O D I N, or O D I N,

*King, and the Origin of the Saxons, Suabians,
Lombards, Danes and Swedes.*

Baldag.

Brond.

Freidger.

Frehwin.

Wig.

Gewis.

Esle.

Elese.

Cerdic, *King of the West-Saxons in England.*

Creoda, *King of the West-Saxons.*

Cynrick, *King of the West-Saxons.*

Ceawlin, *King of the West-Saxons.*

Cuthwin.

Cuthe.

Ceolwald.

Cenred.

Ina, *King of the West-Saxons.*

Wette.

Witte.

Wittigils.

Horfa and Hengist, *the Founders of the Kingdom of England in Britain.*

Ingild.

Eoppa.

Eafa.

Edelmund.

Egbert, *King of all England.*

Edelwulf, *King of all England.*

Alfred, King of England.

Altrude,
The Wife of Baldwin Earl of
Flanders.

Arnold I. Earl of Flanders.

Baldwin III. Earl of Flanders.

Arnold II. Earl of Flanders.

Baldwin IV. Earl of Flanders.

Baldwin V. Earl of Flanders.

Matilda, the Wife of William King
of England.

Henry, King of England.

Matilda, the Wife of Jeffrey
Earl of Anjou.

Henry II. King of England, his Wife Eleanor, Daughter and
Heir to the Duke of Aquitain.

Matilda, the Wife of Henry the
Lion, Duke of Bavaria and
Saxony.

Otho IV. William, Duke
Emperor. of Saxony.

Otho, Duke of Brunswick and
Lunenbourg.

Albert, Duke of Brunswick and
Lunenbourg.

Albert, Duke of Brunswick and
Lunenbourg.

Magnus, Duke of Brunswick and
Lunenbourg.

Magnus Torquatus, Duke of Brunf-
wick and Lunenburg.

Bernard, Duke of Brunswick and
Lunenbourg.

Frederick, Duke of Brunswick and
Lunenbourg.

Otho, Duke of Brunswick and
Lunenbourg.

Henry, Duke of Brunswick and
Lunenbourg.

Ernest, Duke of Brunswick and
Lunenbourg.

William, Duke of Brunswick and
Lunenbourg.

George, Duke of Brunswick and
Lunenbourg.

Ernest Augustus, Elector of Brunf-
wick-Lunenbourg.

Edward, King of England.

Edmund, King of England.

Edgar, King of England.

Ethelred, King of England.

Edmund, King of England.

Edward, King of England.

Margaret, the Wife of Malcolm III.
King of Scotland.

Matilda. David I. King of Scot-
land.

Henry, Earl of Hun-
tington.

David, Earl of Hun-
tington.

Isabel, the Wife of Ro-
bert Bruce.

Robert Bruce.

Robert Bruce, King of
Scotland.

Mary, the Wife of Wal-
ter Stuart.

Robert II. King of Scot-
land.

Robert III. K. of Scot-
land.

James I. King of Scot-
land.

James II. King of Scot-
land.

James III. King of Scot-
land.

James IV. King of Scot-
land.

James V. King of Scot-
land.

Mary, Queen of Scotland, the Wife
of Henry Stuart.

James I. King of Great Britain.

Elizabeth, the Wife of Frederick
K. of Bohemia, and Elect. Palatine.

Sophia.

George Lewis.

Ina, *King of the West-Saxons.*

Inga.

Eoppa.

Eafa.

Edelmund

Egbert, K

Edelwulf,

His Majesty's Genealogy from the Antient Kings of Scotland, of the Britons, Picts, English-Saxons, Danish and Norman Race; taken from Boethius, Major, Bishop Lesley, Sir George Mackenzy, &c.

F*Erquhard*, King of *Ireland*, had two Sons, who were Princes of great Fame and Valour, *Fergus* and *Feritharis*. The *Scots*, who came from *Ireland* into the Northern Parts of *Britain*, and had liv'd in a sort of Aristocracy under Captains or Heads of Clans for some Ages, falling in War with the *Picts*, sent to *Ferquhard* King of *Ireland* for Assistance; which he granted, and sent them Troops under the Command of his said two Sons.

1. *Fergus* the eldest was by the *Scots* chosen their first King, and they settled the Crown upon his Posterity, *A. M.* according to the *Julian Period*, 4382. 330 Years before our Saviour. *Fergus* died in the 28th Year of his Reign, leaving two Sons under Age, *Ferlegus* and *Mainus*.

2. *Feritharis* his Brother was chosen, the Year before Christ 305, and kill'd, after 15 Years Reign, by means of his eldest Nephew, who was ambitious to have the Crown; but he being excluded because of that Murder,

3. *Mainus* his younger Nephew succeeded, the Year before Christ 290, and reign'd 29 Years.

4. *Dornadilla*, his Son, succeeded, the Year before Christ 261, and reign'd 28 Years, leaving a Son under Age.

5. *Nothatus*, Brother to *Dornadilla*, was chosen, the Year before Christ 233, reign'd 20 Years; and being kill'd for his Tyranny,

6. *Reuther*, Son to *Dornadilla*, succeeded, the Year before Christ 213, about the time when *Judas Maccabeus* governed the *Jews*; he reign'd 26 Years, and left his Son *Thereus* under Age.

7. *Reutha*, Brother to *Reuther*, succeeded, the Year before Christ 187, and resign'd after 14 Years Reign.

8. *Thereus*, Son to *Reuther*, succeeded, the Year before Christ 173, was banish'd for his Tyranny, and died at *York* in the 12th of his Reign.

9. *Josina*, his Brother, succeeded, the Year before Christ 161, and reign'd 24 Years.

10. *Fennanus*, his Son, succeeded, the Year before Christ 137, and reign'd 30 Years.

11. *Dursfus*, his Son, succeeded, the Year before Christ 107, reign'd 9 Years, and was kill'd in Battel for his Tyranny.

12. *Eve.*

12. *Evenus* I. his Uncle, succeeded, the Year before Christ 98, and reign'd 19.

13. *Gillus*, his Bastard Son, usurp'd the Crown after his Father's Death, the Year before Christ 79, but was taken in Battel, and beheaded in the 2d Year of his Reign.

14. *Evenus* II. Grandson to King *Josina*, by his second Son *Dowal*, succeeded, the Year before Christ 77, and resign'd in his 17th Year.

15. *Ederus*, Grandson to King *Durstus*, succeeded, the Year before Christ 60. In his time *Julius Caesar* invaded *Britain*, and *Ederus* assisted the *Britons* and *Picts* against him. He reign'd gloriously 48 Years.

16. *Evenus* III. his Son, succeeded, the Year before Christ 13. was put in Prison for his Lewdness and Tyranny, and kill'd there by a private Person in the seventh Year of his Reign.

17. *Metellanus*, Nephew to King *Ederus*, by his Brother *Caranus*, succeeded, the Year before Christ 7. He made Friendship with the Emperor *Augustus*. Our Saviour was born in the 10th Year of his Reign. *Metellanus* died in his 39th Year.

18. *Caractacus*, his Nephew by his Sister, and Son to *Cadallanus*, a Noble *Scots* General, succeeded A. D. 29. His Sister *Voada*, says *Lefley*, was that Noble Queen of the *Britons*, Wife to *Arviragus*, who behaved her self like an *Amazon* against the *Romans*. *Caractacus* was betray'd to the *Romans* by his Step-mother *Cartumandua*, a *British* Queen, after he had maintain'd a glorious War against them. He was carried to *Rome*, very well treated by the Emperor *Claudius*; and has a noble Character given him by *Tacitus*, *Annals* Book 12. who exhibits his Speech to that Emperor. *Cesar* restor'd him to his Government, where he died in the 21st Year of his Reign.

19. *Corbredus* I. his Brother, succeeded A. D. 54. He made War against the *Romans* with various Success, and died in the 18th Year of his Reign, leaving a Son a Minor.

20. *Dardanus*, Nephew to King *Metellanus*, succeeded A. D. 71. He prov'd a cruel Tyrant, and was kill'd in Battel in the 4th Year of his Reign.

21. *Corbredus* II. surnam'd *Galdus*, because he was bred with his Aunt Queen *Voada* among the *Britons*, succeeded A. D. 75. He was Son to *Corbredus* I. He is the same whom *Tacitus* calls *Galgacus*; overcame the *Romans* in several Battles, but at last was defeated by them on the *Grampian* Mountains. *Tacitus*, in his Life of *Agricola*, gives us a noble Speech which *Galdus* made to his Army before he engag'd. *Agricola* being call'd home by *Domitian*, the *Romans* lost the Opportunity

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tunity of pushing their Conquests farther; so that *Galdus* died in Peace the thirtieth Year of his Reign, *A. D.* 130. leaving a greater Character behind him than any of his Predecessors.

22. *Luctacus*, his Son, mounted the Throne after his Father's Death; but proving a wicked and flagitious Tyrant, the Nobility in a General Council condemn'd him and his Minions, and put them to death in the 3d Year of his Reign.

23. *Mogaldus*, Grandson to *Corbredus* II. was chosen in his stead, *A. D.* 106. In the beginning of his Reign he was equal to the best of his Predecessors; but degenerating into a Tyrant, the Nobility took Arms against him, and cut him off in the 26th Year of his Reign. The *Scots* Historians say, that in this Reign *Adrian* built his Wall from the Mouth of *Tine* to the Mouth of *Esk*, to guard the *Roman* Province against the *Scots* and *Picts*.

24. His Son *Conarus* succeeded, *A. D.* 148. follow'd his Father's Footsteps, was put in Prison, and died in the 14th Year of his Reign.

25. *Ethodius* I. Nephew to King *Mogaldus* by his Sister, was chosen to succeed, *A. D.* 192. He join'd the *Picts* against the *Romans*, whom he put to flight, extended his Boundaries beyond *Adrian's* Wall, and was murder'd by one of his Musicians, related to a Rebel whom he had executed in the 30th Year of his Reign, leaving a Son under Age.

26. *Satrael*, his Brother, was chosen King, *A. D.* 194. and becoming a Tyrant, was kill'd in the 4th Year of his Reign.

27. *Donald* I. his Brother, succeeded, *A. D.* 197. He was the first King of *Scots* who embrac'd the Christian Religion, prov'd an Excellent and Pious Prince. In his time *Severus* invaded *Britain*, drove the *Scots* beyond the Rivers *Forth* and *Clyde*, and built a Wall between those two Rivers to guard the *Roman* Province against them. He establish'd Christianity *A. D.* 203. and died in the 21st Year of his Reign.

28. *Ethodius* II. Son to *Ethodius* I. succeeded *A. D.* 216. He was imprison'd for his Tyranny, and kill'd in a Tumult of his own Servants in the 16th Year of his Reign.

29. *Athirco*, his Son, succeeded *A. D.* 221. He reign'd well at first, but growing a lewd and cruel Tyrant, the Nobility took Arms, put him to flight; and to avoid the Punishment which he dreaded, he kill'd himself in the 12th Year of his Reign.

30. *Nathalocus*, Lord of *Argyle*, one of the Chief of the Conspirators, usurp'd the Crown by Fraud and Force, *A. D.* 242. and endeavour'd to cut off the Princes of the Royal Blood, but was kill'd in the 11th Year of his Reign.

31. *Findochus*, eldest Son to King *Athirco*, succeeded. He was an Excellent Prince, but kill'd by Conspirators in the 10th Year of his Reign.

32. *Donald II.* his Brother, succeeded, was defeated in a Battel by *Donald* of the Isles, who rebelled against him; and died of his Wounds the 1st Year of his Reign.

33. *Donald III.* the Islander before-mention'd, usurp'd the Crown after his Victory, govern'd tyrannically, and was killed in a Battel by the Nobles in the 12th Year of his Reign.

34. *Crathilinchus*, Son to King *Findochus*, succeeded A. D. 173. He was a Valiant and Excellent Prince, and died in the 34th Year of his Reign.

35. *Fincomarcus*, Brother to *Findochus*, succeeded. He was successful with the *Picts* and *Britons* against the *Romans*, a Religious and Excellent Prince, and died in the 47th Year of his Reign.

36. *Romachus* succeeded, A. D. 358. He was Brother's Son to King *Crathilinchus*, was a cruel Tyrant, and cut off by a Conspiracy of the Nobles in the third Year of his Reign.

37. *Angusianus*, another of *Crathilinchus*'s Nephews, succeeded A. D. 361. He was successful against the *Picts*, but kill'd in a second Battel with them, where their King also fell, the second Year of his Reign.

38. *Fethelmachus*, another of *Crathilinchus*'s Nephews, succeeded A. D. 363. He defeated the *Picts* several times, and wasted their Country, but was murder'd by two *Picts*, employ'd for that end by *Hergestus* King of the *Picts*, the seventh Year of his Reign.

39. *Eugene I.* Son to King *Fincomarchus*, succeeded A. D. 369. He was successful at first against the *Romans*, but killed by them in Battel afterwards the 10th Year of his Reign; and the *Britons* and *Picts* joining with the *Romans* against the *Scots*, the latter were expell'd from the Continent, and those who could not find convenient Habitation in the West Isles, call'd *Hebrides*, disperfed themselves into *Ireland*, *Denmark* and *Norway*; so that there was an Interregnum of four and forty Years.

40. *Fergus II.* Grandson of *Ethodius*, Brother to *Eugene I.* by the King of *Denmark*'s Daughter; having signaliz'd himself in the *Gothick War* against the *Romans*, in which he justly acquir'd the Character of a Great General, was invited not only by the *Scots* who liv'd in the Islands, but also by the *Picts*, that grew weary of the *Romans* Yoke, to take upon him the Crown of his Ancestors, which he did A. D. 422. bringing with him a considerable Number of Troops from *Athalaric*,
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King of the *Goths*, under whom he had serv'd in taking and sacking of *Rome*; and joining the *Scots* and *Picts*, he defeated the *Roman* Legat *Victorius*, but in a third Battel was kill'd by them in the 16th Year of his Reign.

41. *Eugenius* II. his Son, succeeded *A. D.* 430. He was successful against the *Romans* and *Britons*, enlarg'd his Boundaries as far as the *Humber*, say the *Scots* Historians, and died without Issue, but left a great Character behind him, *A. D.* 460.

42. *Dongardus*, his Brother, succeeded that same Year, was an Excellent Prince, and fell in Battel against the *Britons* and *Romans*, though he obtain'd the Victory in the fifth of his Reign.

43. *Constantine* I. his Brother, succeeded in 465. was a Wicked and Tyrannical Prince, and kill'd by a Nobleman, whose Daughter he had ravish'd, in the seventeenth Year of his Reign.

44. *Congallus* I. Son to King *Dongardus*, succeeded *A. D.* 482. He was successful against the *Britons*, who call'd in the *Saxons* to their Assistance, and died the 20th Year of his Reign, with the Character of a great and good Prince, his Children being young.

45. *Goranus* or *Gornaus*, Brother to King *Dongardus*, was chosen King *A. D.* 501. He was kill'd by an Ambush of some Criminals whom he prosecuted, in the 34th Year of his Reign.

46. *Eugene* III. Son to *Congallus*, succeeded *A. D.* 535. He was an Excellent Prince, and died in the 33d Year of his Reign.

47. *Congallus* II. his Brother, succeeded *A. D.* 568. He was an Excellent Prince, and died without Issue.

48. *Kinnatellus*, his Brother, succeeded in 578. was a very good Prince, and died in the 2d Year of his Reign.

49. *Aidanus*, Son to *Goranus*, succeeded in 559. He was a religious Prince, a great Justiciary, and successful in War against the *Picts* and *Saxons*. He died in the 27th Year of his Reign.

50. *Kennethus* I. Son to *Convallus*, succeeded in 606. but being sickly, resign'd in the 4th Month of his Reign.

51. *Eugenius* IV. Son to *Adainus*, succeeded in 606. was a very good Prince, and died in the 15th Year of his Reign.

52. *Ferquhardus*, his Son, succeeded in 620. was a vile Tyrant, and put in Prison, where he kill'd himself in the 12th Year of his Reign.

53. *Donald* IV. Son to King *Eugene* III. succeeded in 632. He was a Brave and Religious Prince, and propagated Christianity amongst the *Saxons* in the North of *England*. He was
unhappily

unhappily drown'd as fishing in *Lochtay*, in the 15th Year of his Reign.

54. *Ferquhard II.* Son to *Ferquhard I.* succeeded in 646. He was a wicked Prince; the Nobility design'd to dethrone him, but were prevented by his Death, in the 12th Year of his Reign.

55. *Malduinus*, Son to *Donald IV.* succeeded in 664. He was a good Prince, but murder'd by his Wife, who was jealous of him, in the 20th Year of his Reign; for which she was burnt alive.

56. *Eugene V.* Son to King *Dongardus*, succeeded in 684. He was successful against the *Saxons*, and died in the 4th Year of his Reign.

57. *Eugene VI.* Son to King *Ferquhard*, succeeded in 688. He was successful against the *Picts*, and died in the 10th Year of his Reign.

58. *Amberkelethus*, Son to King *Eugene V.* succeeded in 597. was a wicked Prince, and kill'd by an Assassin in his 2d Year.

59. *Eugenius VII.* his Brother, succeeded in 699. was a pious Prince, and died in the 8th Year of his Reign.

60. *Mordacus*, Nephew to *Eugene VI.* succeeded in 716. was an Excellent Prince, and died in the 16th Year of his Reign.

61. *Ethfinus* succeeded in 732. He was Son to *Eugene VII.* a pious and just Prince, and died in the 30th Year of his Reign.

62. *Eugene VIII.* Son to *Mordacus*, succeeded in 762. He was a wicked Prince, and kill'd by his Nobles for wresting the Law, to deprive them of their Lives and Estates, in the 3d Year of his Reign.

63. *Fergus III.* Son to King *Ethfinus*, succeeded in 765. was a very hopeful Prince at first, but grew afterwards Tyrannical and Lewd, and was murder'd by his Wife because of his Whoredom, in the 3d Year of his Reign.

64. *Solvastinus*, Son to *Eugene VIII.* succeeded in 768. He was an Excellent Prince, and died in the 20th Year of his Reign.

65. *Achaius*, Son to King *Ethfinus*, succeeded in 788. He was a pious, prudent and warlike Prince, enter'd into a League with *Charlemain* against the *Saxons*, and this League continued betwixt the *French* and *Scots*, according to their Historians, till the Union of the Crowns. He died in the 32d Year of his Reign.

66. *Congallus III.* Son to *Fergus III.* succeeded in 819. was an Excellent Prince, and died in the 5th Year of his Reign.

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67. *Dongallus*, Son to King *Solvathius*, succeeded in 824, was an excellent brave Prince, a good Justiciary, but unhappily drown'd, as crossing the River *Spey* against the *Picts*, in the 6th Year of his Reign.

68. *Alpinus*, Son to *Achaius*, succeeded in 830. He was a valiant Prince, and successful against the *Picts*, but at last taken by them in Battle, and beheaded in the fourth Year of his Reign; which laid the Foundation of the Quarrel that ended in the Extermination of the *Picts*.

69. *Kennerhus II.* his Son, succeeded in 834. He insisted on his Father's Title to the Kingdom of the *Picts*, as Son of *Fergusia*, the only Child of their King *Hungus*. He was so successful against them, that he destroy'd them almost entirely, so that the Remains of them fled into *England*, *Denmark* and *Norway*. He made very good Laws, and died in the 20th Year of his Reign.

70. *Donald V.* Brother to *Kennethus*, succeeded in 855. He was a slothful voluptuous Prince, surpriz'd and taken by the *Saxons*, and the Remains of the *Picts*, who join'd them, after he had defeated them: he was redeem'd by his Nobles on Promise of governing better; but returning to his old Courses, was put in Prison, where he kill'd himself in the 6th Year of his Reign.

71. *Constantine II.* Son to *Kennethus*, succeeded in 860. He was an excellent Prince, successful against the *Danes*, who invaded him at first, but was defeated and kill'd by them in the 13th Year of his Reign.

72. *Ethus*, his Brother, succeeded in 874, promised well at first, but grew a luxurious Tyrant; for which he was put in Prison, where he died in the second Year of his Reign.

73. *Gregorius*, Son to *Dongallus*, succeeded in 875. He was a pious and gallant Prince, drove the *Danes* out of the North of *England*, and subdued *Cumberland* and *Westmoreland*, assisted *Duncan* King of *Ireland*, his Kinsman, in subduing his Rebels; renew'd the League with *Charles III.* King of *France*, and died without Issue in 893, in the 18th Year of his Reign; and for his Noble Achievements was call'd *Gregory the Great*.

74. *Donald VI.* Son to *Constantine II.* succeeded in 823, was an excellent Prince, and died in the 11th Year of his Reign.

75. *Constantine III.* Son to King *Ethus*, succeeded in 903. He resign'd the Crown, and turn'd Monk in the 40th Year of his Reign, after a Defeat by the Saxons.

76. *Malcolm I.* Son to *Donald*, succeeded in 943. He was a brave and good Prince, recovered what *Constantine* had lost,

lost, but was kill'd in the fifteenth Year of his Reign, in an Ambush, by the Relations of some Robbers he had put to death.

77. *Indulphus*, Son to *Constantine III.* succeeded in 959. He was successful against the *Danes*, but kill'd at last by them in the 9th Year of his Reign.

78. *Duffus*, Son to King *Malcolm*, succeeded in 968, was an excellent Prince, but murder'd in the 4th Year of his Reign by Assassins, hir'd by one of the Family of *Donald*; for which, he and they were justly punish'd.

79. *Culenys*, Son to *Indulphus*, succeeded in the Year 972, was a wicked Prince, and kill'd by a Nobleman, whose Daughter he had ravish'd, in the 5th Year of his Reign.

80. *Kennethus III.* Son to King *Malcolm*, succeeded in 977. He was a sober and brave Prince, defeated the *Danes* in a great Battel, but tarnish'd his Character, by getting his Brother's Son *Malcolm* murder'd, that he might settle the Crown on his own Family; for which he was murder'd himself by one of that Prince's Relations, Anno 1000.

81. *Constantine IV.* Son to *Culenys*, succeeded by Consent of the Nobility, who were provok'd to violate *Kenneth's* Law for making the Crown Hereditary to the next in Blood, because he murder'd his Nephew, who, according to the Custom till then observ'd, ought to have succeeded next after him. *Constantine* was kill'd in the third Year of his Reign, as marching against *Malcolm*, Son to *Kennethus*, who claim'd the Crown according to his Father's Law.

82. *Grimus*, Nephew to King *Duffus*, assum'd the Crown by the Consent of the major part of the Nobility and People, A. D. 1002, but was hated for his Tyranny, and slain by *Malcolm* in Battel, in the 9th Year of his Reign.

83. *Malcolm II.* Son to *Kennethus*, succeeded 1010, confirmed his Father's Law for Lineal Succession, was successful against the *Danes*, and made good Laws; but growing Tyrannical, was cut off by a Conspiracy in the 31st Year of his Reign.

84. *Duncan I.* Grandson to *Malcolm*, succeeded in 1040. He was an excellent Prince, but too mild, which encourag'd the *Highland* Rebels; so that he was oblig'd to make his Kinsman *Macbeth*, Grandson to *Malcolm II.* his Viceroy: *Macbeth* had very good Success against the *Danes*, which so raised his Ambition, that he aim'd at the Crown, and murder'd *Duncan* in the 6th Year of his Reign.

85. *Macbeth* usurp'd the Throne in 1046, and proved such a Tyrant, that the Nobility called home *Malcolm Canmor*, Son to King *Duncan*, who had fled to *England* from *Macbeth's*

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86. *Malcolm* succeeded in 1061, was a gallant and good Prince, married *Margaret*, Sister to *Edgar Atheling*, the Heir of the *English* Crown, was successful against *William* the *Norman*, brought him to Terms for *Edgar* and his Friends; but was fraudulently kill'd in the 36th Year of his Reign, at the Siege of *Alnwick-Castle*, by the *English* Governour, who pretending to surrender the Keys to him, stabb'd him with a Spear, on which he held them out.

87. *Donald VI.* his Brother, usurp'd the Throne during the Minority of *Malcolm's* Son, by the Assistance of the King of *Norway*, to whom he made over all the Islands; but the Nobility being against him, *Duncan*, Bastard Son to *Malcolm*, who had acquir'd great Fame in *France* and *England* by Military Achievements, was sent for, and bringing Troops with him from *England*, *Donald's* Soldiers deserted, and the Tyrant fled in the 18th Month of his Reign.

88. *Duncan II.* was for his good Service advanc'd to the Throne in 1099. but proving Tyrannical, *Donald*, who fled to the Western Islands, got one to murder him, and reassum'd the Throne; but the Nobility hating him, they sent to *England* for *Edgar*, *Malcolm's* fourth Son, who defeated *Donald*, and put him in Prison, where he died in the fourth Year of his Usurpation.

89. *Edgar* ascended the Throne in 1103, was a pious and excellent Prince, and died in the ninth Year of his Reign.

90. *Alexander I.* his Brother, succeeded, was a pious and just Prince, and died in the 17th Year of his Reign, without Issue.

91. *David I.* his Brother, succeeded, was one of the bravest and most religious Princes of his time, and died in the 10th Year of his Reign.

92. *Malcolm IV.* his Grandson, succeeded in 1151. He had War with *Henry II.* King of *England*, who took *Northumberland* from him, but allow'd him *Cumberland* and *Huntingdonshire*. He died in 1160, without Children.

93. *William*, his Brother, succeeded in 1160, and for his severe Justice and Valour, was call'd the Lion. He was taken in Battel against the *English*, redeem'd, and died in the 49th Year of his Reign.

94. *Alexander II.* his Son, succeeded in 1214. He took part with *Lewis* of *France*, against King *John* of *England*, and died in the 35th Year of his Reign.

95. *Alexander III.* his Son, succeeded in 1249, married the Daughter of *Henry III.* King of *England*, assisted him against his Rebels, as he did *St. Lewis* of *France* with Troops for the Holy War; and died by a Fall from his Horse in the 34th Year of his Reign, without Issue, except a Grand-Daughter by the King of *Norway*, whom *Edward I.* King of *England*, fought in Marriage for his Son, but she died before it was consummated.

96. *John Baliol* succeeded in 1283. He was Great Grandson to *David* Earl of *Huntingdon*, Grandson to *David* King of *Scotland*. His Competitor was *Robert Bruce*, who was Grandson to the aforesaid *David* Earl of *Huntingdon*, by a second Daughter; so that being a Male, and as nearly related to *David* Earl of *Huntingdon*, as *Baliol's* Mother, he pleaded several Precedents for being prefer'd to her in the Succession of the Crown: but *Baliol* being descended of the eldest Sister, and supported by *Edward I.* King of *England*, on condition that he would hold the Crown of *Scotland* in Fee of him, he carried it; but being hated by the Nation, and quarrelling with *Edward*, who defeated and took him prisoner, he resign'd in the fourth Year of his Reign, to his Son *Edward*, and retired to an Estate he had in *Normandy*. After a long War maintain'd by *Wallace* and others against *Edward I.*

97. *Robert Bruce*, Son to the Competitor, then dead, was sent for out of *England* privately by his Friends, and crown'd by the Nobility in 1306, exclusive of *Baliol* and his Posterity for ever, because he had betray'd the Sovereignty of the Crown, which was settled on *Bruce* and his Posterity, but with preference to his Brother, and his Male Issue, before his own Daughter and hers; and in case of any future Controversy about the Succession, it was to be determin'd by Parliament, to prevent the like Competition in time to come. *Robert* was one of the greatest Captains of his time, drove the *English* quite out of the Kingdom, extended his Boundaries as far as *Stanmore*, and died in the 24th Year of his Reign.

98. *David II.* his Son, succeeded in 1329. and being a weak Prince,

99. *Edward Baliol*, Son to *John*, assisted by the *English*, invaded him, and put him to flight, was crown'd by those of his Father's Faction in 1332, but was defeated and drove out again by the Friends of King *David*, who had retired to *France*; he return'd upon this Victory, but was taken prisoner by the *English* at the Batel of *Durham*, redeem'd again, and died in the 39th Year of his Reign.

100. *Robert II.* Grandson to *Robert I.* by his Daughter *Margery*, succeeded in 1370, and was the first of the *Stuarts*. He was an honest Prince, tho no great Warrior, yet was successful against the *English* by his Generals, and died in the 19th Year of his Reign.

101. *Robert III.* his Son, succeeded. He was a Prince of mean Spirit, so that his Brother, the Earl of *Fife* and *Menteith*, govern'd the Nation; who designing to settle the Crown upon his own Posterity, got his Brother's eldest Son murder'd, for which King *Robert* died of Grief in the 14th Year of his Reign.

102. *James I.* his Son, who was drove ashore and detain'd Prisoner in *England*, as bound to *France* to avoid the Cruelty of his Uncle, succeeded in 1424. He was a learned, virtuous and just Prince. He married *Jane*, Daughter to *John* Duke of *Somerset*, Son to *John* of *Gaunt*, by whom his Posterity had the Title of the Family of *Lancaster*. He was murder'd by *Walter* Earl of *Athol*, who pretended a Title to the Crown, which was severely reveng'd upon that Earl and his Confederates.

103. *James II.* his Son, succeeded in 1437. He married *Mary*, Daughter to *Arnold* Duke of *Guelderland*, Niece to *Charles* the Hardy, the Great Duke of *Burgundy*, and was kill'd by the bursting of a Gun at the Siege of *Roxburgh*, in the 24th Year of his Reign.

104. *James III.* his Son, succeeded in 1460. He married *Margaret*, Daughter to *Christian I.* King of *Denmark*, *Norway* and *Sweden*; and being Tyrannic, the Nobility took Arms against him, and kill'd him in Battel at *Banockborn*, in the 29th Year of his Reign.

105. *James IV.* his Son, succeeded in 1489. He married *Margaret*, eldest Daughter to *Henry VII.* King of *England*, was a valiant Prince, and kill'd at the Battel of *Flodden* in *Northumberland*, in the 25th Year of his Reign.

106. *James V.* succeeded in 1514. He was a brave Prince, and a good Justiciary. He married first *Magdalen*, Daughter to *Francis I.* King of *France*, but she died without Issue. Then he married *Mary* of *Lorain*, and died in the 29th Year of his Reign.

107. *Mary*, his Daughter, succeeded in 1543. She married first the Dauphin of *France*, afterwards *Francis II.* by whom she had no Issue. After his Death she married *Henry Stuart*, Duke of *Albany*, Lord *Darnley*, &c. Son to the Earl of *Lenox*, and, by his Mother the Lady *Margaret Douglas*, Great Grandson to *Henry VII.* King of *England*; so that he was the first Prince of the *English* Blood Royal. She was

a Princess of great Beauty and Parts. She was educated in *France*, which made her so fond of Popery and Arbitrary Power, that the Nobility took Arms against and dethron'd her; she was afterwards put to death in *England* in 1586, for being in a Plot against Queen *Elizabeth*, whose Legitimacy being question'd by the Popish Faction, the Queen of *Scots* was by them reckon'd the true Heiress of the Crown.

108. *James VI.* her Son, succeeded upon her Dethronement in 1567. He married *Anne*, Daughter to *Frederick II.* King of *Denmark*, by *Sophia* of *Mecklemburg*, who brought him the Lady *Elizabeth*, an incomparable Princess, married to the Elector *Palatine*, afterwards King of *Bohemia*, as already mention'd, by whom she had the Princess *Sophia*, Mother to his present Majesty King *GEORGE*.

To sum up the Matter, it appears by the Histories and Genealogies above mention'd, that his Majesty's Family is descended from, and intermarried with most, if not all of the Sovereign Princes of *Europe*: That his Majesty is the Twentieth Sovereign of the Family of *Brunswick* by Lineal Descent, according to undoubted History, since *Azo* or *Albert* of *Este*, who died in 1081, besides what Historians say of a long Race of Princes in the Family before that time. It is also to be observ'd, that there have been two Emperors of *Germany*, and an Empress of *Constantinople* of this Family, besides one Empress Dowager, and an Empress Consort of *Germany* now living: That the Electors of *Bavaria* and the *Palatinate*, and the Dukes of *Modena*, are descended from this Family by the Male Line; and that by Daughters, the Kings of *Sweden*, *Denmark*, *Prussia* and *Poland*, the Families of *Hesse*, *Baden*, *Mecklemburg*, and several Princes of the House of *Saxony*, are also descended of this Family.

There has been also one Cardinal, eighteen Archbishops and Bishops, all Princes of the Empire, of the House of *Brunswick*.

But what adds the greatest Lustre to all, is, that his Majesty is the Fiftieth Sovereign of *England*, and has the Blood of all those Princes in his Veins, since the *Heptarchy* was united in the Person of *Egbert*, till the Reign of *Charles I.* and that he is the Hundred and Fourteenth King of *Scotland*, as appears by the History and Genealogy of those Kings; by whom he has also the Blood Royal of *France*, of the House of *Burgundy*, and of the antient Kings of the *British*, *Pictish*, *Danish*,

Danish, Saxon and Norman Race, with whom they married, center'd in him; so that he exceeds all the Sovereigns on Earth for the Antiquity of Royal Descent: and what adds to our Blessing, as well as to his Majesty's Honour and Satisfaction, he has already a numerous Royal Issue, which gives him a fairer Prospect of having the Succession continue in his Family, than any other Prince in Europe can pretend to.

F I N I S.

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